THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LI SHOWS HIS TEETH

Chinese Viceroy Makes Diplomatic, but Threatening Answer to Hay.

REPLY IS REGARDED AS NOT FINAL

Dispatch from Goodnow Indicates Imperial Sanction of Outrages.

ENVOYS TO BE SENT SAFELY TO TIEN TSIN

Resistence Encountered by Foreign Scouts Presages Strong Opposition.

ARMY AND NAVY ARE TO CO-OPERATE

Ministers of China at Foreign Courts Convinced That Their Country Can No Longer Afford to Dally with Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State department makes public the following telegrams received today, August 3, from the consul general at Shanghai and the consul at Che Foo:

"SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—Secretary of State, Washington: Americans left Chun King yesterday. Li told French consul today no messages will be delivered ministers because foreigners advancing on Pekin. Two pro-foreign members of the tsung li yamen beheaded 27th for urging preservation ministers by Li Ping Han, now commanding troops Pekin. He ordered Pao Ting massacre. GOODNOW."

"CHE FOO, Afternoon, Aug. 2.—Secretary of State, Washington: Just received telegram from governor of Shan Tung, requesting me to transmit to you the following: 'Have just received telegram, dated July 30, tsung li yamen, stating various ministers, the German legation, and others (foreigners) all well; not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various ministers to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended.

"'YUAN, Governor.'
"FOWLER."

Li Hung Chang's answer to Secretary Hay's peremptory demand of August 1, to be put in communication with the foreign ministers at Pekin, is evasive and not final and leaves the matter open to diplomacy. But Li's actions, as reported by Consul General Goodnow, are undoubtedly sinister and will amount to a rejection of the proposition. Mr. Goodnow's dispatch contains some further information bearing on the question of responsibility for Pekin conditions, in the statement that the commander of the Chinese troops, by inference answerable to the Chinese government, ordered the Pao Ting massacre. It is learned here that Li Ping Hong, the commander referred to, is a civil official and well known to all the Chinese officials abroad as one of the most rabid anti-foreign leaders in China. He is a close friend of Prince Tuan, and the association of these two in Pekin affairs, with power enough behind them to cause the ignominious death of two high officials, is regarded here as a bad sign.

Simultaneously with Mr. Goodnow's dispatch came a characteristically diplomatic message from Yuan Shih Kai, the governor of Shan Tung, repeating the story of two days ago that the Chinese government was arranging to deliver the ministers in safety at Tien Tsin. No effort is made to reconcile that statement with Earl Li's refusal to allow communication with the ministers.

General Chaffee's message as to the unexpected resistance of Chinese reconnaissance is regarded by military men here as forecasting a greater degree of resistance to military movements than had been expected and they are now satisfied that Chinese troops will furnish majerial for at least one severe battle before the way is clear to Pekin.

Army and Navy to Co-Operate.

The Navy department today issued an order for the co-operation of its officers abroad with the officers of the army in landing and transporting troops destined for Chinese service. This revives the situation that existed in Cuba when Shafter's army was landed largely through the efforts of the navy.

It is thought in the department that the navy can lend considerable assistance to General Chaffee's efforts, not only in landing the army, but possibly in furnishing them transportation if a move is made along the Pei Ho.

It appears that some misunderstanding exists as to a St. Petersburg dispatch printed here this morning, saying that the Chinese minister there and his colleagues in Europe had cabled the governor of Shang Tang demanding that free communication be opened between the Pekin ministers and their respective governments. This communication was, in fact, a joint memorial to the throne concurred in by the Chinese ministers abroad, including Minister Wu in Washington. It was forwarded by Minister Yang Lu at St. Petersburg because the latter is the dean of the Chinese diplomatic service. It was transmitted through the governor of Shang Tung to be forwarded to Pekin. This action is considered very important, as indicating that the Chinese ministers abroad have at last reached a unanimous opinion that the situation is no longer to be trifled with. Their action may be regarded as a final effort on their part to influence the home government and its outcome is awaited with great interest.

Determined to Reach Conger.

Meanwhile the government of the United States, like the government of Europe, has not abandoned its efforts to establish communication with its ministers at Pekin by independent means, and the State department has instructed Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, Consul Fowler at Che Foo and Consul Ragsdale at Tien Tsin to spare no effort or expense to open up direct communication with Mr. Conger.

In addition to his short message relative to the Chinese check, transmitted through Admiral Reney and received this morning, General Chaffee made another and direct cable report this afternoon. The message was withheld from publication by Secretary Root, who declined to make its purport public. It was presumably devoted to General Chaffee's needs in a military way. Relative to the London statement that an advance on Pekin had actually begun, there is also a possibility that General Chaffee's message had a bearing on that subject. It is evident from his message this morning the advance has begun, though it could not have progressed far beyond Tien Tsin, as the outpost affair described by him took place thirty miles out of town.

Second Assistant Adee is to act as secre-

(Continued on Second Page.)

GRAVEST NEWS YET HEARD

Pritchard Morgan Gets Disquieting Information from One of His Chinese Agents.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) (New York World Cablegram. gram.)—Pritchard Morgan, M. P., inform[illegible] he that he received today a cable from Edward Bush, his agent at Chung King, saying: "The consul and Europeans left Chung King in obedience to instructions from the foreign office in consequence of the advance on Pekin." Morgan said this indicates that England anticipates general war, for Chung King is in the province of Szechuan, a province hitherto perfectly quiet. This is the gravest news yet heard.

ANARCHY REIGNS IN PEKIN

Reports Made by Dissatisfied Chinese Show Terrible State of Affairs.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

CHE FOO, July 26.—(Via Shanghai, Aug. 2.)—The latest reports from Pekin were brought by disaffected officers of the Chinese army. They are considered reliable. The officers left Pekin July 15. They say anarchy had reigned in Pekin for months and that the streets ran blood, the Chinamen fighting among themselves. Jung Lu, had been silenced for some days before July 15 and they were using their rifles only when commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching espoused the cause of the foreigners and endeavored, with the part of the army loyal, to expel the Boxers. Later, with the majority of the imperial troops, under anti-foreign leaders, Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Sian were victorious and Jung Lu and Prince Ching with their followers were prisoners in their yamens when the bearers of these reports left Pekin.

Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Sian appear to control the government, according to the officers, and issued edicts, printed in the Gazette, exhorting the Chinese to kill all foreigners and native Christians. One officer says that there are 16,000 troops in Pekin, including Tung's army, and 8,000 more at Yung Tsun. The soldiery hold all the streets within a mile of the legations. The foreign troops, when the officers left Pekin, had burned and abandoned the Chenmen gate. Their ammunition appeared to be failing and their quick-firing guns hard pressed. The officers said that every foreign bullet kills a Chinaman. The reports state that the American and English troops defeated General Ma in a night battle on July 10.

The reports from Chinese sources are to the effect that all of the legations' forces were killed. Chinamen caught a messenger who was trying to leave the legations on July 10 with the following message:

"To Any Foreign Commander: Make all haste if you intend to save us. We can hold out but a few days."

Governor Yuan Shi Kai states that he has received a note from the tsung li yamen, dated July 30, reporting that the ministers at the German legation and others were well and that their relations with the government were friendly. They were conferring, the note said, with a view of arranging measures to protect the ministers to Tien Tsin.

Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin, and Sheng, administrator of telegraphs and railways and taotai of Shanghai, have both declared officially that the foreign ministers are held by the Chinese government as hostages and that if the allies march to Pekin they will be killed.

It is stated that only the Russians and Japanese, 23,000 strong, are starting for Pekin.

Another Chinese exodus from Shanghai has commenced. It was caused by disquieting rumors published in the native and some foreign newspapers.

SEE DESTRUCTION OF FORTS

Americans Visiting in China Witness Bombardment of Taku from Steamer.

CHATFIELD, Minn., Aug. 3.—Mrs. George S. Hayes has received a letter, dated June 29, from her father, Dr. Hunter Corbett, a missionary at Che Foo, in which he says:

"At 6 o'clock a note came from Rev. Dr. Coltman, the father of Dr. Coltman, at Pekin, saying that he and his wife and daughter, Mrs. Clifford of Tien Tsin, were in the harbor, returning to the United States. I started at once to see them. On Saturday the Coltmans came on a military train to Taku, where they went on board a steamer. There they witnessed the destruction of the Taku forts. The terrific bombardment continued for five hours. The Japanese led the attack and distinguished themselves by bravery and skill.

"A foreigner who visited one of the forts after it had been captured said the sight was appalling. The vast number of Chinese slain was a sight indescribable. The Russians fired into a vast crowd of Boxers on the shore. No one can tell how many were killed.

"At present there is no immediate danger to our lives at Che Foo. Our missionaries at island cities are in the greatest peril."

WU CALLS TO SECURE NEWS

Chinese Minister Has No Information from the Scene of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The absence of the Chinese minister from the State department yesterday, despite the fact that it was diplomatic day, taken in conjunction with the exceedingly sharp note of Secretary Hay, which the State department had made public, was the subject of speculation. Minister Wu explained his absence on the ground that he had no news to communicate and his appearance at the department this morning was awaited with considerable interest. The minister came in the course of the morning, imperturbable as usual. He announced that he had absolutely no news from China and had come to the department to see if Secretary Hay was any better off. His interview with the secretray was exceedingly brief, the shortest, in fact, in the whole course of the present excitement.

ROCKHILL AND WILSON SAIL

United States Special Commissioner and Army Officer Enroute to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer America Maru sailed this afternoon for the Orient via Honolulu. There were a number of prominent passengers on board, including Brigadier General James H. Wilson, who arrived from Cuba last week, and W. W. Rockhill, commissioner from the United States to China. General Wilson is under orders to report to Major General Chaffee, and is accompanied by his aides, Lieutenants James H. Reeves and G. H. Turner.

Kill Missionaries in Shan Si.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The French consul general at Shanghai, M. de Bezaure, in a dispatch dated Thursday, August 2, states that many missionaries of different nationalities have been massacred in the province of Shan Si.

ARE HALF WAY TO PEKIN

Allies Said to Have Advanced Thirty-Five Miles from Tien Tsin.

REPORT IS LACKING CONFIRMATION

More Than 10,000 Native Converts Said to Have Been Massacred by Imperial Troops Outside Walls of Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 4—3:55 a. m.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 3, the advancing column of the allies was reported there yesterday to have reached a point thirty-five miles beyond Tien Tsin. Nothing from any other point corroborates this statement. In fact, the Standard goes so far as to say that it fears the real advance, apart from preliminary measures, has not yet begun.

Tien Tsin dispatches, dated July 30, tell of an action which is termed a "reconnaissance, between the Japanese and Chinese," two miles beyond the Hsikl arsenal, in which the Japanese withdrew after suffering thirty casualties.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, under date of July 27, declares that the Americans and Germans have been ordered to move forward without waiting for the British.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News says the consuls there regret the independent action taken by the American association and the China association, on the ground that it is injudicious. He says:

"The settlement being international, petty jealousies must disappear. The China association is of little local influence."

Presumably he refers to the American Asiatic association.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express announces the arrival there from San Francisco of Homes Lea, for some time resident agent in the United States of the Society for the Reformation of the Chinese Empire, with £60,000, which "will presumably be utilized in connection with the revolutionary movement against the empress dowager, a movement quiescent since 1898 until within the last few weeks."

Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside Pekin, a correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenceless converts. Imperial troops—so it is stated—did the ghastly work.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times one of the members of the tsung li yamen mentioned by United States Consul Coodnow as having been beheaded for pro-foreign tendencies, was Ysu Ching Cheng, former minister to Russia. The correspondent says the empress dowager ordered his execution on the advice of Li Ping Heng.

Li Hung Chang has been informed from Pekin that Prince Ching's only prominent supporters are his peace police and General Ling Yu and General Yang Weng Chau, president of the board, whose influence is small.

ADVANCE BEGAN ON SUNDAY

Army Follows the Pei Ho River, Occupying Both Banks of the Stream.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The forward movement for the relief of the foreign legations in Pekin began Sunday, July 29. A message from Tien Tsin on that date says that the advance guard of the Russians occupied the Chinese camp and the Japanese pushed up the right bank of the Pei Ho river without opposition. It was the expectation that the whole of the allied expeditionary force, about 20,000 men, would be on the march by Tuesday, July 31. Sixteen hundred Americans and 2,300 British are co-operating.

It is purposed to follow the river, using boats to carry food, ammunition and artillery. The telegraph office at Che Foo appears to be blocked and newspaper and official telegrams are subject to indefinite delays.

Shanghai correspondents learn that the Russians were defeated north of New Chwang and that a body 5,000 strong is endeavoring to relieve the force besieged at Toshi Chow by 40,000 Chinese and numerous guns. Four Russian steamers on the Amur river are said to have been sunk or damaged by the Chinese fire.

The Chinese military commanders at Shanghai have formally notified the foreign consuls there that the enlistments now proceeding are to provide large forces for the protection of foreigners and have expressed the hope that they will not entertain groundless fears or suspicions, adding that the increase of the army is entirely to secure their safety. As target practice at the Chinese forts alarms foreigners at Shanghai, the commanders announce it will be abandoned.

The smuggling of arms continues. A junk was seized at Canton Wednesday, August 1, with seventy rifles and 10,000 cartridges on board.

Foreigners at Macao fear an attack.

An imperial trade authorizes the passage of the Bosphorus by Russian transports with war material bound for China.

News agency dispatches dated at Shanghai Thursday, August 2, say the ferocious Li Ping Hong, formerly governor of Shan Tung, has arrived at Pekin with a large following of troops. On the way north he killed two French priests and many hundred converts. Li Hung Chang is alleged to have sent a message to Pekin to keep Li Ping quiet.

CONGER MESSAGE WAS DATED

July 17 Was the Time of Sending the First Message from United States Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State department has received a cablegram from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, which says that he has obtained the copy of the cipher dispatch from Minister Conger which was sent through Minister Wu to the department here. The dispatch is dated July 17 and signed by Conger. Consul Fowler has no doubt as to its genuineness.

Cabinet Discusses Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A cabinet meeting was held today, which lasted about an hour. The Remey dispatch telling of the check to the Japanese scouting column was read, but was not considered as of serious importance as affecting the general advance. It was stated that the government has no official assurance that a general advance against Pekin has been begun by the American or any other contingent of the international force.

The Fowler dispatch also was discussed and one of the members said it was accepted as putting an end to any possible controversy as to the authenticity of the original Conger cipher dispatch.

The president's plans have not been changed by any developments since his return to Washington and he will start back to Canton tonight, as previously arranged.

LORDS HAVE BREEZY TIME

Rosebery, Lansdowne and Salisbury Clash Over Affairs of Department for War.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Another breeze blew up in the House of Lords today as the outcome of the debate on Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion. Lord Rosebery today somewhat testily resented the action of the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in taking him to task for suggesting that the commander of the forces, Lord Wolesley, ought to come to the house and give his authority to the government's military plans. Lord Rosebery said he did not propose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered a public duty. The Marquis of Lansdowne, he said, must be disabused of the idea that there existed in the country a blind, venerating confidence in the War office.

The marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the war secretary was responsible to parliament and the commander-in-chief was responsible to the war secretary. Other peers having spoken the premier, Lord Salisbury, said he understood Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolesley would come to the house and express his approval of the marquis of Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolesley could be called upon to do that he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he could not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was of an abstract kind.

The subject was then dropped.

BELGIUM TRIES TO EXPLAIN

Escape of Sipido, Who Attempted Wales' Life, is Not Chargeable to Government.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—In reply to the note of the British government expressing regret that the proceedings against Sipido, the assailant of the prince of Wales, should have such an utterly inadequate ending, the Belgian government says that, as a strict observer of the laws, it was unable to violate them, however strong its desire to proceed rigorously against the culprit.

According to Belgian law, the reply points out, Sipido, like any other young man placed at the disposal of the government and having a legal domicile in Belgium, had three days to appeal to the court of cassation. Living with his parents, he had legal domicile, and, therefore, he could not be arrested for three days. He profited by the delay to take flight.

The Belgian government says it regrets the incident, but cannot be held responsible for it.

TOO SHARP FOR GERMANY

Berlin Newspaper Urges Government to Publish Terms of Treaty with United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Deutsch Tages Zeitung urges the government to publish the terms of the recent tariff agreement between the United States and Germany, claiming that Germany was severely beaten by the United States and that the German foreign office is afraid to let the German public know the facts of the situation.

BOERS LEFT PRIVATE LETTERS

Correspondence Between Members of House of Commons and Kruger in Chamberlain's Hands.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In response to questions the secretary for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said today in the House of Commons that the Boer governments, in fleeing from Bloemfontein and Pretoria, left masses of private correspondence among the archives, which the authorities on the spot were examining. He had received installments of this correspondence by the last two mails and he had been informed that more was to come. The portions he had seen were written previous to the war and were chiefly letters of British subjects of the Cape and of the two republics. There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the House of Commons and also letters and an extract from a letter written by two other members of the House of Commons two days before the outbreak of the war, couched in the form of open criticism, asking for information regarding martial law and suggesting that President Kruger make temporary concessions and await a reaction in England.

In his opinion the latters were not treasonable, though certainly improper while her majesty was engaged in difficult negotiations. He proposed to send the letters to the writers and ask if they desired to explain, and he would await a reply before deciding whether to publish them or not.

The under secretary for the colonies, the earl of Selborne, was questioned in the House of Lords today concerning alleged treasonable correspondence and in reply read the explanation which Mr. Chamberlain had made in the House of Commons.

Repulse Boer Attack.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 3.—Liebberg's commando attacked General Smith-Dorrien, near Potchefstroom, but was easily repulsed. General Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenburg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison.

Seven hundred and fifty additional Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.

Kruger's Appeal to Burghers.

PRETORIA, Aug. 3.—President Kruger and Commandant General Botha have issued a proclamation promising to pay all damage done to the farms by the British provided the burghers remain with the commandoes.

British War Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The war loan has been issued in the form of £10,000,000 3 per cent exchequer bonds at 98, repayable at par in 1903.

LARGE APPLE CROP ASSURED

Indications Are That More Than 60,000,000 Barrels Will Be Gathered.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—The sixth annual meeting of the National Apple Shippers' association came to an end this evening and most of the 160 delegates have departed for their homes. The next meeting will be held in Toronto, Ont., the first Wednesday of August, 1901.

The following officers were chosen: President, George T. Richardson, Leavenworth, Kas.; vice president, C. P. Rothwell, East Palestine, O.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston; treasurer, W. L. Wagner, Chicago; executive committee, Walter Snyder, Baltimore, Md., chairman; L. K. Sutton, Columbus, O.; C. O. Wiley, Detroit, Mich.; E. M. Loomis, New York, and B. Newhall, Chicago. During the three days the convention was in session letters and telegrams were received from every fruit growing section of the country, and from these it is estimated that the apple crop will be the largest in the history of the country, exceeding that of 1896, when 60,000,000 barrels were gathered.

IMPATIENT AT THE DELAYS

European Officers Slow to Avail Themselves of Means at Hand.

FAIL TO GRASP URGENCY OF SITUATION

Japanese and Americans Only Ones Who Display Energy—Japanese Provided with Everything Needful.

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TIEN TSIN, Wednesday, July 25.—(Via Shanghai, Thursday, Aug. 2.)—A majority of the commanding officers here say the relief expedition will start for Pekin about August 15. Foreign residents and friends of the besieged in Pekin who came to Tien Tsin to await news or to accompany the expedition are intensely dissatisfied with the progress of preparations. They accuse the army of indifference and of magnifying the difficulties to be encountered in reaching Pekin.

President Tenney of the Tien Tsin university, who has volunteered to guide the army to Pekin, said today:

"This business is not progressing in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Twenty thousand soldiers are staying here while women and children of their own race are starving and awaiting massacre eighty miles away. Military and naval officers meanwhile wasting time in bickering over petty politics, is a sorry spectacle. It will be a dark blot on the reputation of every commanding officer here if the white people in Pekin are allowed to perish without a desperate effort to save them."

President Tenney and many others who are acquainted with the conditions think there were sufficient troops here to push forward and pursue the Chinese after the fall of the native city of Tien Tsin. That the position of the legations demanded that the army take extraordinary risks by scouring the surrounding country and commandeering animals and wagons and that boats sufficient for purposes of transportation might be improvised, is the prevailing opinion of civilians, and many officers, notably Japanese and Americans, confirm this view. The comment is made that European officers are too much attached to book theories to utilize the resources of the country and that they would rather stay in Tien Tsin according to rules than to start for Pekin without a perfect equipment.

Officers Are Optimistic.

General Dorward of the British forces and other high officers take an optimistic view of conditions at Pekin, saying they think that the legations will manage to hold out.

On the surface the best of feeling prevails among officers and soldiers of the several nations represented here. All are fraternizing, but the lack of organization and a supreme commander handicap progress. While people at Tien Tsin are entirely ignorant of diplomatic negotiations abroad concerning Chinese affairs, the lack of harmony here among the representatives of the powers hinders vigorous action.

The Japanese are giving a splendid exhibition of organization. Their whole machine moves like clockwork. There have been forwarded from Japan small boats, or lighters, for moving troops and stores, and every regiment is landed quickly and without confusion and started for Tien Tsin within a few hours after the transport has anchored in the harbor. The management of the Japanese army and the bravery, spirit and intelligence of the Japanese troops are a revelation that commands the respect and admiration of all foreign officers. The heat is intense. The temperature averaged 100 degrees during the week and yesterday it was 104 degrees.

The disregard of all sanitary regulations by certain troops is a serious menace. The streets are full of refuse and insufferable stench pervades the town. The police and sanitary work compares unfavorably with the American regime in the Philippines.

BUGS ARE NOT HEALTHY

Neither Mushrooms Nor Toadstools, but Insects Responsible for Death of Norris Family.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—It was developed at the inquest upon the members of the Norris family, three of whom died yesterday at Harvey, Ill., supposedly from eating toadstools, that they were in fact poisoned by mushrooms and not by toadstools. It was shown that the family ate mushrooms of the finest quality and not toadstools at all.

Robert Martin, a mushroom expert, testified that in his opinion the poisoning was caused by a small black bug which he said he had found recently making its home in the top of mushrooms.

"I do not know, of course," he said, "that the Norris family was poisoned in this way, but they certainly ate mushrooms and not toadstools. Awhile ago I found some of these bugs in mushrooms and noticed that they exuded a viscious fluid, which surrounded them as they lay in the mushroom. I placed the bugs and the portion of the mushroom immediately surrounding them in a saucer of milk, fed the milk to a cat and in two hours the cat was dead."

Mr. Martin showed several of the bugs which he had taken from mushrooms. Several professional men, well versed in entomology, said they had heard of such a bug in South America, which makes its home in certain plants and causes the death of any animal which eats the foliage. None of them had heard of the insect in this country.

The physician in charge of the case testified that the family was poisoned "by eating mushrooms" and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that "poison taken in with mushrooms caused death."

TO RESUME HIS VACATION

President McKinley Returns to His Home at Canton, Accompanied by Mr. Dawes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President McKinley left the city this evening on his return to Canton, O., to resume his vacation. Accompanying him were Hon. Charles G. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, and Secretary Cortelyou. The party occupied the private car, Grassmere, which was attached to the regular evening express on the Pennsylvania railroad, leaving here at 7:46 o'clock. Secretaries Root and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith and General Corbin were at the station to say goodbye. They went aboard the train with the president and remained until the train started, each jumping off while the train was moving.

Cubans Fear Gerrymander.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—A joint committee of the republican nationalist and union democratic parties was in consultation with Governor General Wood today regarding minority representation at the forthcoming constitutional convention. The idea was to take steps to avoid gerrymandering, and General Wood approved the principle of minority representation.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	74	1 p. m.	88
6 a. m.	70	2 p. m.	88
7 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	89
8 a. m.	75	4 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	79	5 p. m.	89
10 a. m.	83	6 p. m.	88
11 a. m.	84	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	86	8 p. m.	83
		9 p. m.	80

TO BEGIN WORK ON CANAL

Eyre-Cragin Syndicate Has $130,000,000 Necessary to Dig Isthmian Waterway.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—John D. Crimmins of the syndicate formed to construct an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua under the concession given by the government of Nicaragua to Edward Eyre and Edward F. Cragin, the existence of which was proclaimed yesterday by President Zelaya, said today that the company to construct the canal, organized under the laws of New Jersey, would proceed to carry out the terms of its contract without delay. The capital needed has been secured and an estimate of the cost made. This estimate is about $130,000,000.

Mr. Crimmins said that the company would prefer to have the government leave the matter in the company's hands so as to permit private construction and operation of the canal for the benefit of the whole world. However, he added, the syndicate had no desire to embarrass the government and would defer to its conception of policy. The route has not been selected and the company has liberty to choose any within the domain of Nicaragua. That preferred by this government would certainly have preference. The probability is that the route would be that hitherto called the Nicaragua. Mr. Crimmins said: "Our concession is perpetual. It gives us the right to police the country for ten miles on either side of the canal, whereas the Maritime company's concession policing was to be done by the Nicaraguan government."

MONEY IN NEBRASKA BANKS

Increase of Over a Million in Individual Deposits in the Smaller Cities of the State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The report of the condition of national banks of Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln, at the close of business June 29, was today made public. The most noteworthy feature of the report is the gain of more than $1,000,000 in individual deposits, compared with the previous statement in April, increasing from $18,298,192 to $19,348,361. The volume of loans and discounts has increased from $16,363,695 to $16,679,355. Present holdings of gold coin aggregate $728,085, a gain of about $100,000 since April. The average reserve held has increased about 6 per cent, now being 42.22 per cent.

The report of the condition of Wyoming national banks was also made public. Individual deposits have increased from $3,434,284 to $3,854,941, and loans and discounts from $2,967,296 to $3,155,329. Average reserve held is 27.85 per cent, against 30.04 per cent in April.

John F. McKee, a teacher at Pine Ridge Indian school, has been transferred as principal teacher to the Lemhi (Idaho) school.

The Iowa National bank of Des Moines was today approved as reserve agent for Bedford (Ia.) National bank.

TRYING TO SAVE THE BOY

Miss Johnson of Des Moines Enlists Utah People in Behalf of Abe Majors.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Lulu Johnson of Des Moines, Ia., a paralytic invalid, has come here all the way from her home in the hope of saving the life of Abe Majors, a boy of 18, sentenced to be shot two weeks from today. Miss Johnson's motive is purely humanitarian. She believes the boy is innocent and many others share her belief. Majors is accused of shooting Captain William A. Brown, a police officer, near Brigham City, Utah, about a year ago. He was with his brother, who was killed at the same time, and the claim is that the brother fired the fatal shot. Majors was convicted when feeling was running high. Since then the state supreme court has upheld the verdict and the Board of Pardons has refused to intervene. Now Miss Johnson has come here to try to carry the case to the United States supreme court. She issued an appeal to the people of Utah for funds today, heading the subscription list herself. A prominent local attorney has become interested and will conduct the case without charge.

SHE TWEAKED BEAVER'S NOSE

Miss Ella Platt Wants Heavy Damages from Major Armes for Alleged Breach of Promise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Miss Ella M. Platt of this city today instituted suit at law in the district supreme court for $50,000 damages for breach of promise against Major George A. Armes, a retired United States army officer. The defendant has gained national notoriety in many ways, once by tweaking the nose of General Beaver, then governor of Pennsylvania, and another time by a controversy with War department officials.

The suit alleges breach of promise to marry, practice of deception and the commission of personal assault upon the plaintiff. Among other things she alleges he deceived her in making her believe that the signing of an agreement reciting that "they hereby become man and wife" constituted a valid marriage. She avers that after she discovered the alleged deception he refused to marry her.

EVANS' HEIRS FIVE UP FIGHT

City of Philadelphia Will Get $3,000,000 for Establishment of Medical College.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Announcement was made today that an agreement had been reached between the city of Philadelphia and the heirs of the late Dr. Thomas E. Evans, the American dentist, who died in Paris, France, several years ago, by which the controversy over the doctor's estate will be abandoned. Dr. Evans left a fortune of nearly $4,000,000. He bequeathed $3,000,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the establishment of a dental college and museum, and the residue of the estate was left to various relatives. The heirs contested the will. By the agreement just reached the heirs will get a little less than $1,000,000, and the remainder of the estate, about $3,000,000, will revert to the executors, to whom have been entrusted the duties of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Evans.

TO WIPE OUT PEKIN

Foreigners in China Demand the Total Destruction of Capital.

UNFORGETTABLE LESSON IS NECESSARY

Chinese Must Be Made to Pay Dearly for Their Heathen Savagery.

NO REPETITION OF EXPERIENCE OF 1860

Time Has Come for Abandonment of Fiction as to Tributary Powers.

RAZING OF ROYAL TOMBS SUGGESTED

Europeans in Che Foo Have No Faith in Li Hung Chang and Regard Him as the Most Corrupt Anti-Foreign Official.

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CHE FOO, July 29.—(Via Shanghai, Aug. 2.)—Public opinion and the foreign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese would prevail upon the powers to consent to the establishment of peace without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese government's crime. Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits and missionaries of all nationalities are remarkably united. They believe Pekin should be destroyed as an object lesson and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced to establish the capital at some accessible city, the Americans suggesting Nankin. This is considered important, as the Chinese always believed that China defeated the powers in 1860, because the capital remained intact. It is also thought that guaranties to prevent excessive armament should be demanded and that China should be compelled, publicly and definitely, to renounce the fiction that the foreign ministers are representatives of tributary powers. There is a strong demand for unusual punishment, like the destruction of the kings' tombs.

What the Chinese Are Up To.

The American and English missionaries advocate a program similar to the foregoing.

All foreigners believe that the Chinese government engineered the outbreaks and is trying to call off its troops after the downfall of Tien Tsin and the receipt of reports that the powers are sending armies to China. A German legation telegram saying that the bombardment of the legations ceased July 17 supports this theory. The foreigners think that the ministers who suffered should, if resigned, conduct the settlement of the governments for the effect it would have upon the populace.

An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li Hung Chang. The papers denounced the honor paid him at Hong Kong and Shanghai and call him the most corrupt anti-foreign official in China and express the belief that he proposes to save China from the penalty of its acts by embroiling the powers.

The destruction of foreign property continues. United States Consul Fowler states that the losses of the American missions amount to $[illegible]00,000. The trade losses through the suspension of trade are enormous.

Chinese bring many stories of horrible outrages upon native Christians, who have been murdered, tortured or compelled to renounce their religion. Several hundred have been skinned alive. Two French nuns at New Chwang were deliberately burned alive. Dr. Ting, a graduate of the American college, refused to renounce Christianity after receiving 2,000 lashes.

A cable is being laid from Che Foo and Taku. The land line between Che Foo and Shanghai is managed and operated by Chinamen and is inefficient. The line is overcrowded with work and business is in hopeless confusion. Messages over the line are public property. There should be a cable between Che Foo and Shanghai managed by foreigners so as to give satisfactory service.

NEW CABLE LINE OPENED

President McKinley and King of Portugal Exchange Felicitations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The following congratulatory messages, from President McKinley and the king of Portugal, were flashed direct today, between the United States and Portugal, over the new line of the Commercial Cable company, which has just been put in operation between the Azores and this country:

Executive Mansion, Washington. His Majesty, the King of Portugal, Lisbon: I take pleasure in congratulating your majesty on the completion of telegraphic communication between the United States and Portugal, and tender my best wishes for the perpetuation and increase of the friendly relations between the two countries. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, Washington: At this moment when a new element of progress and of economic development unites the Portuguese nation with the United States of America, I hasten to thank you for the kind congratulations which your excellency has kindly addressed to me, and desire to express my sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the United States of America. KING OF PORTUGAL.

Felicitations were exchanged between the president and American residents in the Azores as well as messages from the American officials of the company and the local authorities at the Azores. The new cable connects at the island of Fayal, with the Europe and Azores company's line from the Azores to Portugal, and it is the first to connect the Azores with the United States. It also opens direct connection for the first time between this country and Portugal.

The Europe and Azores company's cable makes connection at Lisbon with the Portuguese land lines, the Eastern Telegraph company's cables to Spain, the Mediterranean ports, all Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines, and with the Western Union company's cables to Brazil, Argentina and other parts of South Africa.

OFFICER SHOOTS INSANE MAN

Crazy St. Louis Butcher Makes Savage Assault on Deputy Marshals and Spectators in Court.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Gus Eddinger, a butcher, suddenly became insane at the Four Courts today and made an assault with a table leg on the deputy marshals who had him in custody. After knocking down several persons Eddinger broke away, followed by a crowd. He refused to halt and defied the officers, when Deputy Charles Day fatally shot him in the back. Ever since he achieved notoriety three years ago by participating in a bloody prize fight with Gus Fredericks Eddinger's mind has been affected.