THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TAKE LEAVE OF CHINA

Part of Chaffee's Men Now on Their Way Back to Manila.

TRANSPORT INDIANA TAKES HUNDREDS

Colonel Humphrey, Quartermaster, Cables Departure.

POLICY OF EVACUATION SET IN MOTION

President McKinley's Promise to Withdraw Troops Well Kept.

ARMY REMAINING PREPARES FOR WINTER

Health of Entire Command is Good and All Its Needs Have Been Prepared for in Thorough Manner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Colonel Humphrey, quartermaster in China, has sent a cablegram under today's date to the quartermaster general announcing the first departure of United States troops from China. The dispatch is as follows:

"Kentucky sailed yesterday for Manila with forage, quartermaster animals, company D, Sixth regiment, United States cavalry; pack mules belonging to the Sixth regiment, United States cavalry. Transport Indiana will leave this port on 11th with about 800 marines.

"Hyde sending wood here already contracted for. United States of America loses nothing by these shipments. Forage caps, cap ornaments, letters, numbers wanted for Ninth regiment, United States infantry; Fourteenth regiment, United States infantry; Sixth regiment, United States cavalry; Company F, Fifth regiment, United States artillery. Entire command thoroughly provided for; health good."

MINISTER WU IS WORRIED

Expresses Considerable Apprehension Over Reports of Large Military Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Minister Wu was one of Secretary Hay's early callers this morning. He had no late advices from China, but came to learn the course of this government on the French proposition. He expressed considerable apprehension over the press reports that a large military expedition was moving on Pao Ting Fu. He looks on this as likely to cause serious complications and a renewal of agitation among the Chinese.

He says that the reports of serious Boxer uprisings in the south of China are not correct and are set afloat with a view to creating the impression on this side of the water that grave dangers exist which call for a military campaign by the allies. The best evidence of this he says is the fact that there are no Boxers in the south of China. The minister feels certain that Earl Li Hung Chang has arrived at Pekin.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger for a day or two. It appears that it was an erroneous assumption that the minister had submitted to the State department a list of Chinese officials who should be punished. He did supply the department with a copy of the imperial edict in which a number of officials were mentioned, but made no proscriptions himself, although he did express the opinion that other Chinese besides those named were fit subjects for punishment. With the reply made yesterday to the French note respecting China, the State department has assumed again an attitude of waiting. The text of the note is to be made public here after the lapse of the usual period of time allowed by diplomatic custom, which will probably be tomorrow morning.

FRANCE RECEIVES ANSWER

Propositions of That Country Are Received Unconditionally by Three Governments.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Neegotiations are progressing satisfactorily on the subject of the propositions contained in the note of M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, regarding China, and, it is said here, the situation is as follows:

Russia, Italy and Austria accept the note unconditionally. Germany has not yet communicated her reply officially, but the French government has been given to understand that the German government considers that the note affords a basis for negotiations.

Great Britain also has adhered to the French note, except respecting the permanent prohibition of the import of arms into China, on which point it makes certain reservations. The answer of the United States is not known. Japan has not replied officially, but is expected to acquiesce. Although the French government is anxious to receive the reply of Japan, in view of the importance of the role Japan is entitled to play in the Chinese question, the French note has so far cleared the ground and the result is considered so satisfactory that M. Delcasse has instructed the French minister at Pekin, M. Pichon, to put himself in communication with the other ministers and has also requested the powers to authorize their representatives to confer with M. Pichon, with the view of opening preliminary negotiations with Li Hung Chang.

NEW REBELLION IS GROWING

General Su Unable to Cope with the Uprising Against the Manchus.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—Sheng, the taotai, has received a telegram from General Su reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern portion of Kwang Si province; that his 30,000 troops are inadequate and that he needs at least 100,000 to cope with danger, which is directed against the Manchus and threatens to become worse than the Pao Ting Fu rebellion.

It is reported that the Yang Tse viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to Pao Ting Fu to suppress the rebellion.

Situation is Critical.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—According to a dispatch received by the German Navy league the situation in China is critical. The dispatch adds that Chang Wein Hoan, who advised the dowager empress to enroll the Boxers in the army, has been appointed governor of the new Chinese capital, Sian Fu.

It is further asserted that many Chinese have been decapitated at Chian Kan, province of Kiang Su. Finally it is asserted that General Sian Yuan Kei has raised his army to 40,000 men.

PRESIDENT'S WISDOM

Ambassador White Says Foreign Diplomats Credit Him Rescue to McKinley Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Dr. Andrew D. White, the American ambassador to Germany, had conferences with the president and with Secretary Hay today, preparatory to returning to his post in Berlin next week.

Mr. White in an interview said that having been so long absent from Berlin he could not give the latest phase of opinion there regarding the Chinese matter, but that when he left it was felt by some of the brightest people he met that the course pursued by the United States was wiser than that adopted by the European powers. One of the longest-headed men in the diplomatic corps had congratulated him upon the fact that while the other powers almost universally had lost hope and were ready to proceed at once to the most extreme measures, on the supposition that the diplomatic corps in Pekin and indeed the whole foreign population there had been murdered, the American government had been patient and wise and it was due to this attitude that the United States had been the first to communicate with Pekin, and was really the power that saved the foreigners there. Events since then, Mr. White pointed out, have justified completely this view. To the quotations from a hostile element in the German press in the morning papers, Mr. White attributed no special importance, saying that the papers quoted had been the most virulent enemies of the United States throughout the Spanish war and at all times since.

The ambassador expressed the opinion that in spite of some friction between the various powers, an ultimate fair understanding concerning China was altogether probable. As to the settlement of the differences finally, he believed that the international arbitration tribunal, created by The Hague conference, afforded exactly the means which will be needed to adjust all the secondary questions between China and the other nations directly concerned.

BUOYED UP WITH FALSE HOPES

Charge Made That President Kruger Kept the Boers in the Field by Unfair Promises.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following dispatch:

"From an English telegraphist, who was controller of telegraphs for the Transvaal, I learn that there was systematic tampering with all telegrams during the war, in order to misrepresent operations in favor of the Boers. He says Mrs. Kruger was constantly wiring the commanders inquiries as to how many of the British had been killed and that General Cronje, after the Magersfontein fight, wired that he had counted many thousand British dead on the battlefield.

"Early in the campaign Commandant General Joubert appealed to Mr. Kruger to stop the Boers looting, but he received no reply. Later on he wired from Colenso advising the president to sue for peace. Mr. Kruger replied: 'Have you lost all faith in God.'

"On another occasion when the Boers were suffering severe reverses Mr. Kruger wired to all the generals that 10,000 men were coming to their assistance from the cape."

KRUGER THE CAUSE OF WORRY

French Minister Fears Effect of His Visit to the French Capital.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The French government is being consulted on the subject of President Kruger's landing at Marseilles and passing through Paris on his way to Holland.

"The eventuality of the Boer president's visit to Paris has," says La Presse, "aroused great opposition on the part of M. Delcasse. We all remember the intense welcome given to the three Boer delegates. What would it be if the hero of Pretoria were to come in person and present himself before the acclamations of the French nation.

"Every French peasant knows Oom Paul's face, and he is admired throughout the country as he is in the Netherlands, but the Quai d'Orsay does not wish to cause any trouble with England. The demonstration that would meet President Kruger would have the effect of displeasing Mr. Chamberlain. If the decision rests with M. Delcasse alone we may be sure that the hero of the South African war will be asked to go elsewhere."

FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL

Train Derailed and Small Party of English Killed or Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

PRETORIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paget's rifle brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Captain Stewart, with forty men of the rifle brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed, Captain Paget, Lieutenant Stubbs and five engineers were injured and Lieutenant Sewell and ten of the rifle brigade were made prisoners. De Lisle's mounted men and colonials, after three days' fighting, have driven De Wet north of the Vaal, near Venterskroon. De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war October 10. The Boers were thus buoyed with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor. I trust they now realize how futile were their expectations.

KRUGER GOING TO HOLLAND

French Give Semi-Official Denial to Rumor of Possible Landing at Marseilles.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French government has been approached on the subject of the disembarkation of former President Kruger at Marseilles, whence he could cross France to The Hague.

On the contrary, it is added, Mr. Kruger is expected to land directly in Holland.

BOERS TEAR UP RAILWAY

British Outpost Near Bethulie Falls Into the Hands of the South Africans.

KING WILLIAMSTOWN, Oct. 11.—The Boers have torn up the railway north of Bethulie and captured a British outpost.

Europe Fears Chamberlain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: The British general election is exciting a good deal of interest and comment in continental Europe. The opinion is universal that it is a personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain and that if he becomes predominant in the British government an era of aggression and jingoism will be inaugurated which will seriously threaten the peace of all the governments.

REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE

Text of Document Handed to M. Theibaut Given to the Public.

RESERVATION AS TO MANY SUGGESTIONS

President Says, However, That He Sees No Obstacle to Initiation of Negotiations on Lines Suggested by France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The reply of the State department to the French note, relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations, was made public late today. It reads:

The Secretary of State to the French Charge d'Affaires—Sent to M. Theibaut October 9, 1900.—Memorandum: The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The president is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiations put forward in the memorandum of October 1 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately on the usual verification of credentials. It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum and add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances:

1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Pekin. The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Pekin may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

2. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of negotiation by the negotiators.

3. Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals. This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views this matter might be commended to the consideration of the International court of arbitration of The Hague. The president thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

4. The organization in Pekin of a permanent guard for the legations. The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Pekin an adequate legation guard.

5. The dismantling of the forts at Taku. The president reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

6. The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin. The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies to this proposition. The president is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Pekin and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The president believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

Department of State, Washington, October 10, 1900.

WALDERSEE GOING TO PEKIN

Slow-Moving Commander-in-Chief to Set Out for Chinese Capital Tomorrow.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Count von Waldersee, according to an official telegram, will start for Pekin from Tien Tsin next Saturday. The Germans are awaiting reinforcements at Tien Tsin before undertaking further measures. They have effected telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The semi-official press today admits that there is no further doubt regarding the reported removal of the imperial court to Si Ngan Fu. This admission is accompanied by a declaration that Emperor Kwang Su's return to Pekin is now highly improbable, although his presence there is "absolutely necessary to effect lasting peace."

The Freisinnige Zeitung has placed itself on record as believing that all that is requisite for enforcing public security in Chi Li could be done by the chief of police in Berlin, instead of Count von Waldersee.

A number of jingo papers viciously attack this statement.

HINT AT POSSIBLE CLASH

So-Called Significant Remarks of Russian General at Wilna to His Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Moscow correspondent of the Times attaches significance to a speech made by the Russian general in command at Wilna to some troops which had been ordered to China, but were recalled from Odessa on the eve of sailing. He says the general in addressing the men made this explanation:

"The czar decided that it was necessary to bring you back so that you might be ready here to join us against a foe who shall be ordered to meet."

The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

EMPEROR ON HIS JOURNEY

Chinese Report He is Being Escorted by a Large Force of Native Troops.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—The Chinese report the arrival of the emperor and empress dowager Chsu Ching October 6, 150 miles dowager at Chsu Yuan Fu. After a day's rest, the Chinese add, the imperial party proceeds, escorted by large forces.

It is reported here that Russian troops from the southward occupied Mukden (Manchuria), without opposition, while Russians from the north captured Tie Ling, forty miles north of Mukden.

Blackmail Chinese Diplomat.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A Berlin couple were placed on trial today in the criminal court charged with having systematically blackmailed Cheng Tsi Tuan, recently an attache of the Chinese legation here, who it is admitted knew the woman intimately before her marriage. The proceedings show that the attache had furnished the entire outfit of the couple at their marriage and had given the husband 10,000 marks. The demands of the accused continued and the attache, who left a short time ago for China, laid the matter before the public prosecutor. The evidence consists in part of highly amusing love letters between the attache and the woman.

Word from Hospital Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The American Woman's committee has received a cable dispatch from Wei Hai Wei, dated Wednesday, October 10, reporting the return there of the hospital ship Maine from Taku, with many invalids on board, of whom two officers and sixty-nine men are Americans. Eighteen of the latter belong to the Ninth infantry. The Maine will sail for Nagasaki today.

FETES FOR CLOSING DAYS

Windup of Paris Exposition Will Be Characterized by Unusual Festivities.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A series of fetes in connection with the closing days of the exposition was opened today with a parade and a ballet on the Seine along the front of the exposition. The festivity was favored by fine weather. The chief feature was the ballet from "Michael Strogoff," numbering 750 dancers on a steamer 150 feet long arranged as a stage and moored at the western end of the exposition. Decorated barges with dancers and others in picturesque operatic costumes were also towed up and down the river within the exposition grounds.

One of the objects of these fetes is to get rid of the enormous surplus of tickets by charging several tickets for one admission. The exposition is now within a month of closing and out of 65,000,000 tickets issued 15,000,000 are still unsold. A night fete will be given on Monday. There will be a great vintage fete on Tuesday. This is expected to be particularly attractive. There will be picturesque allegorical cars and a procession of gaily bedecked guards, trumpeters and grape pickers, with nymphs and bacchantes dancing around Bacchus and Silenus.

M. Picard is also organizing a transport festival, in which all methods of conveyance will be represented—the Sedan chair, stage coach and omnibus, down to the automobile.

ENGLISH LIBERALS GAINS

Returns of the Day Show that That Party Makes a Good Increase.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—5:10 p. m.—On today's election returns the liberals score two gains and the ministerialists one, making their respective total of gains 29 and 28.

The total of members elected up to the present is 592, as follows: Ministerialists, 371; opposition, 221.

In Radnorshire (Wales) F. Edwards, liberal, defeated V. Lewellyn, conservative, and in the Castberry division J. M. Fuller, liberal, ousted the sitting member, Colonel R. G. Chaloner, conservative. These were the liberal gains.

The ministerial gain was in Tyneside division of Northumberland, where H. Crawford Smith, unionist, defeated J. A. Pease, liberal, who had represented the division since 1892 and who was a liberal whip in the last Parliament.

Dr Gavin Brown Clark, the former consul general of the South African Republic and noted pro-Boer liberal, was badly beaten in Caithnesshire, the liberal-unionist candidate, Mr. R. L. Harmsworth, winning the seat.

Sir Charles Dilke easily retained his seat for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire.

NEW YACHT TO BE TRIED OUT

Lipton Will Sail His New Challenger Against the Old—Has a New Captain.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Further information regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge for the America's cup confirms the statement that the boat will be named Shamrock and will be selected by a series of contests between the yacht Watson is designing and the other Shamrock, after the latter has undergone the improvements proposed by Fife. Both yachts will be kept fully manned by Sir Thomas Lipton and may cross the water together. The challenger will be under a commander whose name Sir Thomas does not wish to divulge at present. None of the old Shamrock's former captains will be employed in the coming races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, referring in his interview with a representative of the Associated Press in London to the "Amateur Skipper," who is to have charge of the new cup challenger, possibly referred to Mr. John Jameson, the well known English yachtsman, who for years was the adviser of the prince of Wales in racing the latter's yacht Brittania.

BELFAST, Oct. 11.—Hon. Charles Russell, representing Sir Thomas Lipton, attended a special meeting of the Royal Ulster Yacht club October 2 and requested the club to take the necessary steps to convey Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for another series of races for the America's cup to the New York club. Sir Thomas's intention to make another attempt to capture the great yachting trophy was received with the greatest satisfaction and Vice Commodore Crawford and the committee took immediate action.

LIPTON WILL BE GENEROUS

No Desire to Push Those Who Have Been Caught Short on Pork.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton was questioned today regarding the pork corner and said:

"It is a fact that I control today practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day in order to save a few threatened failures.

Condition of France's Finances.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A financial statement issued today shows a very satisfactory state of affairs for the exposition year. The revenue for the nine months ending with October yields a surplus of 87,000,000 francs over the estimates and an increase of 45,000,000 francs over the similar period of 1899. This increase is in spite of the fact that the estimates were fixed at 20,000,000 francs above 1899 on account of the expansion of revenue calculated to result from the exposition. The increase, however, will be nearly all swallowed up by the Chinese credits, which already amount to 70,000,000 francs. But the government counts upon wiping out the latter by the indemnity to be eventually exacted from China.

Dowager Empress Frederica Worse.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Herr Krupp, coupled with the announcement that he will remain in Berlin with the dowager empress, Frederica, his mother, is interpreted to indicate that there has been a turn for the worse in her condition.

Plague is Wiped Out.

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—All the plague suspects have been dismissed, but twenty plague cases remain in the hospital. An official bulletin says: The outbreak has been completely checked. Twenty-one days have elapsed since the last case. The reception house will be closed today.

No Truth in Rumor.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Officials of the foreign office this afternoon informed a representative of the Associated Press that there is absolutely no foundation for the report in circulation here that Viscount Cromer had been summoned from Egypt to take a seat in the new cabinet.

JUDICIARY IN BAD ODOR

Filipino Magistrates Accused of Gross Official Corruption.

MANY PRISONERS GIVEN FREEDOM FOR CASH

Taft Commission Has Taken Cognizance of the Situation and Will Replace Native Justices with Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 6 (via Hong Kong, Oct. 11.)—The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino civil agents is attracting public attention more than ever and has been brought to the Taft commission's attention with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justice of the peace courts and four primary courts. The magistrates are Filipinos and it has developed that the incumbents are failures as magistrates. Complaints against the existing courts are unending. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case.

Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which it is claimed will show the magistrates have been guilty of corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse and attempt at fraud. The monthly collection of fines of the four native justices is estimated at $6,000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than $100 monthly and are alleged to appropriate the balance of their collections. It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom" and that in many cases magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them without trial, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. It is said there are over fifty established instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from the guards conveying them between the court room and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have lately been made against the civil branch of Manila's supreme court. The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute Americans for the native magistrates. Americans having a knowledge of Spanish are preferred, but they are the hardest to secure. The commission will then institute the drastic reforms needed in the case of the entire judiciary.

TURMOIL IN ISLAND OF LEYTE

Natives Indulge in Raiding and When Pursued Suddenly Become Amigoes.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—The west coast of the island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil. The rebel Ladrones are actively plundering, raiding, attacking and then returning to the garrison towns, while the Americans pursue in the mountains.

General Mojarcat's officers are surrendering and his soldiers, attempting to escape to Samar in boats, are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerrillas of the Ladrones when questioned stated that on the 5th inst. fifty Americans attacked forty-five rebels, rifled their stronghold in the Camarine province, routed them and killed ten. Two Americans were killed and three wounded. Twenty men of the Thirty-second infantry, in an engagement on the 10th inst., in Batan province, had one man killed and four wounded.

The Philippine commission, of which Judge Taft is the president, today passed eight bills of minor importance, including one for an increase of civil salaries of several of the municipal departments, including the navy school teachers; for the organization of the mining and forestry bureaus; appropriated $7,500 in gold for the construction of a garbage crematory at Manila, and for the reorganization of the insular auditor's office.

Wright's bill asking for $1,000,000 in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila harbor improvements elicited comment from the representative of Manila's International Chamber of Commerce to the effect that as the merchants had long been paying a special impost fund to this end the merchants should belong to the board controlling the construction and that as the United States had collected $3,000,000 in gold since the occupation by imposts for harbor improvements he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds and suggested the use of a special fund. The discussion was deferred until Friday.

TROOPERS TILT WITH POLICE

Sanguinary Battle on Streets of Havana Prevented Only by Quick Action.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—At Matanzas yesterday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived on the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Turey of D troop, one other soldier and one civilian, a number of troopers of D troop tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Captain Frederick Foltz of D troop in forming Troops L and M in skirmish order made it impossible for the excited cavalrymen to pass. Lieutenant Willard is said to have been slightly hurt while endeavoring to quiet the men. The troopers declare they will have revenge and Colonel Henry E. Noyes has ordered all confined to barracks. The feeling is very strong between the Cubans and cavalrymen. The authorities here look upon the incident as a payday fight, but an investigation has been ordered.

MacArthur Reports Death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—General MacArthur at Manila notified the War department today that First Lieutenant Robert Blakeman, Forty-ninth infantry, died of hepathitis on the 2d inst. Lieutenant Blakeville was born at Haskinsville, Ky., December 10, 1876, and served as first sergeant of Company K, First Illinois volunteer infantry, during the Spanish-American war. In September, 1899, he was appointed lieutenant of the Forty-ninth volunteer infantry and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines in November last.

Roland Reed Cancels Engagement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Roland Reed, the actor, it was announced today, has canceled his St. Louis engagement and will return to New York to put himself under a physician's care. It is believed that a two weeks' rest will result most beneficially to him.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	45	1 p. m.	66
6 a. m.	44	2 p. m.	68
7 a. m.	44	3 p. m.	70
8 a. m.	46	4 p. m.	69
9 a. m.	52	5 p. m.	66
10 a. m.	55	6 p. m.	64
11 a. m.	59	7 p. m.	62
12 m.	63	8 p. m.	60
		9 p. m.	57

THINKS BOERS HAVE CHANCE

Commissioner Wessels Unable to Reconcile Himself to British Triumph in South Africa.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 11.—P. Louter Wessels, special commissioner of the South African republics to the United States, today received a letter from Secretary de Bruyn of the Boer envoys, now in Holland, containing the first reliable and definite information of the plans of President Kruger which has been made public. The letter states that President Kruger will leave Delagoa bay on the Netherlands war ship Gelderland early in October. He will be taken to Holland, where the envoys are awaiting him.

In regard to the intimation in British newspapers that English war ships may be sent in pursuit, Mr. Wessels said the envoys were in a position to state officially that any such action by England would be accepted by the Netherlands as a direct declaration of war and the little Dutch nation would act accordingly. President Kruger bears a commission from the Boer republics, but its exact nature not even the envoys know. They suppose, however, that he will endeavor to secure intervention by one or all of the European powers to the end that the individuality of the republics shall not be annihilated.

Mr. Wessels added that this letter says they hope for more assistance from the United States than from any of them.

Mr. Wessels in his interview also stated that the reports of large numbers of Boers immigrating to America were unfounded.

"I am the only accredited representative of the Boers in this country," he said, "and if there was anything in these stories in Minnesota and Dakota for land being acquired for settlement by my countrymen I would know it. The Boers will never leave South Africa. Their cause is not lost and they will keep fighting till they win. General Dewet's armies are well organized and are operating not only in the Transvaal, but in the Orange Free State, not many miles from Bloemfontein, and are even planning to invade Cape Colony. The reports that Lord Roberts sends amount to nothing. You need not be surprised if there is a rebellion of the whole of South Africa before the year is out. The only reason the Cape Colonists did not join us at the outset was because they had no arms, and neither they nor we expected war and were unprepared."

WHOLESALE PLOTS TO KILL

Anarchist Tells of Decision to Murder Kings and President McKinley.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says: The anarchist, Bertolani, arrested at Milan as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about anarchist plots.

"I have known about these plots for a long time," he says. "It was I who sent the letter to the crown prosecutor at Naples, warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the king, but they paid no attention to my letter.

"At an anarchist meeting in Paterson, N. J., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. One of them was allotted to kill McKinley or Bryan during the presidential campaign. I do not know the man who was assigned to this work.

"The Chicago plot was similar to that hatched at Paterson. I believe plots with the same object have been organized in the United States.

"Anarchists have killed kings and queens, now they should kill a president of a republic, to show the world that for anarchists there are neither monarchies or republics and that a king is as cheap as a president."

FLOUR TRUST IN NEW FORM

Reorganized Company Will Lease Its Various Properties to Original Owners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Announcement is made that the Standard Flour Milling company is now in progress of organization as the successor of the United States Flour Milling company, which was recently put into the hands of a reorganization committee. By the acts of this committee the main party will depend for its income entirely on rentals received for its properties. The mills at Buffalo and Milwaukee are reported to have been leased to their original owners and this plan, it is said, will be adopted with the mills at Syracuse, Superior, Duluth and other places. It is expected that A. C. Loring will be made president of the Northwestern Consolidated Flour Milling company. The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling company will carry on and operate its own properties hereabouts.

YOUTSEY STILL IN STUPOR

Man Charged with Goebel's Murder Still Unable to Appear in Court.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 11.—The reports from Henry Youtsey's sick room tonight are not encouraging. The only change perceptible is that his stupor is not quite so heavy. Once or twice today he has lifted his hands an inch or two and in a weak, piping voice repeated:

"There's no blood on my hands."

His physicians fear brain fever, which would now almost surely prove fatal.

It is contended by some that the stupor is caused by heavy doses of opiates, but the majority of people here believe Youtsey is almost in a dying condition and that his trial cannot be resumed.

WISCONSIN ON TRIAL TRIP

New Battleship Makes Successful Run Off the Coast of California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 11.—The battleship Wisconsin made a successful trial trip today. Owing to rough weather a late start was made. On the western run over a thirty-two-knot course an average of 17.89 was made. The average for four hours was 17.25, with strong tide allowance in favor of the ship. In a spurt a speed of 18.5 was attained.

After the speed trial, the ship was turned over to Admiral Kautz and staff for maneuvering tests.

Topeka Favors Revision.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—The Topeka presbytery, in session at Kansas City, Kan., voted in favor of revision of the confession of faith.

BIG POWWOW TODAY

Convention of Miners to Consider Offer of Anthracite Operators.

MEETING WILL BE HELD AT SCRANTON

President Mitchell of United Mine Workers Already on the Ground.

OUTCOME OF CONFERENCE PROBLEMATICAL

Labor Leaders Express Widely Divergent Opinions on Result.

TEN PER CENT OFFER APT TO BE REJECTED

Belief Current That Unless Mine Owners Grant Further Concession the Struggle with Their Employes Will Not End Soon.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—The convention of the anthracite miners now on strike in Pennsylvania will convene in this city tomorrow morning for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent increase in wages proffered them by nearly all the mine operators in the region. What the outcome of the convention will be is a matter of speculation and the opinions expressed tonight by labor leaders are widely divergent. The delegates to the convention, who began arriving today, have all sorts of instructions from their local unions on the proposition of the operators. It was learned that most of them will vote to reject the 10 per cent increase unless the operators make further concessions. Many of the miners will not favor the advance unless the operators give a guaranty that the increase be given for a stated length of time, while not a few insist upon concessions in the other grievances. The belief is general that in the uniform instructions to delegates the chances of a settlement by this convention are rather slight. It is the impression of several leaders that at least a second convention will have to be held before any definite action will be taken looking toward an early ending of the contest.

Mitchell Tips Off Probable Action.

President Mitchell's remarks at yesterday's mass meeting, in which he told the mine workers that the 10 per cent increase was not satisfactory and that they should make concessions in the other grievances, is taken by many persons as a hint to the miners to reject the mine owners' offer. Mr. Mitchell, however, denied this and said he had no intention of influencing the men one way or another. He said he was merely voicing the sentiment of himself, his colleagues and the many strikers with whom he has come in contact during the last week.

The convention, as near as the United Mine Workers' officials can figure, will consist of about 700 delegates. About half of these are already here, most of them coming from the Schuylkill valley and Hazleton region. The district headquarters were crowded all day.

President Mitchell spent a busy day at his headquarters catching up with his mail and in preparing for the convention. This afternoon he prepared the address he will deliver at the opening of the first session. In all likelihood the convention will be a secret one, but a press committee will be appointed. Mr. Mitchell will preside probably and the secretaries will be elected by the delegates. The organization of the convention will be the only thing done at tomorrow morning's session.

Miners Can Get $250,000.

W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers' union of Illinois, arrived here today. He said the mine workers of his state have at least $400,000 in their treasury, and added that if the anthracite workers needed help $250,000 would be sent in a few hours. Mr. Ryan said he was not here on official business. He may consult with Mr. Mitchell on the question of financial aid, although the national president says such assistance is not needed at present.

FORMULATE THEIR DEMANDS

Striking Miners of Wyoming Valley Instruct Delegates to Scranton Convention.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 11.—The Wilkesbarre assemblies of the United Mine Workers today held meetings and instructed the delegates to the Scranton convention to insist on the following demands:

First—Recognition of the union.
Second—Powder reduced to $1.50.
Third—Ten per cent general advance.
Fourth—Two weeks' payday.
Fifth—Check-docking boss.
Sixth—A contract signed by the companies agreeing to the foregoing, to hold good for one year.

The instruction of the delegates was in the nature of a surprise, as it was expected they would be allowed to use their own judgment after taking their seats in the convention and learning the sentiments of the other delegates.

President Mitchell's speech at Scranton yesterday, in which he stated the 10 per cent increase was not enough, no doubt influenced the strikers in the Wyoming valley to a more or less extent.

The representatives of the big coal companies here, when shown the list of the concessions which the miners of the Wyoming valley insist upon the convention asking, said there would be no settlement on such a basis. They said the demands are too sweeping and that the companies would not think of granting them. The individual operators say any further concessions than those offered are out of the question. They claim that with a 10 per cent increase and no reduction in carrying tolls they will have a hard time making ends meet. An individual operator said President Mitchell will make the mistake of his life if he does not use his influence to have the miners accept the offer already made.

MARCHERS INVADE HAZLETON

People of Town Fear Trouble, but Strikers Disperse Quietly and Return Home.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 11.—About 600 strikers, composed of men from McAdoo and other south side towns and this city, gathered at McAdoo before dawn this morning, marched to the Beaver Meadow colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co., which had been kept in steady operation since the inauguration of the strike, then came around to Cuyles' strippings, east of the city, and from the strippings marched right into the heart of Hazleton. This was the first time since the strike began that the town was