# BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Response of the Democratic Nominee to His Notification.

#### The Question of Imperialism Dwelt Upon at Length by the Nebraskan-The Solution of the Philippine Situation.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notilication Committee:

I shall at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us, and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1.00 is a contest between democracy on the one hand and plutoeracy on the other. I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the republican party is domina-ted by those influences which constantly

ted by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights. The democratic party is not making war against the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil, when it provises him protection in the greatest possible stimulus to honest toll, when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democra-cy strives for a civinzation in which ev-ery member of society will share accord-ing to his merits. Against as are arrayed a commercificity

ery member of society will share accord-ing to his merits. Against us are arrayed a comparatively small, but politically and financially pow-erful, number who really profit by re-publican policies; but with them are as-sociated a large number who, because of their attachment to the party name, are giving their support to doctrines an-tagonistic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetallism, now try to convince themselves that the gold stan-dard is good; republicans who were for-merly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving national banks control of the mation's paper mon-ey; republicans who used to boast that the republican party was paying off the national debt, are now looking for rea-sons to support a perpetual and increas-ing debt; republicans who formerly ab-hored a trust, now beguile themselves with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while, in their minds, the line between the two is be-coming more and more obscure; repubcoming more and more obscure; repub-licans who in times past, congratulated the country upon the small expense of the country upon the small expense of our standing army, are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the perma-ment military establishment; republic-ans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful, now look with favor upon a foreign alliance; re-mublicans who these peaks are accounted. publicans who three years ago condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal, are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has already blinded many to present dangers is certain; how large a portion of the republican party can be drawn over to the new policies remains to be seen.

Seen. For a time republican leaders were in-clined to deny to opponents the right to criticise the Philippine policy of the ad-ministration, but upon investigation they found that both Lincoln and Clay as-serted and exercised the right to crit-icise a president during the progress of the Mexican war. Instead of meeting the issue boldly and submitting a clear and positive plan for dealing with the Philippine question, the republican convention adopted a plat-form, the larger part of which was de-

form, the larger part of which was de-voted to boasting and self-congratulaform. But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issues which they have deliberately brought into the arena of politics. When the president, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the house and the senate, entered upon a war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling pa-triots of Cuba, the country, without re-gard to party, applauded. Although the triots of Cuba, the country, without re-gard to party, applauded. Although the democrats recognized that the admin-istration would necessarily gain a polit-ical advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, must soon end in a complete vic-tory they vied with the republicans in the support which they gave to the pres-ident. When the war was over and the republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of colonial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. When the pres-ident finally laid before the senate a treaty which recognized the independence of Cuba but provided for the casson of the Philippine islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism be-came so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country. I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release for war expenditures, and then give to the Filipinos the inde-pendence which might be forced from spain by a new treaty. When hostilities broke out at Manila, Spain by a new treaty. When Lostilities broke out at Manila, republican speakers and republican edi-tors at once sought to lay the blame upon those who had delayed the ratification of the treaty, and, during the progress of the war, the same republicans have ac-cused the opponents of imperialism of giving encouragement to the Filipinos. This is a cowardly evasion of responsibility. If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine islands permanently and imitate European empires in the government of colonies, the republican party ought to state its position and de-fend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their abil-ity The Filipinos do not need any en-Ity The Fillpinos do not need any en-couragement from Americans now liv-ing. Our whole history has been an en-couragement, not only to the Filipinos but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipi-nos hate foreign domination, let them condemn the speece of Patrick Langu condemn the speech of Patrick Henry, When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson; of all the statesmen of history, none have used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellows in those who would hold their fellows in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the col-onists must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations ha. run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washington, let them cen-sure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defense of popular gov-ernment when the present advocates of force and conquest are forgotten. Those who would have this nation enter Those who would have this nation enter upon a career of empire must consider not only the effect of imperialism on the Filipinos, but they must also calculate the effect upon our own nation. We can-not repudiate the principle of self-govern-ment in the Philippines without weakendug that principle here.

Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism. Heretofore, this nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty. While our sphere of activity has been limited to the western bemiaphere, our sympathies have not been bounded by the seas. We world, as well as to those who were struggling for the right to govern them-selves, to proclaim the interest which our people have, from the date of their own independence, felt in every contest be-tween human rights and arbitrary power. Three-quarters of a century ago, when our nation was small, the struggles of Greece aroused our people, and Webster and Chay gave eloquent expression to the universal desire for Greelan independence. In 1896, all parties manifested a lively interest in the success of the Cu-bans, but now, when a war is in prog-resz in South Africa, which must result in the extension of the monarchical idea, in the extension of the monarchical idea, or in the triumph of a republic, the ad-vocates of imperialism in this country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers. Sympathy for the Boers does not arise from any unfriendliness toward England; the American people are not unfriendly toward the people of any na-tion. This sympathy is due to the fact tion. This sympathy is due to the fact that, as stated in our platform, we be-lieve in the principle of self-government and reject, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy. If this nation sur-renders its belief in the universal appli-cation of the principles set forth in the declaration of independence, it will lose the prestige and influence which it has en\_syed among nations as an exponent of popular government.

en, yed among nations as an exponent of popular government. A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few task masters and a few office-holders, and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives. If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army as its nat-If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army as its nat-ural and necessary complement. The spirit which will justify the forcible an-nexation of the Philippine islands, will justify the seizure of other islands, and the domination of other people, and with wars of conquest we can expect a certain, if not rapid growth of our military es-tablishment. That a large permanent in-crease in our regular army is intended by the republican leaders is not a mere crease in our regular army is intended by the republican leaders is not a mere matter of conjecture but a matter of fact. In his message of December 5th, 1898, the president asked for authority to increase the standing army to 100,000. In 1896 the army contained about 25,000 men. The republican platform assumes that the Philippine islands will be retained under American sovereignty, and we have a right to demand of the republican leaders a discussion of the future status of the Filipino. Is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are we to bring into the body politic eight or ten million Asiatics, so different from us in race and history that atmatagamation is impossible? Are they to share with us in making the laws and to share with us in making the laws and shaping the destiny of this nation? No republican of prominence has been bold republican of prominence has been hold enough to advocate such a proposition. The McEnery resolution, adopted by the senate immediately after the ratification of the treaty expressly negatives this idea. The democratic platform described the situation when it says that the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization. Who will dispute it? And what is the alternative? If the Fil-ipino is not to be a citizen, shall we make him a subject? On that question the demhim a subject? On that question the dem-ocratic platform speaks with emphasis, It declares that the Filipino cannot be a subject without endangering our form of government. A republic can have no subjects. A subject is possible only in a government resting upon force; he is unknown in a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the gov-

The republican platform promises that some measure of self-government is to be given to the Filipinos-by law; but, even this pledge is not fulfilled. Nearly 16 months elapsed after the ratification of the treaty before the adjournment of conthe treaty before the adjournment of con-gress last June and yet no law was passed dealing with the Philippine situa-tion. The will of the president has been the only law in the Philippine islands wherever the American authority ex-tends. Why does the republican party hesitate to legislate upon the Philippine question? Because a faw would disclose the radical departure from history and precedent contemplated by those who control the republican party. The storm of protest which greeted the Porto Rican bill is an indication of what may be bill is an indication of what may be expected when the American people are brought face to face with legislation upon this subject. If the Porto Ricans, who welcome annexation, are to be denied the guarantees of our constitution, what is to be the lot of the Filipinos, who re-sist our authority? If secret influences is to be the lot of the Filipinos, who re-sist our authority? If secret influences could compel a disregard of our plain duty toward friendly people, living near our shores, what treatment will those same influences provide for unfriendly people 7,000 miles away? If, in this counsame influences provide for unfriendly people 7,000 miles away? If, in this coun-try where the people have a right to vote, republican leaders dare not take the side of the people against the great monopo-lics which have grown up within the last few years, how can they be trusted to protect the Filipinos from the corporations which are waiting to exploit the islands? What is our title to the Philippine is What is our hold them by treaty or b what is our title to the Philippine is-lands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them, or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the republicans say that inanimate earth has value, and when that earth is molded by the Divine hand and stamped with the likeness of the Creator it be-comes a fixture and passes with the soil? If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the govenred, it is impossible to secure title to people, either by force of by purchase. We could ex-tinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if impossible to secure title to people, either by force of by purchase. We could ex-tinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our ideas of gov-ernment. When we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to fight against Spain, we disputed Spain's tale. If we buy Spain's title we are not innocent purbuy Spain's title we are not innocent pur-chasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title, she could transfer no great-er title than she had, and her title was based on force alone. We cannot defend such a title, but as Spain gave us a quit claim deed, we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession. Whether any American official gave the Filipinos moral assurance of independ-ence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos, and that when we did so we had full knowledge that they were fighting for their own inde-pendence, and I submit that history furpendence, and I submit that history fur-nishes no example of turpitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish volu for the Spanish yoke. Let us consider briefly the reasons which have been given in support of an imperialistic policy. Some say that it is our duty to hold the Philippine islands. But duty is not an argument; it is a conclusion. To ascernain what our duty is, in any emergency we must sould conclusion. To ascertain what our duty is, in any emergency, we must apply 18. In any emergency, we must apply well-settled and generally accepted prin-ciples. It is our duty to avoid stealing, no matter whether the thing to be stolen is of great or little value. It is our duty to avoid killing a human being, no matter where the human being lives or to what race or class he belongs. Everyone recog-nizes the obligation imposed upon indi-viduals to observe both the human set. nizes the obligation imposed upon indi-viduals to observe both the human and moral law, but, as some deny the ap-plication of those laws to nations. It may not be out of place to quote the opinion of others, Jefferson, than whom there is no higher political authority, said; "I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly of col-lectively."

when he plunders in a gang as when singly; and the nation that makes an un-just war is only a great gang." If it is said that we have assumed be-fore the world obligations which make If it is said that we have assumed be-fore the world obligations which make it necessary for us to permanently main-lands, I reply, first, that the highest obli-gation of this nation is to be true to it-self. No obligation to any particular na-tion, or to all mitions combined, can re-quire the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of doc-trines against which our whole national life has been a protest. And, second, that our obligations to the, Filipinos, who inhabit the islands, are greater than any obligations which we can owe to for-cigners who have a temporary residence in the Philippines or desire to trade there. It is argued by some that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government and that therefore we owe it to the world to take control of them. Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the navy depart-ment, declared that the Filipinos. Were more capable of self-government than the Cubans, and said that he based his option upon a knowledge of both races. But i will not rest the case upon the relative advancement of the Filipinos. Republicans ask: "Shall we haul down the dag that floats over our dead in the Philippines". The same question might have been asked when the American flag heated over Chapultepec and waved over the dead who fell there; but, the tour-ist who visits the City of Mexico finds there a national cancery owned by the United States and cared for by an Amer-tean citizen. Our dag floats over our dead, but when the treaty with Mexico w.s signed, American authority withdrew, to the Rio Grande, and I venture the opinion that during the last 50 years the people of Mexico have made more progress under the stimulus of independ-ence and self-government than they would have made under a carpet-bag govern-

ence and self-government than they would have made under a carpet-bag govern-ment held in place by bayonets. The United States and Mexico, friendly re-publics, are much stronger and happier United States and Mexico, friendly re-publics, are much stronger and happier than they would have been had the former been cursed and the latter been crushed by an imperialistic policy, dis-guised as "benevolent assimilation." Some argue that American rule in the Philippine islands will result in the bet-ter conditions of the Filipinos. Be not deceived. If we expect to maintain a colorial policy, we shall not find it to our

deceived. If we expect to maintain a colonial policy, we shan not find it to our advantage to educate the people. The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us, and the most ignorant ones have made the least resistence to our domination. If we are to govern them without their consent and give them no voice in determining the taxes which they must pay we dare not educate them, least they learn to read the declaration of independence and the constitution of of independence and the constitution of the United States and mock us for our the consistency

consistency. The principal arguments, however, ad-vanced by those who enter upon a de-fense of imperialism are: First: That we must improve the pres-ent opportunity to become a world power and enter into international politics. Second: That our commercial interests in the Philippine islands and in the orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands permanently. Third: That the spread of the Christian religion will be facilitated by a colonial policy.

olicy Fourth: That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the na-

tion has taken.

The first argument is addressed to the nation's pride and the second to the na-tion's pocket-book. The third is intend-ed for the church member and the fourth for the section. the partisan.

It is a sufficient answer to the first ar-gument to say that for more than a cengument to say that for more than a cen-tury this nation has been a world power. For ten decades it has been the most potent influence in the world. Not only has it been a world power, but it has done more to affect the politics of the human race than all the other nations of the world combined. Because our declara-tion of independence was promulgated, others have been promulgated; because the patriots of 1776 rought for liberty; others have fought for it; because our constitution was adopted. The growth of the principle of self-government, planted on Apierican soil has been the over-shad-owing political fact or the nintenth cenowing political fact of the nintenth cen-tury. It has made this nation conspicug nations in history in history such ever enjoyed. no other nation has Nothing has been able to check the onward march of this idea, I am not willing that this nation shall cast aside the omnipotent weapon of truth to selze again the weapon of physi-cal warfare. I would not exchange the glory of this republic for the glory of all the empires that have risen and fallen ince time began. But a war of conquest is as unwise as it is unrighteous. A harbor and coaling station in the Philippines would answer every trade and military necessity and such a concession could have been secured at any time without difficulty. It is not necessary to own people in order to trade with them. We carry on trade to-day with every part of the order to trade with them. We carry on trade to-day with every part of the world, and our commerce has expanded more rapidly than the commerce of any European empire. We do not own Japan or China, but we trade with their people. We have not absorbed the republics of Central or South America, but we trade with them. It has not been necessary to have any political connections with them. Trade cannot be permanently profitable unless it is voluntary. When trade is se-cured by force, the cost of securing it and retaining it must be taken out of the profits, and the profits are never large enough to cover the expense. Such a system would never be defended, but for the fact that the expense is borne by all the people, while the profits are en-toyed by the fact. all the people, while the profits are en-joyed by the few. Joyed by the few. There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreserv-edly indorse. If elected, I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the patients immediate declaration of the nation's purpose; first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands. ust as we are now establishing a stable orm of government in the island of Cu-Just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cu-ba; second, to give independence to the Philipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside in-terference while they work out their des-tiny, just as we have protected the re-publics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. An European protecto-rate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics and yet is has imposed no pe-cuniary burden upon us. After the Fili-pinos had aided us in the war against Spain, we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European na-tions, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as amoritous designs of the European na-tions, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose that the only alter-native, namely, to give them their inde-bendence and guard them against mo-lestation from without. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I can payer fully dischare Committee: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they ave so generously bestowed upon me; ut, sirs, whether it be my lot to eccupy he high office for which the convention his hamed me, or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realizing the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this republic into existence

## THE MARCH TO PEKIN

Allies Began Their Advance on the Chinese Capital July 30.

### The Force Comprises 20,000 Japanese, 10,000 Russians, 9,000 British and Other Foreign Troops Numbering About 7,000.

London, Aug. 6 .- The American and British forces began the advance on Pekin last Thursday, according to a dispatch dated August 2 from Tien Tsin to the Daily Express. "The main body of the allies," continues the correspondent, "marched July 30. Gen. Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Gen. Dorward (the British commander) had no such obstacles and his delay is inexplicable. The other foreign troops are now half way to Lofa. The force ineludes 20,000 Japanese under Gen. Yamachuehi and 10,000 Russians. The British force totals 9,000 and the other foreign troops are 7,000. We are weak in artillery. On August 1 a strong force of Chinese from the 'native city attacked Tien Tsin. By a series of brilliant charges our troops drove the enemy from their positions. The native city is still defiant, and the allies are unwilling to march troops through its streets, as this would mean an immense slaughter. When the Chinese saw so large a body of troops marching westward, they apparently believed they would have an easy victory over those who were left."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the reception of an imperial edict dated August 2, ordering Gen. Yung Lu to select high military and civil dignitaries, together with a sufficient number of picked troops to escort the foreign ministers to Tien Tsin as soon as they decided to leave Pekin. By the terms of the edict Gen Yung Lu will be held personally responsible for their safety and he is given full authority to deal summarily with those opposing the peaceful passage of the escort. A dispatch to the Morning Post from Che Foo, dated July 30, says: "The Russains at Tien Tsin refuse to allow the Americans to put up telephone wires on the railroad poles and they claim the railroad, which Eng-

lish engineers are ready to work. The situation is critical. The river is full of railroad sleepers. Hundreds of dead bodies of Chinese, some decapitated, are floating in the stream."

Four missionaries according to Shanghai advices, dated Saturday, have been murdered near Hankow.

A Belated Message from Conger.

## A RIOT AT CHICAGO.

#### Police Tried to Disperse a Crowd Whe Gathered Around Mrs Parsons, the Anarchist, and a Fight Ensues.

Chicago, Aug. 6 .- An anarchist riot occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twelfth and Halstead streets, in which 25 people were bruised in a struggle with 45 policemen, summoned to quell the disturbance. Five persons were arrested, among them being Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was executed November 11, 1887, in Chicago for aiding and abetting the bomb throwing in the Haymarket riot. She was charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the street and resisting an officer. A mass meeting had been called at West Side Turner hall, at which speeches were to be made by Mrs. Parsons and others on the topic "The Execution of the King of Italy." Mrs. Parsons was on her way to the hall, when finding the place locked up she stepped into a shaded doorway to rest. Soon a crowd formed and a police officer, pushing through the throng, caught a glimpse of Mrs. Parsons. Thinking she was making an anarchistic speech he endeavored to disperse the crowd. His efforts were in vain and the officer sent in a call for reinforcements. Additional officers arrived and immediately a general fight was precipitated. Fists and clubs were used and the officers, finding themselves being worsted, sent in a riot call. The number of police was increased to 45 and they rushed into the throng. Mrs. Parsons was seized. It is claimed she resisted arrest and her associates fought for her. Bricks were thrown, clubs were wielded and a fierce struggle ensued before the crowd was finally dispersed.

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

#### Gen. DeWet surrounded by the British Near Reitzberg-Boers Make a Stand at Machadodorp.

London, Aug. 6 .- A special dispatch from Pretoria dated Saturday, says: "Gen. Christian DeWet is completely surrounded near Reitzberg and it is impossible for his forces to escape through the strong British cordon. The Boers say they will make a stand at Machadodorp. They are short of ammunition and food. Gen. Hamilton, by the rapidity of his movements, prevents reinforcements reaching Commandant Gen. Botha.

"It appears that after the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the stars and stripes was derailed at Honig Spruit, south of Kroonstad, concealed Boers fired, killing 40.

"Many residents of Pretoria have been sent into exile for having behaved cruelly to British subjects be-

lectively

Franklin, whose learning, wisdom and Franklin, whose learning, wisdom and virtue are a part of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us from the revolutionary days, expressed the same idea in even stronger language when he said: "Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor eft-neighbor mations as between neighbor eft-

izens. A highwayman is as much robber

It is only the truly wise man who, when he sees an opportunity seizes it.

received yesterday at the state de- ing 25 years." partment. It came through Consul Tien Tsin, from Mr. Conger and Mr. are the same as those received a day

or two ago by the state department from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo. Mr. Goodnow's message was transmitted to President McKinley at Canton, and Mr. Adee, acting secretary of state, later in the day, issued the following statement concerning it: "Consul General Goodnow, in a cablegram dated Shanghai, August 5, which was is the outcome of a shooting affair bereceived at the department of state at four o'clock this, Sunday, morning, reports the receipt by Consul Ragsdale at Tien Tsin, of messages from Minister Conger and the secretary of the legation, Mr. Squiers, dated July 21, to the following effect: 'All well: no fighting since the 16th by agreement. Enough provisions. Hope for speedy relief.'

"Mr. Goodnow adds that the director of posts, Sheng, had on the 5th communicated to him an imperial edict dated July 30, ordering Jung Lu to provide an escort for the ministers to Tien Tsin, when the ministers fix the date. The edict says the ministers can receive messages not in cipher, but notwithstanding this, plain messages were returned to some consuls on August 4."

## Report of Li Hung Chang's Suicide.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- The report from Shanghai of the suicide of Li Hung Chang is wholly discredited in official circles here and no information was received regarding it last night, either by the government or the Chinche legation.

Later a dispatch from Shanghal said Li Hung Chang had not suicided, but was in a very despondent state.

## May Communicate with Governments.

Paris, Aug. 6 .- Cheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, has just communicated to the consuls at Shanghai according to a special dispatch to the Temps, dated August 5, an imperial decree, dated August 2, authorizing the foreign ministers in Pekin to communicate without restriction with their governments and ordering their departure for Tien Tsin under a good escort.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- A belated fore or during the war. The terms message from Minister Conger was of exile vary, in one instance reach-

The Lourenzo Marques correspond-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, who ent of the Daily Express, writing Sattransmitted messages received by Mr. urday, says: "Transvaal advices de-Ragsdale, United States consul at clare that Gen. Baden-Powell was wounded during the recent engage-Squiers, secretary of the United ment at Rustenburg, when the Boers, States legation at Pekin. The advices according to their account, took some prisoners and captured 324 wagons."

## FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

#### Four Men Killed and One Fatally Wounded Is the Result of a Feud at Doerun, Mo

Farmington, Mo., Aug. 6 .- Four men killed and one fatally wounded tween William Dooley and his four sons on one side, and the four Harris brothers on the other, as a result of a feud at Doerun, one of the mining towns of St. Francois county. William Dooley, Wess Harris, James Harris and John Dooley are the names of those killed, and Frank Harris was fatally wounded. A young girl, Mary Littroll, was struck just above the ankle with a rifle ball.

A few days ago the Harris boys sent word to the Dooleys that they would be at a picnic at Doerun and intended to run the Dooleys off the grounds. Just how the shooting began is not clear, but once begun, it was deadly. All the Harris boys except one, Bill, were shot. One was killed instantly. Three of the Dooley boys who were unhurt, came to Farmington and gave themselves up.

#### COMING BY THOUSANDS.

#### Immigration to This Country Last Year Aggregated 341,711, the Greatest Since 1893-Over 1.000 Every Day.

New York, Aug. 6 .- Figures concerning the increase of immigration at this port just tabulated show that in the fiscal year ended June 30 there arrived here 341,711 immigrants, which is the greatest number since 1893. The great increase has been during the last three months. The immigration authorities believe, from the rate at which the numbers are growing now, over 1,000' immigrants a day, that the next year will far exceed the record made in 1899-1900. The immigration at this port alone for the year 1899-1900 is greater than at the other 21 cities at which aliens are received.