

FIGHTING.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKIN STILL HOLD OUT.

ARE ALIVE AND WELL.

Can Hold Out a Few Days Longer and Pitiful Appeal for Relief Is Made.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—A cable dispatch to the Daily News from Che Foo, July 21 (via Shanghai, August 1), says: Dr. Robert Colman, Jr., the staff correspondent of the Chicago Record in Peking, who had not been heard from since June 12, sends the following dispatch:

"Peking, July 21.—Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was murdered by Chinese troops and his secretary wounded June 20, while on his way to the Tsung H yamen. The foreign residents are besieged in the British legation and have been under a daily fire from artillery and rifles.

"The cowardice of the Chinese fortunately prevented them from making successful rushes. Our losses are sixty killed and seventy wounded. The Chinese losses exceed 1,000.

"There has been no word from the outside world. Food is plentiful, such as it is—rice and horsedesh. Yesterday, under a flag of truce, a message was sent by Yung Lu, asking if Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, would consent to a truce. The minister replied he was willing provided the Chinese came no closer. The shell firing then ceased and everything is now quiet.

"We now hope that, having defeated the Chinese, relief is nearing us. We are all exhausted with constant standing on guard, fighting, building barricades and digging trenches both night and day.

"All the legations except the British are utterly wrecked by shot and shell. The Austrian, Belgian and Holland buildings are utterly wrecked by shot and shell and burned to the ground. The British legation is also much shattered. The United States marines still hold a vital position on the city wall commanding the legation.

"After a brilliant sortie on the night of July 3, Captain Myers succeeded in driving back the Kansuh mounted troops. During the fight Captain Myers was slightly wounded. Secretary Egrius of the United States legation deserves the greatest credit for his services throughout the siege. His military experience and energy are invaluable. Many flags and rifles were captured by Captain Myers.

"We fear that treachery is possible when the defeated Chinese troops enter the city. Meanwhile we are living in Chinese anxiety and hoping for early relief."

POSITIVE NEWS FROM AMERICANS.

Colonel Coolidge Receives Letter From Military Attache.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Adjutant General Corbin has received a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, commanding the Ninth Infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Che Foo and is as follows:

"Tien Tsin, July 21.—Following letter of Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, military attache at the legation of Peking, dated July 23, arrived Tien Tsin July 21, at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"Peking, July 22, Evening.—We are all awaiting impatiently arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since the 15th, and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers from over than ten encampments.

"By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety arrival of reinforcing army, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time, it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and empress Kawager appear to be still at Peking. Were your reinforcements to arrive, very probable that they would flee to Wsu Shi Shan.

"Killed and wounded up to date, eight killed, one a captain of infantry and an ambassador's attache; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of legation being one of the twenty slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is sixty in all."

"COOLIDGE."

HOPE TO REACH PEKIN SOON.

Allied Forces Are on the March to Chinese Capital.

Shanghai.—(Special).—The Peking relieving force, according to a report just received, consists of 11,000 men, of whom 5,000 are Japanese and 1,500 British. The column is proceeding partly by river and partly by railroad.

Another column, composed of Russian and Japanese, is advancing on Peking from the northeast.

The Chinese are concentrating at Lung Fang and Tun Chow. These Chinese are twenty-five miles from Peking, in different directions.

YELLOW FEVER AT TAMPA.

Montgomery, Ala.—(Special).—The governor of Alabama, having received information of the existence of yellow fever in Tampa, Fla., has issued a quarantine proclamation of that place. The quarantine, however, is being enforced by the United States army.

UNITED STATES SAYS NO.

Will Not Agree To Proposition Made By Earl Li.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The state department has made public the following correspondence between Li Hung Chang and the department regarding the abandonment of the campaign in Peking:

Telegram sent to the United States embassies in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg, and to the United States minister to Tokio:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1900.—In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang that the ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien Tsin provided the powers would engage not to march on Peking, the secretary of state replied on the 30th of July:

"This government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese government. Power to deliver at Tien Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on the 21st to Viceroy Li, who then inquired whether "if free communication were established between ministers and their governments, it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Peking without negotiations."

To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the 1st of August:

"Goodnow, Consul General, Shanghai: I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Free communication with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a matter of absolute right, and not as a favor. Since the Chinese government admits that it possesses the power to give communication its puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with the respective governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise. HAY.

"You will communicate this information to the minister of foreign affairs."

ALL DOUBT IS DISPELLED.

Officials Believe That Conger Is Alive and Well.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The official confirmation of the news that Minister Conger is safe and well, coupled with the statement that he has provisions for several weeks and that the firing on the legation has ceased, was welcome intelligence, though not unexpected, in view of recent news. The information from Colonel Daggett was promptly telegraphed to President McKinley at Canton, who has been advised of the receipt of messages always as soon as they reach here.

The last message which came from Minister Conger was that which was obtained through the intermediary of Mr. Wu, and was supposed to be dated the 15th, since which time nothing had come since June 12, almost two months.

It is expected now that all the energies of the government, as well as those of other nations will be concentrated for an advance on Peking. Several of the reports which have come from China seem to indicate that this will occur very soon. Some of the dispatches place the date as early as yesterday. The officials here, however, do not look for so early an advance if the allied commanders adhere to their original estimate of 50,000 as necessary for the campaign, as the latest reports received here do not show half that number on the ground. Still other reports indicating the possibility of the advance being made by the British and American armies have come and our officers commanding in China have a free hand in any military movements.

ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT THE SHAH.

Man Reaches Steps of His Carriage With a Revolver.

Paris.—(Special).—An attempt on the life of the shah of Persia, Musafferd-Din, was made this morning, but it resulted in no harm to him. A man broke through a line of policemen as the shah was leaving his apartments and tried to mount the royal carriage steps. He was seized and placed under arrest.

He held a revolver in his hand, but the police disarmed him before he was able to fire. At the police station the man expressed regret that he had been unable to carry out his intentions. He said: "This is an affair between me and my conscience."

ALL SAFE AT HANKOW. Lake Park, Minn.—(Special).—Rev. H. A. Gaardsmoe, secretary of the American-Norwegian China mission, has received the following cablegram:

"Hankow, July 21.—All here, going Shanghai. What do? WORKERS."

The relatives and friends of the missionaries are thus assured of their safety thus far.

CONDITION OF TREASURY.

Washington, D. C.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$21,000,000. Gold, \$150,000,000.

SHOT DOWN.

DETAILS OF ASSASSINATION OF ITALY'S KING.

KILLED BY ANARCHIST.

Fatal Bullet Was Fired at Close Range As Victim Stepped Into Carriage.

Monza, Italy.—(Special).—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here by a man named Angelo Bressi and died in a few minutes.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage, with his aide de camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession.

One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired. The assassin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

BRESSI ADMITS HIS CRIME.

Reads News Papers Which Recommended Regicide.

Rome.—(Special).—King Humbert's murderer, Gaetano Bressi, was a silk weaver for thirty years, and has only lately returned from Paterson, N. J., where he was a voracious reader of various Italian anarchistic newspapers published there, recommending regicide. He admitted the crime frankly. Several letters were found in his pockets. Forty arrests immediately followed the assassination.

The king was shot close to the heart. Leaning heavily on his side, he murmured: "It is nothing," but suddenly lost consciousness and died before reaching the royal villa, where Queen Margherita saw the body lifted from the carriage and brought before her. A harrowing scene naturally followed.

Through order is being maintained throughout the country, the whole army is kept ready at the different garrisons at the disposal of the civil power. The entire population is deeply grieved, and the newspapers—even the socialist organs—exultate the assassin.

SKETCH OF THE ASSASSIN.

Bressi Came From America and Lived in New Jersey.

New York.—(Special).—Angelo Bressi lived in Paterson for over a year. He appears to have had various names. The one he gave when taken into custody for the murder of the king of Italy was one. Another was Angelus Bressi, and still another, the one by which he will be known to those who knew him in Paterson, was Gaetano Bressi. He was employed in Hamill & Booth's silk mills. His close friend there was Cariboni Sperandio, the man who a few weeks ago shot down his foreman and then killed himself, leaving behind a letter telling how he had been selected by lot to kill King Humbert, and having a choice, owing to his living so far away from Italy, killed the foreman instead.

A few months ago a man said to be Count Moletoletti, the head of the Italian anarchists, was in Paterson, and during his stay Sperandio and Bressi were his companions, and they showed him about the city and introduced him to others in the city, who were his mentors there. It would seem that his friend having faltered at regicide, Bressi took up the burden where Sperandio refused it and went across the ocean to carry out the decree that Humbert must die.

In manners Bressi was quiet. Men who worked beside him in Hamill & Booth's mill say he was the last one they would select as an assassin. He went about his work quietly. He spoke little and volunteered nothing about himself. When there was a shop call and the men went on one of their numerous strikes, Bressi left his looms obediently, but was never one of the first.

JESTER IS A FREE MAN.

Found Not Guilty of Murder Committed Thirty Years Ago.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special).—A Times special from New London, Mo., says: Alexander Jester, the octogenarian who has been on trial here for the last two weeks for the murder twenty-nine years ago of Gilbert Gates, was tonight acquitted. The jury took three ballots.

As soon as Jester could tear himself away from those who crowded about to congratulate him, he hurried to his hotel and was soon the center of a happy group, made up of his children, Harvey Jester, Will and Alice Hill, who quietly rejoiced. Jester will leave here at once for Oklahoma to his old home, where he was arrested two years ago.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

Niobrara, Neb.—(Special).—The fight in Knox county for the relocation of the county seat came up before the board of supervisors. The petition filed was considered a very strong one. Niobrara filed a remonstrance, containing nearly 600 names. The board gave the petitioners until Saturday in which to file a counter remonstrance. At that time it is confidently expected that a decision will be reached by the board as to the merits of the petition and remonstrance.

RAILROAD CASE ADVANCED.

Legality of State Board to be Passed Upon October 1st.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Judges Sullivan and Holcomb and Chief Justice Norval of the supreme court of Nebraska, met in the consultation room and decided to advance the damage suits of the state against the Burlington and Elkhorn railroads for violations of the order of the board of transportation, since rescinded, establishing car-load rates for the shipment of live stock between points within the state. The briefs of the state are ordered to be submitted by August 20, and the reply briefs by September 10. The cases, which are identical, will be argued and submitted at the first sitting in September, and a decision may be expected by October.

This action is taken, it is understood, because in the cases in question is involved the point whether the law creating the state board of transportation was passed in a constitutional manner. It was on this point that Judge Munger of the federal court held that the board had no legal existence, and on it he granted the railroads a temporary injunction restraining the board from issuing any order interfering with existing rates. The question whether this order shall be made permanent will come before Judge Munger some time during the October term of court.

The reason the supreme court is asked to pass on this same point before Judge Munger takes the matter up for final disposition is that the United States supreme court has established a rule that state courts shall be the final judge of all state laws in which the United States constitution is not involved.

Accordingly should the supreme court of Nebraska decide that the manner of the passage of the board of transportation law was constitutional, Attorney General Smyth would go before Judge Munger and call up the injunction, asking that it be dissolved. This, of course, hinges on the decision of the supreme court, and what its judgment will be is purely a matter of conjecture.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR INDIA.

Anxiety Felt Owing to Weakness of the Monsoon.

London.—(Special).—The following dispatch from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, to the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, was received today:

"Considerable anxiety is felt owing to the weakness of the monsoon. The situation is serious and critical in Gujarat, Baroda and Rajaputana West, which are not sown. No fodder whatever is available in the southwestern part of the Punjab. Sown crops are in imminent danger, as rain continues to hold off. Fodder is scarce and cattle are dying in the central provinces of Therar and Hyderabad. Good crops are possible only in case the monsoon improves. One-quarter of the inhabitants of the central provinces are on relief. The total number receiving relief is 8,268,000, with incomplete Bombay figures."

The governor of Bombay telegraphs that there were 8,000 cholera cases in the famine district during the week ending July 21, of which 5,703 resulted fatally. In the native states there were 5,245 cases, 5,719 proving fatal. The total deaths in the relief works of the British district were 6,753, or 4.25 per 1,000.

There has been a good rainfall in north Gujarat and Kathiawar and a favorable agricultural rainfall and encouraging prospects in the remainder of the affected tracts. The numbers on relief works are decreasing and gratuitous relief is increasing.

WOUNDED FIGHTING FILIPINOS.

Mac Arthur Cables a List of His Casualties.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—General MacArthur cables the following casualties:

Wounded—July 21, Iloilo, Luzon, company G, 28th Infantry, Benjamin F. Lillard, thigh, serious; company E, 25th Infantry, Vernon A. Adams, leg above knee, moderate; July 26, Pangulu, Luzon, company L, 37th Infantry, Sergt. Robert Mahaffy, arm, slight; company E, 25th Infantry, Edward M. Bagtd, knee, serious; Joseph F. Llewelling, thigh, moderate; July 11, Lumbunao, Panay, company G, 26th Infantry, Edward C. Stone, thigh, slight; Loculan, Mindanao, company C, 4th Infantry, Walter Lawrence, back, slight; Joseph W. Eastman, arm, serious; Corporal Ross L. Pillsbury, thigh, serious; First Sergeant Walton C. Winkler, arm, serious.

General Shafter reports the arrival of the transport Warren from Manila, with Lieutenant Colonel Hamer, 37th Infantry; Major Maxfield, signal corps; Major Wittich, 21st Infantry, and a number of other officers, five contract surgeons, a battalion of the 23d Infantry, 182 men; enlisted men with disability, discharged, 114; prisoners, 22.

FILES STANDARD OIL EVIDENCE.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Testimony and depositions in the Standard Oil company case, taken at a secret session of the referee's commission, were filed for record in the supreme court today. The principal testimony was given by Dalton Risley, cashier and acting manager of the company's Omaha office. Mr. Risley admitted that the oil consumed came from the company's refineries at Whiting, Ind., and Cleveland, O.; that John D. Rockefeller was president of the company, and that the net increase in the price of oil for the year had been 1 cent.

ALASKA.

ENGLAND GIVEN A LARGE PART OF ALASKA.

FLAG IS HAULED DOWN

Two Thousand Square Miles of United States Territory Is Given to John Bull.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—All that can be obtained from the state department about the Alaska boundary recently established is that it is only temporary. Under this provision the American flag no longer waves over about 2,000 square miles of territory which has belonged to us ever since we acquired it from Russia. This is larger than the state of Rhode Island.

The state department says the present line is provisional and temporary, but according to equally good authority, the fact that the present boundary is recognized by this government at all practically gives Canada judgment by default and alienates a large tract of American soil and transfers American citizens and their property interests to the dominion of Great Britain's crown colony without their consent, and the American flag is to be hauled down without the previous action of congress.

It is pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, practically advocated war unless Canada obtained what she wanted of our Alaskan territory. This was just prior to the outbreak of war with Africa. He was promptly called down by Lord Salisbury, who wanted no trouble with this country while preparing to do business with Kruger, and wished to defer the settlement until the African republics were disposed of.

It is said that nothing short of war can recover the Alaskan strip, should congress nullify the present bargain, and while Great Britain is destroying the South African republics to get possession of their gold mines, employing 220,000 troops to accomplish her purpose, she is making an equally important conquest of territory belonging to the United States for the same purpose without striking a blow.

In vindication, the state department points with pride to the fact that the provisional line, which they say they are fully prepared to defend, is so drawn as to keep Canada's shipping ten miles from the boundary line at the nearest point, "notwithstanding the Canadian ambition to get a port on the Lynn canal."

This is to be used as the main argument why the provisional boundary line should be made permanent.

It is stated that disease is cutting a deadly swath among American troops in foreign climes. The bullet has been largely succeeded by surer agencies of death in the shape of tropical fevers, adding each day to the percentage of fatalities. The casualty list cabled almost daily by General MacArthur at Manila contains an average of twenty-five victims, mostly of those diseases peculiar to the climate. It is even hinted that the dread bubonic plague has made its appearance among the American troops, but if this is so, it is effectually concealed in the death reports. If those in authority in the Philippines were so disposed they could readily hide the existence of the plague by ascribing deaths to other causes, and it is very doubtful whether the real facts would ever be known, unless the disease should assume epidemic form and get beyond control.

It is recalled that two years ago, when the American soldiers were stricken with yellow fever in Cuba, the true state of affairs was not known until some time after the beginning of the outbreak. Whether the surgeons were unfamiliar with the symptoms of the fever or whether the actual conditions were suppressed to avoid alarm and an outcry at home, has never been definitely settled.

It is now admitted that the disease has reappeared among the army of occupation in Cuba, and that it is developing with such rapidity that military officers are in serious apprehension. Fever is known to have existed in the various camps for some months, but that it is spreading in spite of every known obstacle placed before it is one of the strongest pleas for the removal of the troops to more healthful quarters.

What with rumors of bubonic plague in the Philippines and yellow fever actually thinning the ranks of Cuba, the American army is surely encountering unfamiliar foes.

WILLING TO FIGHT MCKINLEY.

Cumberland, Md.—(Special).—George L. Wellington, the senior republican United States senator from Maryland, has definitely announced his determination to oppose the re-election of President McKinley, but has not yet made up his mind in what manner he will do it. In discussing his position, Senator Wellington said:

"I am unalterably and forever opposed to imperialism, which I shall fight with all my power. I am opposed to President McKinley because he has deceived me in national affairs and I shall oppose his re-election. I am not now prepared to state what part I shall take in the campaign, but I will attend, if possible, the national liberty congress at Indianapolis. I do not know whether I will support Bryan or not. There are some things about him that I do not approve."

FUSION CONFERENCE ENDS.

Finance Committees Are Named and Headquarters Moved.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—After having been two days in session, the state executive committee of the fusion parties adjourned. A satisfactory solution of the ways and means problem was reached and the fusion campaign from now until election day will be active, aggressive and harmonious.

The new finance committee is composed of Henry Blum, democrat; C. J. West, populist, and A. H. Gleason, silver republican. They will at once begin the work of securing the funds necessary to the legitimate prosecution of the campaign.

It was decided to move the populist national and state headquarters from the Lincoln hotel to the Lindell.

Mr. Bryan announced in a most positive manner that he regarded the income tax as one of the issues of the campaign, and that he would discuss it in his letter of acceptance, but not in his notification speech. He said:

"I shall not discuss the question in my speech at Indianapolis, but shall do so later in my letter of acceptance. The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform at Kansas City I certainly regard as adherence to the demand for an income tax."

GERMAN VOTE WILL CHANGE.

Ex-Republican Predicts Big Gains For Bryan.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—John W. Habercorn, former chief of the German bureau of the republican congressional committee, and who has also directed the German-American campaign for the national committee, discussed the political situation today regarding the attitude of the German voters throughout the country.

ARE AGAINST MILITARISM.

"What are the German-American voters going to do in the coming election?" he was asked.

"If the German-American comes to the conclusion that the policy of the republican party must lead to imperialism and militarism, he will vote for Bryan. I think that the 50 or 55 per cent of the German vote which was cast for McKinley in 1896 will be reduced to at least 40 per cent; it may go even lower than 30 per cent, but that depends on future events."

MAKES SOME ESTIMATES.

"Bryan will get not less than 60 per cent of the German-American vote, and in my judgment that means that he will gain in Ohio from 30,000 to 50,000 votes, less than 60,000; in Wisconsin 30,000, in Michigan from 10,000 to 15,000, in Minnesota from 8,000 to 14,000."

WILL CRUSH THEIR RIVALS.

The Steel Magnates Try to Crush Competition.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Will Carnegie, the Federal Steel company and the other big concerns crush the weaker ones out of existence?

Much as the steel and iron interests would like to put an end to the demoralization in prices, it is believed that the big concerns, such as Carnegie, the Federal company and Jones & Laughlin, all of whom are in a strong position, will force the fight on the weaker ones to such an extent that they will drive them out of business.

The first aim of those who were interested in the recent conference was to steady the market and advance prices, and to do this they were willing to close the mills if necessary, but it is stated on good authority that Carnegie dominated the conference and was successful in defeating an agreement.

Carnegie and Jones & Laughlin, two of the biggest producers in the country, have been waging bitter war on each other to such an extent that steel billets that sold in this market last winter at \$5 a ton sold last week at \$17.

ON TIDAL WAVE.

The steel and iron trades have been prosperous and unheeded advances had been made in quotations, and they all thought that it would continue. Accordingly the smaller concerns contracted with the producers for supplies of materials for a long period in advance.

Prices were too high, no one would buy and the slump came, the small concerns having placed their contracts at the high prices, and they did not know what to do.

NO MERCY SHOWN.

They finally appealed to the producers, who were aware of the conditions, for mercy, and as a result the conference was held, but Mr. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, it is said, notified those present that they were in the field to do business and this meant that they would hold the smaller companies to their contracts, and thus crush them out of existence.

MEXICAN TROOPS AT BAY.

Orizaba, Mex., Aug. 2.—The military authorities here have received information that there has been continued fighting between the Maya Indians and the government troops in Yucatan for the last five days, and that the rebels have been forced to abandon several of their strongest positions near the city Chan Santa Cruz, where they have their headquarters and tribal government. The Indians were taken by surprise several days ago by a force of about 2,000 government troops commanded by General Bravo, coming in on their right flank. After firing a few volleys, when this first onslaught was made by the government troops, the Indians retreated a short distance and then made a determined stand, which they have held with persistence and great bravery.