

THE BOERS.

ENGLAND'S WAR OF CONQUEST NOT YET ENDED.

ENGLISH LOSE TROOPS

Five Officers and Twenty Four Men Missing—The Bughers Assemble at Machadodorp.

London. (Special.)—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated August 21: "Lieutenant Colonel Sitwell, reconnoitering near Ventersburg, engaged the Boers. Two British were wounded. Lieutenants Spedding, Davenport, Surtees and Watson and a medical officer and twenty-four men are missing. "Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile river.

"Paget and Baden-Powell engaged the commandos protecting Dewet, Aug. 20. Lieutenant Flowers and one man were killed. Lieutenant Kirby and six men were wounded.

ASSEMBLE AT MACHADODORP.

Twynelaar, Aug. 20.—Through secret intelligence agents the British authorities learn that General Louis Botha, commander in chief of the Boer forces; General Lucas Meyer, commander of the Orange Free State forces, and General Schalkburger, vice president of the South African Republic, with 8,000 men, have assembled at Machadodorp (generally understood to be the headquarters of President Kruger), with the whole Boer artillery, including the heavy pieces formerly at Pretoria.

FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Pretoria, Aug. 21.—The trial of Lieutenant Cordua, formerly of the Transvaal artillery, on the charge of being concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, was concluded today. The prisoner was found guilty of all the counts in the indictment against him, but sentence was deferred until the finding of the court shall have been confirmed by Lord Roberts.

Colonel Godfrey, the judge, in summing up the case, caused a sensation by declaring that a violation of parole was punishable with death. His speech, which dilated on the weakness and vagueness of the prisoner's defense, was listened to with profound interest by the audience, which was mostly composed of men of Dutch birth. A period of forty-five minutes was occupied in considering the verdict.

KAISER DON'T BELIEVE CHANG.

Won't Recognize Him Until He Has Shown Credentials. Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Germany has injected a serious complication into the international situation with respect to China by declining to recognize Li Hung Chang as peace negotiator.

The attitude of other powers on this point remains to be disclosed, but it would not be astonishing should at least one and probably two of the other powers interested in the Chinese situation support Emperor William's policy.

Mr. Takahira, Japanese minister, yesterday led Acting Secretary Adee to understand that his government would approve the American note, but this, of course, was merely an expression of personal opinion. Officially Japan has not been heard from nor has Great Britain. But it is regarded as certain by the authorities that these two powers will approve the reply of the president to Li Hung Chang for the appointment of a peace envoy.

The powers, unless skillful diplomacy restores the harmony which has hitherto characterized their actions, will be arrayed against one another, and the rift may widen until peaceful discussion of the Chinese question is no longer possible. Baron von Sternberg, charge d'affaires of Germany in Washington, called at the state department, and according to a high official communicated to Mr. Adee the substance of the reply made by the Berlin government to the appeal of Li Hung Chang. The official, whose statement may be regarded as authoritative, said that Emperor William announced that it was not possible for the German government to accede to the wishes of Li Hung Chang until it was acquainted with the character of his credentials and the extent of his powers, and the ability of the source from which they spring to confer them.

Mr. Adee's reply, on the other hand, made its acceptance of Li Hung Chang appeal dependent upon the Chinese government's demonstration of ability and willingness to make an effective suspension of hostilities in Peking and elsewhere in China, not questioning Li's credentials.

Supplementing this declaration to the Chinese government, a member of the cabinet adds that when Li Hung Chang was able to give a positive guarantee that order was restored and that disturbances would not recur, the American envoy would be sent to China and the invitation to other powers to join would be extended to them. Li Hung Chang would then present his credentials and their sufficiency would at that point and place be determined.

In the view of officials here that if Li Hung Chang be not recognized as a peace negotiator, no one can be found who would represent the Chinese people in the negotiations of the emperor and his government, and the result would be a deadlock.

ON TRAIL OF MONSTER TRUST.

Attorney General Smyth After the Standard Oil Company. New York.—(Special.)—The Journal and Advertiser will say tomorrow: C. J. Smyth, attorney general of the state of Nebraska, who is now in the city, has summoned John D. Rockefeller to appear before him to give testimony regarding the Standard Oil trust. The attorney general said:

"The state of Nebraska has an anti-trust law which prohibits foreign corporations which are trusts doing business there. It is my duty to enforce that law. Among the foreign corporations doing business in Nebraska are the Standard Oil company and the American School Furniture company. The latter has a capital of \$10,000,000 and has absorbed some twenty-four leading furniture factories. Its general office is here. I have just finished taking the testimony of President Boyd and I believe the result will be suits in Nebraska that will result in driving the corporations out of the state.

"At Chicago I summoned the general manager and the secretary of the Standard Oil company to appear and testified. They ignored the summons. Instead of having them subpoenaed I came on here to the concern's headquarters. I will not ask to have Mr. Rockefeller subpoenaed unless he follows the example of his Chicago subordinates and ignores the simple summons. A large number of other witnesses have volunteered their testimony. I hope to go back prepared to attack the Standard Oil trust successfully in the Nebraska courts."

KILLED BECAUSE NOT A CHRISTIAN.

Man Killed at Wayne by a Crazy Man.

Wayne, Neb.—(Special.)—Robert Bigham of Dunbar, Neb., was murdered in the city jail here by a lunatic who had been put in the same cell with him.

Bigham came by train from Wausa yesterday, and by 5 o'clock had become dead drunk, and was put in jail. Adolphus Waniund of Buckland, Mo., was put off the Bloomfield train here at 7:30 last evening because he was insane, and taken to the county jail for safe keeping. Sheriff Cherry would not receive him, and he was therefore put in the city jail. He was put in Bigham's bunk.

At 7 this morning, when the jail was opened, Bigham was found dead on the floor. He had been terribly beaten, and marks of teeth were found all over his body.

Waniund was sitting on the bed. He was asked to explain. "I killed him," he replied, "because he was not a Christian."

THE STEEL STRIKE RUMOR.

Wage Question Said to Be in a Critical Stage.

New York.—(Special.)—It is admitted in steel and iron circles today that the wage question, in which several of the big companies are deeply interested, is in a crucial stage. Before many days, it is stated, the question whether a strike will be declared or not will be decided by the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in their own lodges.

Warner Arms, vice president of the American Tin Plate company, said that when the matter had not been settled at the last conference, the officers of the association decided to let the men take it in their own hands. He believed that the association would be able to make a statement within the next two weeks.

THE MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Miners Have Very Numerous Objections.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—Labor's interest in Pennsylvania is now centered on the anthracite situation. In that region more than 100,000 men average \$300 a year for the hardest kind of work. They want an increase of wages, and have asked the operators to confer with them and the subject. Some operators say they will not meet any but their own employees, and then only as individuals. If any operators finally refuse, there will be strikes. All three districts of the United Mine Workers will be called out if necessary. The miners complain against dockage of time and wages, overloading of cars, variable wages and work, constant cutting of prices, a 42-cent ton, monthly wage payments, favoritism, a compulsory price of \$2.75 a keg for powder, and compulsory company store buying and doctor hiring.

ITS SENATOR DOLLIVER NOW

Congressman Raised to Senatorship by Governor Shaw.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special.)—Governor Shaw has appointed Congressman J. F. Dolliver to serve until the next legislature meets. He will serve until 1908 if the Titus amendment for biennial elections is ratified by the people at the coming election. It was generally conceded yesterday that Dolliver would get the appointment, and those who conversed with him here could see that he was confident of it.

The appointment gives general satisfaction here. The question of Dolliver's successor in congress is already being agitated. There are many candidates and no one is thought to have a sure thing of it. Governor Shaw is not thought to be a candidate.

Proper Shot, Mo.—Frank Wallace, a farmer, while hunting, cut his wife's throat with a man and killed himself.

DISCORD.

RUSSIAN GENERAL DISAGREES WITH ALLIES.

RUSSIA AGAINST CHINA

The Czar's General Declines To Cease Hostilities and Street Fighting in Peking Goes On.

Peking, Aug. 17.—On August 15 the American troops attacked the gates leading into the imperial city. The battery of the Fifth artillery sent shells from an elevated position on the gate. The Fourteenth and Ninth United States Infantry and marines entered below and fired on the Chinese troops. Then they pushed on to the gate. The American gatlings did good work, and gate after gate was blown in and the Chinese shelled out and the infantry rushed in. Four gates were taken in the afternoon. The operations halted and a conference of generals resulted in the withdrawal of the American troops. At the conference all except the Russians agreed not to violate the imperial city, and decided that the object of the expedition had been accomplished, pending further advice from the interested powers. The Russian general stated that his government had declared war against China. The military authorities are not in communication with the Chinese government. The Japanese, Russian and British troops are in the Tartar city. The Chinese are not all out. The American casualties were ten killed and twenty wounded.

London, Aug. 24.—Fires, fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Peking. The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital dated as late as August 17, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the imperial city. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on. General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching the three gates, as cabled. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him from carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from the various, and in many cases contradictory, dispatches that have reached Europe from Peking, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that the sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial building will not be destroyed. The fires appear to be incendiary, and to be put out by the Chinese themselves.

All the dispatches point to the fact that when the last messengers left Peking the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all waiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government August 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the empress dowager is one from St. Petersburg, that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Merzen was captured August 13, with trifling Russian loss, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving ten guns, 700 rifles and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

The reports of risings in Northern Corea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill-will toward foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Korean government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

According to telegrams from Shanghai considerable uneasiness is felt there over the fact that no dispatches have been received from Peking since Aug. 20.

CHECK UPRISING AT HANKOW.

Viceroy Promptly Seheads Ring-leaders in Affair.

Paris.—(Special.)—The French consul at Hankow wires that an attempt at an uprising occurred during the night of August 21. A band of Chinese tried to set fire to a house adjoining the customs bank, which is adjacent to the British concession, with the object of pillaging the bank and burning the European quarter. The viceroy, however, took immediate steps and arrested the ring-leaders, seizing at the same time arms and documents demonstrating the existence of a secret society and an organized plot. Two of the leading culprits were decapitated and their heads subsequently exhibited in the center of the Chinese town. Twenty others were imprisoned.

More trouble is feared when the sight of the emperor to the west, if true, becomes known.

OUR FLAG ON THE THROAT.

American Soldiers Storm the Imperial City of Peking.

London.—(Special.)—"Today 1,500 of the Americans attacked the imperial palace," says a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated August 15, "and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary, and the imperial bank has been looted."

Describing events prior to the relief, the Morning Post's correspondent cables: "On August 12 the tsung li yamen requested a conference with a view to peace. No armistice was granted, however, and that night we endured the longest fusillade of the whole siege. It lasted twelve hours.

"August 13 the tsung li yamen begged to be excused from any conference, saying that the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us and would court-martial any who disobeyed. During the evening many shells fell in the legation compound."

The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with the Japanese minister in London, Kato Takaki, which represents him as having said:

"The empress is the heart and soul of China; so long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force, the one above all others recognized. The difficulty will be to get any one who will speak for her. I fear that the influence of Li Hung Chang is now of extremely little weight.

"The powers must come to a final understanding quickly. Riots, anarchy, bloodshed and misery throughout China will be the inevitable result of a policy that does not immediately disclose itself. The government must be re-established."

JAPANESE HAVE THE PALACE.

Peking is Distracted Between the International Forces.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The Japanese legation today received the following advice from the foreign office at Tokio, dated August 23:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph, August 21, the following report from Peking:

"The Japanese regiment, which had been detailed early on the 15th for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to decisive issue, as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its principal gate, and now the city is almost entirely cleared of the enemy.

"The imperial family and the ministers of state left for Sian five or six days ago, escorted by 3,000 troops, under Tung Fuh Siang.

"With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern half, and Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France each have deputed an officer to carry on the administration.

"Price Tuan's residence has been burned down by the Japanese. The Japanese naval detachment, which guarded the Japanese legation, lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded.

"The Japanese force, which now occupy the imperial palace, has rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement."

WORRY OVER LACK OF NEWS.

The Chinese are Between Peking and Tien Tsin.

London.—(Special.)—The foreign consuls at Shanghai, not having received anything from Peking later than August 17, fear the Chinese troops are operating along the rear of the allies, cutting their communications.

The blockade of press messages at the Che Foo telegraph office continues. But these in no way interfere with official dispatches, which are put ahead.

A belated dispatch from Peking, dated August 14, says Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, is ill.

The attempted uprising at Hankow is causing uneasiness. In all twenty-seven warships have assembled at Shanghai and Wu Sing, the crews numbering 7,600 men.

The German government's reply to Li Hung Chang's peace negotiations and peace proposition is "that owing to the lack of any properly accredited authority on the Chinese side," the government of Germany cannot enter into negotiations.

SIXTH CAVALRY IN BATTLE.

They Have Six Wounded and Slay Three Hundred Chinese.

Tien Tsin.—(Special.)—The United States Sixth cavalry engaged several thousand Boxers and Chinese troops miles west of Tien Tsin. Our loss was six wounded. The Chinese loss was 250 killed and fifty prisoners. In contrast with the savagery of the Chinese, the American surgeons dressed the wounds of the Chinese. The British infantry assisted, burning five villages.

The bungling of General Dorwood resulted in the escape of the Chinese, who fought bravely. There was hand fighting with the Sixth cavalry, who worked with the precision of drill.

The Peking line has been repaired for forty miles. Peking residents are expected here today.

Galena, Ill.—Edgar Spratt, aged 14, was killed by the explosion of a shotgun. The body was blown into the river from a skiff, in which he was enjoying an outing on the river. He was a novice.

NOTIFIED.

POPULISTS NOTIFY MR. BRYAN OF HIS NOMINATION.

GREAT GROWDS LISTEN

Jerry Simpson Presides and Patterson and Rucher of Colorado Deliver Speeches.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23.—Mr. Bryan today received the second official notification of his nomination for the presidency. This notification came from the populist party, and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado acted as the mouthpiece of the party in making it. He was at the same time, informed of the endorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary league, this notification being given by A. W. Rucker.

The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the state capitol and were witnessed by a large number of people.

In many respects the meeting paralleled the Indianapolis notification. This was true in the fact that both were in parks, that the weather was intensely hot and in the circumstance that the impatience of the crowd compelled the speakers preceding Mr. Bryan to curtail their remarks. Indeed not one of the speakers was allowed to speak at the length he had evidently counted upon, and as a result the entire proceedings covered only about an hour and a half of time.

There was, however, an audible sigh of relief, mingled with the applause which greeted the appearance of the national leader upon the platform when he arrived at 3:30, and it was evident even then that while there was a general desire to hear and see him, the audience was finding the situation too uncomfortable to be long endured.

There was little delay after the arrival of Mr. Bryan and the other notables. State Chairman Ridgely of the populist party promptly assumed the chair and he immediately introduced James A. Troutman, who, as the representative of the mayor of Topeka, made a brief speech, welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city.

GREETED BY REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Troutman was formerly lieutenant governor of the state and he is a republican in politics. His speech was personally complimentary to Mr. Bryan and was further an appeal for the exercise of the franchise by all good and intelligent citizens as the best safeguard of our institutions. He referred to the "vast throng of people" before him as an evidence of the high regard in which the distinguished visitor is held and said that while he is not authorized to assure Mr. Bryan of the electoral vote of Kansas, he could assure him of the admiration of every citizen of the state.

Mr. Troutman was followed by Frank Doster, chief justice of the state, who extended the welcome of the state at large. He had prepared a speech, but he delivered only a small part of it, because of the heat and the evident desire to hear Mr. Bryan. Judge Doster contented himself in what he did say in contrasting the positions of the democrats and republicans on the subject of expansion, taking the position that the republicans were looking to undue aggression, while the democrats were seeking to continue the maintenance of American institutions.

Mr. Doster was followed by Jerry Simpson, who was introduced as the permanent chairman in the absence of National Chairman Butler. Mr. Simpson made a brief speech, congratulating Topeka upon being selected as a place for the notification of Mr. Bryan by a great party as its candidate for the presidency. He compared Mr. Bryan with Lincoln, and predicted that he would lead the people back to the landmark of human liberty which Lincoln had so materially assisted in establishing.

CUT SPEECHES SHORT.

With this Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Patterson, who, as chairman of the national populist convention, became chairman of the notification committee. Mr. Patterson was received with applause and many of his points were loudly cheered, but like Judge Doster he materially reduced the length of his speech because of the heat and of the patience of the audience.

Judge A. W. Rucker, who conveyed to Mr. Bryan the information of his endorsement by the United States Monetary league, had also to yield to the demands of the audience for a curtailing of his remarks. He was given an opportunity to be briefly heard, and to make a number of points which met with the approval of the auditors.

When Mr. Rucker took his seat Mr. Simpson lost no time in introducing Mr. Bryan, whose voice soon had the effect of quieting the crowd.

He was received with a burst of applause when he arose, but the demonstration soon quieted down, and thenceforth the interest of the audience was made manifest by the undivided attention which was given. Mr. Bryan read the greater part of his address from manuscript, and the delivery consumed about forty minutes of time, but the crowd listened intently throughout and without any manifestation of impatience or disapproval. When he ceased speaking those present were invited to shake hands with him and many availed themselves of this opportunity.

REPLY TO MONETARY LEAGUE.

Mr. Bryan Replies to Another Notification at Topeka.

Topeka, Kan.—(Special.)—Before beginning his address proper at the notification meeting, Mr. Bryan took occasion to reply to Mr. Troutman's welcoming remarks. This he did extemporaneously and as follows: "I desire in the beginning to thank the authorities of this state and city for the nonpartisan welcome which has been delivered through Mr. Troutman. I appreciate the liberty of thought, the generosity too infrequent in politics, that enables political opponents to thus tender the freedom of the city to one with whom they do not agree on political questions. I am grateful for the kind words which were spoken, and appreciate the admiration mentioned, even though the admiration does not count as much on election day as a simple ballot. (Applause.) I hope that as the years go by we shall be able to lift politics to a higher and brighter plane, so that we can fight out these questions as citizens, equally earnest and equally honest, each one respecting the other's rights. I thank the state administration and the city administration for this courteous and cordial greeting."

He then began the reading of the address as originally prepared, only stopping to interject a few words in reply to the notification of Judge Rucker, as follows:

"And let me pause to say that when this speech was prepared and given to the press I did not know that formal announcement of the resolution passed by the monetary league would be made at this time, and I desire here to express my gratitude to the members of that league for the support which they promise, and for the cordial commendation which their resolutions speak. The monetary league has for four years been active in the distribution of literature aimed at the enlightenment of voters, and I have on former occasions and do now express my commendation of the efforts of this league and of similar leagues, to spread before the people information on the money question, because I believe the more the question is studied and the better it is understood, the stronger will be the demand for the restoration of the double standards in the United States." (Great applause.)

HAIL BRYAN AS LEADER.

Thousands of Nebraskans Listen to Democratic Candidate.

Falls City, Neb.—(Special.)—At Falls City tonight, before 6,000 or 7,000 wildly cheering people, William J. Bryan closed a most successful day's campaigning in the First congressional district.

During the day he has spoken to more than 15,000 people gathered in four county seats. Everywhere he has been met by a most deeply interested, studiously attentive and generously enthusiastic people. The size of the crowds that have gathered to meet him, the earnest attention with which they have listened as he preached the gospel of democracy, and the loud and generous applause with which everywhere his plea for the preservation of the republic have been received, attest the growing disfavor with which the people are regarding President McKinley's policy of imperialism. It was significant that even in such a citadel of republicanism as Pawnee City business houses were generously decorated with the American colors and pictures of Bryan and Berge. At every point he heard most encouraging stories of defections from the republican ranks, caused by the administration's Porto Rican and Philippine policy, by the growth of the trusts and the growing menace of a constantly increasing standing army.

BERGE IS GAINING. Everywhere, too, was gratifying evidence of the strength of George W. Berge in this district. At every point Mr. Bryan's high eulogies of Mr. Berge's character and his insistence of the necessity for Mr. Berge's election, were so kindly received that it seems evident the people of the First district do not longer intend to be represented in congress by a dodger and a straddler. Mr. Bryan was also careful to call to the attention of the audience the importance of the election of a fusion legislature, inasmuch as the election of two United States senators is involved.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK.

David B. Hill Will Deliver the Address of Welcome.

New York.—(Special.)—Chairman F. Campbell of the democratic state committee announced tonight that William J. Bryan will speak in this city October 16, Albany, October 17, and Rochester, October 18.

Ex-Senator Hill will preside at the Albany meeting and make an address of welcome. Mr. Hill was at the democratic headquarters this afternoon, but refused to discuss politics with newspaper men.

In response to a call issued by Patrick Egan, minister to Chile under Harrison's administration, and others, over 100 Irish-Americans met and reorganized temporarily the Irish-American union. They announce that they will support Mr. Bryan because of his anti-imperialistic attitude.

At republican national headquarters it was said that Senator Hanna had returned to Elberon, not feeling very well. Chairman Manley returned from Maine today.

Akron, O.—Fire in the immense elevator of the American Cereal company here did \$75,000 damage to grain and buildings.