

# SITUATION.

## MINISTER WU IS CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

## TALKS OVER MATTERS

## Hill and Adee Want to Find Out Something About the Proposed Commissioners.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May, and, although it was near the close of the official day, he proceeded directly to the state department. It is understood that he had received an intimation that the department officials were desirous of conferring with him, hence his return to Washington. For nearly an hour the minister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, the door being locked meantime and not even the messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference were communicative as to the conference, but at its conclusion Dr. Hill repaired to the White house with a portfolio well filled with papers.

For several hours preceding the minister's visit Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee had been engaged in short conferences and it was gathered that the negotiations relative to China were approaching another phase and that another pronouncement of some kind was in preparation.

## NEED ANOTHER WEEK'S TIME.

The fact is recalled that when the United States made its response to the Russian note on the 20th ultimo the officials here expressed the belief that about a week's time would be required to determine upon the next step, and at the end of that time it would be definitely known whether or not the troops were to be withdrawn from Pekin. That period of time has now elapsed. The reports from the European chancellors indicate that, officially at least, this important subject is being treated with the greatest deliberation and at least another week, and probably even more time, may be consumed in framing the last of the answers to the Russian note.

Meantime our government has pretty well satisfied itself as to the attitude toward this last proposition of each and all of the powers interested in the Chinese problem. It may be that this knowledge is regarded as sufficient upon which to base another forward move, and perhaps in this case an independent movement by the United States toward the ultimate withdrawal of the troops and the settlement with China which the government has had in mind since the beginning of the trouble.

The consultations with Mr. Wu are believed to have been inspired by a desire to learn something of the personality of the Chinese notables, whose names have been suggested as proper constitute the Chinese side of any commission which may be named to arrange a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Wu is an ardent adherent of Earl

## MUCH SPECULATION AS TO COMMISSIONERS.

There is much speculation here as to the personnel of the American commissioners in case the peace negotiations should be entrusted to such a body, and the names of men prominent in international affairs in recent years all have been canvassed. Included in the list of General John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he appears at all in these negotiations it will be in his old place as a representative of the Chinese government. He was associated with Li Hung Chang during the peace negotiations, which closed the Sino-Japanese war, and it is said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work for China then.

There was a dearth of official information from China today. General Chaffee got through a dispatch dated September 1 at Pekin, indicating that couriers are still employed to close the gap in the line of communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin. This dispatch made no mention of the military situation, and it was inferred that affairs in Pekin remain quiet. The message was as follows:

"Taku—Adjutant General, Washington: Pekin, September 1.—Following extract my report cabled: I wish . . . special Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry, for his gallantry at Yang Tsun August 6. . . and good judgment in the attack on Pekin August 14, and for gallantry and supervision in the attack on the gates of the Imperial city August 14. I recommend that he be made a brigadier general, United States army. Colonel Daggett nine months to serve before arriving 64. If promoted brigadier general he will gladly accept retirement immediately on promotion.

## "CHAFFEE."

## WANTS LI TO GO TO PEKIN.

Tien Tsin, Aug. 30.—(Via Shanghai, Sept. 11.)—United States Minister Conger is said to insist that Earl Li Hung Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Pekin for a conference.

Orders have been received from Washington that 5,000 American troops shall be divided between Pekin, Tien Tsin and Taku for the winter.

## GROVER, "NO"—HARRISON, "YES."

Washington, Sept. 13.—Ex-President Cleveland has declined the president's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration. Ex-President Harrison has accepted.

# BITTER AGAINST AMERICANS.

## Cubans Think They Should be Allowed to Make Their Laws.

New York, Sept. 12.—General Fitz Hugh Lee, military commander of the department of the east in Cuba, arrived in New York from Havana on the United States transport The Rawlins. When asked regarding the constitutional convention to be held there, he said:

"I understand that whatever constitution is agreed on will be submitted to the congress of the United States, which in turn will see that the constitution will provide for the security of the life and property not only of Americans, but also of the citizens of other countries.

"If for any reason the United States had withdrawn its troops and released its guarantee of the pacification of the island, and any English, French, German or other foreign citizens had been denied their rights, there is no question that the country to which they belonged would, in the absence of the United States, have taken charge themselves, and no one could foretell the result.

"There is considerable dissatisfaction over the proposed constitutional convention. Some of the Cubans object to the clause which compels them to submit their constitution to the congress of the United States. They say they should have the right to make their own government without the consent of any foreign nation.

"I do not think there is any widespread dissatisfaction, but the feeling that exists among a certain class of the Cubans and the Americans is the most bitter that I have ever known before. The dissatisfied class is composed mostly of the former Cuban soldiers, who look upon the Americans as intruders, and who want to have absolute control of their own affairs.

"There are more of these dissatisfied Cubans than there were formerly and they are more bitter.

"We have had little trouble on the island. My orders are that any outbreak must be quelled by the municipal police if they are able to handle it. If they are not they call on the rural guard. These are mounted men who are Cubans. Their ordinary duty is to patrol the districts between the towns and hunt down thieves and robbers. If the rural guard is unable to quell a disturbance the United States soldiers appear on the scene. There have been few cases when the United States troops have been called to act."

## MINISTER HEADS THE MOB.

## Two Negroes Will Swing to Trees if Caught.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 11.—Two bloodhounds and a posse of fifty men under the Rev. Owen W. Rose, a minister of the gospel of Sabula, Ia., are scouring the country in the neighborhood of Godfrey, Ill., just north of this city, in search of two negroes, for the purpose of lynching them. Mr. Rose has requested the authorities not to interfere in case the men are taken, as he intends to string them up by their legs with their heads dangling downward and shoot them to death. Up to a late hour nothing had been heard from the pursuers and it is believed that the negroes are still at large.

William Riggs, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Rose, lives on a farm two miles west of Godfrey. He was in the field cutting corn when two negroes approached him and asked for work. He told them he had no work to offer them and they then demanded that he give them all the money he had. Riggs saw that he had no show in a physical encounter with his two visitors and he put his hands in his pockets to give them 50 cents, all the money he had with him.

The instant he let go of his corn knife, his only weapon of defense, the negroes knocked him down and went at him with razors. After making several horrible gashes and cuts with their weapons, rendering Riggs practically helpless, the two negroes proceeded to draw lines in circles around his legs and make fancy cuts and figures. When they had tired of their devilishness they left Riggs lying in the field, where he lay an hour and a half, when he was found by his brother-in-law, who had been visiting at the farm.

## BALTIMORE IS HOME.

New York, Sept. 12.—The cruiser Baltimore, with Admiral Watson on board, arrived in the harbor this morning. The gallant old cruiser which followed Dewey's flag over the mines in Manila bay and up to the muzzles of the Spanish guns more than two years ago, returns to the United States for the first time since that memorable event.

The Baltimore was greeted by the passing craft as she made her way up to anchorage at Tompkinsville and her men replied to the shrieking whistles by gracefully dipping the cruiser's ensign. Admiral Watson made a very leisurely trip home. He left Manila on the Baltimore early in April and made long stops at many European ports.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Glasgow, Sept. 12.—Two new cases of bubonic plague are reported from the hospitals. Nine persons have been added to the number under observation. The hospital cases now number sixteen, of which two show suspicious symptoms merely. The number under observation is now 108.

## CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$10,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$10,042,441; gold, \$2,124,705.

# CALAMITY.

## GALVESTON AND ROCKPORT REPORTED DESTROYED.

## A TERRIBLE HURRICANE

## For 24 Hours a Hurricane of Tremendous Violence Has Raged Along the Coast.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 11.—A bulletin from Vera Cruz, Mexico, states that the Mexican cable reports immense damage in Galveston. Several lives were lost before 8 p. m., when the cable report left. Nothing has been received since that hour.

The gulf front was strewn with wrecks and the government barracks and earthworks at Fort San Jacinto were demolished. The Huntington wharf is destroyed and railroad property badly wrecked. The city is in a frenzy and United States troops from Fort San Jacinto were trying to preserve order near the government reservation.

## New Orleans, La., Sept. 11.—A special from Dallas, Tex., says:

All Texas is in the keenest state of doubt and uncertainty concerning the fate of Galveston island and city.

In everybody's mind is the dire suspicion that an awful calamity rests beyond the lack of information from the gulf coast.

It is rumored here that immense destruction has befallen Galveston and other places. It is said that the bridges leading from the mainland to the island have been swept away by the terrible force of the wind and the rolling up of the water in the bay. The bridges are four in number, three for railroad use and the other the Galveston county public wagon and pedestrian bridge.

It seems hardly credible that all these bridges could be swept away without the city suffering tremendously in the loss of buildings, general property and lives.

Not a wire is working into Galveston, either telegraph or telephone, and as all bridges carried wires the fears that all the bridges are gone is much strengthened. The Postal Telegraph company this evening started a repair train out from Houston, but it proceeded a few miles only before it had to stop because of the storm obstructions and had to return to Houston without making an improvement in the service.

This morning the surf was breaking over the beach from East Broadway in Galveston, around to the foot of Twenty-fourth street, and the water crept in several blocks and in low places had crept up the streets a dozen blocks.

At noon the wind veered to the east and the water on both the bay and gulf was rising slightly and growing more boisterous.

There is a report that the steamer Charlotte M. Allen has gone ashore, but it cannot be confirmed.

## A special from Houston says: There

is an unconfirmed report that the hurricane raging along the gulf coast has played havoc with the town of Rockport, on the lower coast, and that the great club house built by E. H. R. Green near there has been blown away, with loss of life, as there were several guests in the house, but their names are not known here.

The same report says that a cyclone raged through Live Oak county, but it could not have done much damage, as that country is not thickly settled.

The storm on the Texas coast has been a fierce one, and there are all sorts of rumors as to the damage done. The telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction and there is no way of confirming these rumors or of getting accurate news. The wind has blown a hurricane all day and has been accompanied by a driving rain in Houston. Considerable damage has been done, but all of a minor character.

Advices from Fort St. Philip late tonight say the sea water backed up into the Mississippi so rapidly that it went clear over the levees, and luggers were carried into the marshes with the waves, and with the receding waters were strewn along the river bank high and dry for a mile. A stern wheel steamer on the way to Biloxi, Miss., now lies on dry land, just back of a house, five miles above Fort St. Philip. The boat was carried a distance of two miles across the marsh in ten minutes.

The most damage appears to have been done on the east bank of the river. The east wall of the jetties was damaged and many rice fields upon which harvested rice was piled up were inundated and the crop destroyed.

## BRITISH CAPTURE LYDENBURG.

London, Sept. 11.—Roberts reports to the war office today that Dundonald and Brocklehurst, commanding Buller's cavalry, have entered Lydenburg. A flank movement of Ian Hamilton, Roberts says, caused the Boers to report from Lydenburg, thus allowing Buller to advance and occupy the town with comparatively little opposition.

## BLACKS MURDER SETTLERS.

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 11.—The blacks in the interior of New South Wales have risen and murder and rapine are following in their footsteps. Many settlers living at remote points have been massacred and their homes given over to the torch. Women and children were not spared. The rising is spreading rapidly.

# WORK OF THE JAPANESE

## Reconnoissances Find Everything Quiet Near Pekin.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from the foreign office at Tokio:

"According to recent telegrams received from General Yamaguchi at Pekin, patrol sent out on the 29th ult. went as far as Chang-Ping-Fu and Lukow-Chiao, and found everything quiet.

"After the Chinese defeat at Peitsang, Yu-Lu and all his family, it is reported, committed suicide; Li-Ping-Hong was killed during the engagement at Tung-Chow, and Hau-Tung also killed himself, while the whereabouts of Prince Tuan and Yang-Yi have not yet been discovered.

"The Chinese ministers were to pay private visits to the foreign representatives on the 30th, Ching-Sin and six other Chinese officials called at the Japanese legation.

"The Chinese in Pekin being on the verge of starvation, a portion of the rice secured by the Japanese forces was distributed among them.

"Prince Ching was expected to arrive on the 3d at Ching Ho, whence the Japanese cavalry will escort him to Pekin.

"The emperor has been ascertained to be now at Suan-Hua-Fu."

"The Japanese legation also has received the following announcement in regard to the Japanese marines at Amoy:

"Peace and order having been restored at Amoy and the full protection of the foreign residents and their property assured by the local authorities, the Japanese government withdrew them on the 7th from that port.

"The local authorities have also apologized for the burning of the Japanese temple at that port."

## REPORT DEATHS IN CHINA.

## Cablegrams From Shanghai Bring News of Many Deaths.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The state department is in receipt of a cablegram from United States Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated September 7, reporting the deaths, about July 31, at Fen Chow Fu and Taku of the following missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Price and daughter, Florence; Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two children, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, Rev. George L. Williams, Rev. T. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss Mary L. Partridge.

The department has notified the respective missionary boards of which the victims were members and relatives as far as possible.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Miss Bird mentioned in the dispatch is Miss Rowena Bird, sister of C. Bird, third vice president of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. She was about 30 years of age. Her home was at Greenfield, Wis., but she had been in China seven years, having become a missionary upon her graduation from Oberlin. She was stationed in Shan Si province.

## FILIPINO TALKS OF SITUATION

## Aguinaldo's Agents Open Headquarters in Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—A Filipino committee has been established here under Senor Arejola, an adherent of Aguinaldo. The government refuses to have any relations with the committee. Senor Arejola says that Paris is still headquarters of Senor Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative, who is awaiting the result of the presidential election in the United States.

He declares that if Bryan is elected the Filipino leaders expect the United States government to fulfill its pledges and grant full autonomy to the archipelago.

Arejola adds that the latest message from Manila states Aguinaldo is at the head of a considerable force and has ample funds.

He has retaken eight places from the Americans. The Filipinos completely hold the island of Mindanao, where they have established a government.

## PROLIC MAY BRING TROUBLE.

Hong Kong, Sept. 11.—Owing to anticipations of disturbances at tonight's celebration of the Feast of Lanterns, elaborate preparations have been made to cope with eventualities. The troops have been served with ball cartridges. Six Maxim's are also in readiness. The police have been ordered to suppress the "Dragon procession," but the Chinese declare they must hold it in spite of the authorities.

## CONVICTS TO REAP HARVEST.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—The Prussian government has issued instructions permitting convicts in gangs of from twelve to thirty to assist in reaping harvests throughout the kingdom, owing to the scarcity of labor. A bill has been prepared by the government for the diet providing heavy penalties for breach of contract by rural laborers.

## DECRETE POPE'S DEATH.

Rome, Sept. 11.—The police have information from America that the anarchists have condemned the pope to death. The vatican authorities are taking great precautions for the pope's protection during the receptions of foreign pilgrims.

## ATTACK PALACE.

Rome, Sept. 11.—Bishop Andria having refused to allow the prayer of Queen Margherita to be read in the churches of the diocese, the populace attacked the episcopal palace and the bishop and priests fled. The authorities have ordered the bishop's steps distributed among the poor.

# WITHDRAW.

## CHAFFEE RECEIVE ORDERS TO PREPARE TO MOVE.

## TROOPS FOR MANILA

## Germany However Objects to Taking the Troops Away From China at the Present Time.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Orders have been cabled to General Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Pekin.

Further than that, the war department has taken steps to have at Taku a sufficient number of United States transports to remove these troops to the Philippines as soon as they reach the port.

These orders are preparatory and do not necessarily indicate that our government has decided finally upon an immediate withdrawal from China. It is simply placing itself in a position to carry out the pledge conveyed in the reply to the Russian note in this language:

"The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and to lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin, after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

Up to the present time our government has not changed its policy on this question. It has given the question much consideration since the original note was written, but at all times there has been kept steadily in mind the propriety of removing the American troops from China as soon as this could be done consistently.

## SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

It is intimated that the prospect for securing these objects through completely harmonious action by the powers is brightening every day. It is felt that this is a time for compromise positions, as between the Russian and German designs in China, and such propositions now form the substance of nearly all the diplomatic exchanges which are in daily progress. The continuance of quiet in Pekin, tending to reassure the Chinese officials, is believed to be rapidly hastening negotiations for a final settlement. There is the best reason to believe that were the Chinese government once assured of the personal safety of its members, were it relieved of a fear of a dismemberment of China and the menace of a large foreign force in the capital, and imperial court, including the emperor and dowager empress would lose no time in returning to Pekin and opening negotiations for a settlement.

Hence the suggestion has been thrown out that the allied forces in Pekin be reduced to a number sufficient to insure the immediate safety of the legations, while the remaining forces retire beyond the walled city, perhaps to Tien Tsin, and if the negotiations seem to warrant, perhaps be withdrawn from Chinese soil.

## OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

There are only two obstacles to the execution of this plan. One is the difficulty of forming suitable guarantees for the continuance to a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations for a settlement; the other is the uncompromising attitude of one of the powers, presumably Germany.

It is now believed that the difficulty as to guarantees can be satisfactorily adjusted. The other obstacle may be overcome by a threatened isolation of the refractory power; for it is believed that no one power would care to pursue a war upon China when the other powers had expressed their judgment that further hostilities were unwarranted.

Besides, hostilities under such conditions, tending to injure the interests of the other powers in China, might be regarded by them as authorizing a joint demand upon the single power for guarantees, which would be very difficult to meet.

For this reason, it is hoped that the powers can be brought to act in harmony in the matter of the evacuation of Pekin. And it is entirely possible, if this plan is executed, that all of the American troops, save a small number left to guard the legation at Pekin, can be withdrawn from China before the winter sets in.

It will not be necessary to delay the negotiations if the evacuation is completed. Even now our government, for one, is in position to begin them instantly upon the appearance of properly accredited representatives of the Chinese government. Of course it is preferable that all of the other powers interested take the same view of the sufficiency of these credentials, and this government is devoting its entire efforts at the present moment toward securing harmony of action to this end and to hastening the initiation of the final negotiations.

Special Commissioner Rockhill has left Shanghai for Pekin. A report by cable from him dated yesterday, indicated that he had begun the discharge of his duties as a special observer of the present Chinese disturbances.

Reports have been received from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, and Consul Fowler at Che Foo, both dealing with the condition of the missionaries.

# BIG CORN CROP IN NEBRASKA.

## Estimated Yield is Placed at 300,000,000 Bushels.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11.—A corn crop of 300,000,000 bushels for Nebraska this year.

That is the estimate made by the traffic agents of the several railroads centering at Omaha. In order to obtain this estimate, the officials of these roads have advised their agents to visit farmers and secure reliable data relative to the crop. Now these reports are coming in at a rapid rate and everything goes to show that throughout the Nebraska corn belt the crop is going to be a bumper.

In some isolated sections of the state the corn crop was injured by the dry weather during the early summer, but these sections were small in area and were far between, so that on the whole they cut little figure in reducing the general yield.

On the Union Pacific the corn crop is immense as far out as North Platte. On the Elkhorn it is great to a point as far northwest as O'Neill, and on the Burlington it is very heavy as far west as McCook.

All reports indicate that the hot and dry weather of the past two weeks has been beneficial instead of otherwise. When the dry spell came on, the ground was in fine condition, due to the heavy rains in June. The stand was heavy, completely covering the ground. This resulted in the moisture being held and a very rapid growth followed.

All reports to date indicate that barring a few localities, particularly on low land, the entire crop is out of the way of frost, and even if a heavy freeze should occur now, there would be very little soft corn.

## CONSTITUTION FOLLOWS FLAG.

## Hawaiian Court Have so Held in Recent Criminal Case.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 12.—The steamship Warrimoo brings the following news:

The Hawaiian court, in the case of George Edwards, convicted of an unnatural offense after the American flag was raised in Hawaii, has decided that the constitution follows the flag. Edwards was convicted on a verdict of ten to two, and the court grants an appeal, as a unanimous verdict is necessary under the constitution.

H. T. Bosman, a Chinese reformer, reached Honolulu on the Doric, bound for San Francisco. He said he was going to raise recruits for a reform army for China.

The steamship Coptic is quarantined at Kobe, having had the bubonic plague on board.

Over a dozen white settlers of Queensland have been murdered, several with great cruelty, by the Queensland blacks. Trackers with bloodhounds are pursuing the murderers.

Lord Earmeston, late governor of Tasmania, and Lady Earmeston were passengers by the Warrimoo. Lord Earmeston says the plan of eradication has now been adopted and will take effect October 1.

## ARMOUR SUED FOR DAMAGES.

## Sloux City, Ia., Sept. 11.—The district

court of Woodbury county has commenced the hearing of the famous \$175,000 damage suit against Armour & Co. for backing out of a trap pork loin contract that might have bankrupted the Armour's.

Last fall the Ralya Market company of Sloux City contracted with a representative of Armour & Co. for pork loins for a certain period at a certain price.

The agent believed that the loins were intended only to supply the Ralya retail store in Sloux City. Soon after the contract was closed pork loins went up 2 cents or more per pound and the Ralya Market company sent out several salesmen on the road to sell all the loins possible. Contracts for many carloads were secured, but Armour & Co. refused to deliver them when they learned what the Ralya Market company had done.

Suit was instituted for damages for non-performance of the contract and in the petition it is alleged that \$175,000 is the extent of profits lost by the Ralya Market company because of the refusal of Armour & Co. to fill orders.

## CARTER WANTS TO GET OUT.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—A Boston dispatch today says: Telegraphic advices from Chicago today state that Captain Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a term in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth for alleged frauds committed while in charge of the harbor work in the bay at Savannah, Ga., will apply to Judge Thayer of the United States circuit court, through his attorney, F. P. Blair of Chicago, for a writ of habeas corpus. The application will be made at the same time Saturday.

## RUSSIA EXPECTS SUPPORT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—It is developed in well informed circles here that the adherence of the United States and France to Russia's proposal to withdraw the troops of the powers from Pekin may now be relied upon. Japan's acceptance is also expected, and the support of Germany and Great Britain is not yet despaired of. But if they do not agree to do so, Russia, it is again asserted, will, nevertheless, maintain her decision to withdraw her troops from Pekin.

## MARINES BACK ON SHIPBOARD.

London, Sept. 11.—The British admiral announces that the members of the naval brigade who participated in the relief of Pekin have returned to their ships.