

INDEMNITY

CONCER ADVISED OF WHAT HE IS TO DEMAND.

AMERICA IN EARNEST

China Must Give Restitution For Injuries To Americans and Losses Due To Boxers.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Comprehensive instructions bearing upon the indemnity this government will demand of China have gone to Minister Genger at Peking. Administration officials decline to state the character of the instructions on the ground that it would be impolitic to make them public before the powers had reached an agreement on this important feature of the negotiations. The demand this government will submit, however, will be moderate. It will comprise restitution for injuries suffered by Americans and the damages done their property, as follows:

- Indemnity for the heirs of the missionaries killed.
- Indemnity for injuries sustained by missionaries who escaped death.
- Indemnity for mission property destroyed.
- Indemnity for former Minister Chas. Dooly, who owned the building used as the American legation.
- Indemnity for private citizens who suffered losses.
- Reimbursement of expenses incurred in sending a military expedition to China.

This government, it is understood, will accept payment of the indemnity in Chinese bonds, to be taken up by China in installments. So far as the information of the state department shows, satisfactory progress is being made by the ministers in reaching agreements among themselves as to the demands to be submitted to China.

REPLY TO ANGLO-GERMAN NOTE.
Secretary Hay made public today the correspondence with Great Britain and Germany relative to the Anglo-German agreement. Secretary Hay quotes the first two articles of the agreement, as follows:

"It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the parts on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nations of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

"Her Britannic majesty's government and the imperial German government will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire."

ADHERES TO TWO ARTICLES.
Replying, then, to these two articles, Secretary Hay says:

"The United States has heretofore made known its adoption of both these principles. During the last year this government invited the powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country, and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their height this government, on the 31 of July, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese empire, and had the gratification of learning that the powers held similar views. And since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the ends to be pursued and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed.

"It is therefore with much satisfaction that the president directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this government with those of her Britannic majesty and the German emperor in the principles set forth in the clauses of the agreement above cited."

NO OPINION ON ARTICLE 3.
Secretary Hay then quotes article 3 of the Anglo-German agreement, as follows:

"In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatsoever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China."

The United States' answer to this article Secretary Hay gives in these words:

"As this clause refers to a reciprocal arrangement between the two high contracting powers, the government of the United States does not regard itself as called upon to express an opinion in regard to it."

TO IMPORT BLACK MEN.

Chicago Firm Decides To Import Negroes To Take Strikers' Place.
Chicago.—(Special).—Negroes from South Carolina, who will not "organize in unions and strike and who will not vote in opposition to their employers' interests" are to be imported by the Chicago Malleable Casting company of West Pullman to take the place of the molders at the plant who went on strike Saturday morning.

According to reliable information, two men representing the company have left for North Carolina, where they will engage the colored laborers, who, it is hoped, will make ideal employees from the employers' standpoint, and bring them to West Pullman to take the places of the white men who have left their homes there but were unwilling to submit to having their wages reduced in spite of the prosperity of which their employers have been boasting.

The strike occurred with little preliminary dispute. A committee of the workmen waited on the officers of the company and asked for an adjustment of wages. They declared that the pay for a large percentage of the piece work had been reduced considerably from last year's prices. The firm refused to consider the question and the men walked out in a body.

Almost immediately the firm decided to send for negro laborers. The strikers are indignant over the firm's move.

LOOT COMING FROM CHINA.

Big Amount of Bullion Exchanged For Drafts.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—General Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, in his annual report, tells about the bullion that came into the possession of the marines at Tien Tsin. The report says:

"In a communication dated July 15, 1900, Colonel Meade refers to the looting which had been going on in Tien Tsin. The treasury had been ransacked, but all the vaults were not looted, and Major Waller, with a force, was searching for the treasure. The treasure, which consists principally of silver bullion, was recovered from the ruins of the Salt Commissioner's yamen, which had been looted and burned before the marines arrived on the spot.

"A board, consisting of Major Waller, Paymaster Richards, Captain Shaw and C. H. C. Moller, American agent in Tien Tsin of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, was appointed to count the bullion and appraise its value. This board estimated its value at \$75,300, United States currency.

"An arrangement was entered into with the representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., by which the bullion was exchanged for three New York drafts, which were transmitted to the secretary of the navy.

RUSSIA IS SEEKING TERRITORY.

The Czar Plans To Acquire Empire Without War.

Vienna.—(Special).—The Czar is prolonging his stay in Livadia for the purpose, it is said, of quietly and earnestly considering Russia's foreign policy, particularly in relation to Chinese affairs. It is understood that Russia proposes to develop its military and political power among the peoples of Eastern Asia to such a degree that their submission to the czar's government will be assured without the need of war. Ultimate incorporation with Russia must follow. Siberia was similarly acquired, and China, Afghanistan, Manchuria and Korea are expected to follow in due time.

All this, however, is not thought to be of present influence upon the Russian foreign policy. Time is relied upon to bring it about without faithlessness to the czar's ideal of permanent peace.

Shanghai.—(Special).—The new anti-foreign victory of the province of Hupeh has refused to continue in the office on the plea of ill health. The treasurer of the Hupeh government, Chai Kiang, who is a friend to foreigners, replaces him.

Hong Kong.—(Special).—The rebellion in the province of Kwan Tung is subsiding owing to the scarcity of arms and ammunition. Rebels have been defeated at Sam To Chuk, losing 500 men. The interior town of Houni has been recaptured with further heavy loss to the rebels.

SOLDIERS DIE ON A TRANSPORT.

Eight Who Sailed For Home Fall To Reach Port Alive.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special).—The men who died on the transport Meade coming from Manila to this port are: Jesse Thompson, private, G. Forty-seventh infantry; Harry Henderson, private, D. Twenty-eighth infantry; Fred Treager, private, F. Thirty-ninth infantry; Joseph Lyllatt, ex-soldier; Chas. H. Tomlinson, private, D. Thirty-ninth infantry; Dennis Kelly, private, G. Twenty-first infantry; Willard Stoner, private, C. Thirty-ninth infantry; Louis A. Huff, private, G. Thirtieth infantry. The bodies of eleven soldiers who died in Manila were also brought home on the Meade.

STANDING ARMY 109,000.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The annual report of Adjutant General Corbin for the year ending June 30, 1900, shows that the regular army of the United States consists of 1,235 officers and 6,063 enlisted men, and the volunteer army 1,648 officers and 31,779 enlisted men. During the year there were discharged from the service 22,891 men; deserters, 2,904. The statistics also show that in the Philippine islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, 147 officers and 2,099 men were discharged.

CABINET.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW SET OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCED.

SALISBURY TO RETIRE

War Portfolio Given To A Man Who Is Notorious For Incompetency During South African War.

London.—(Special).—Great Britain's new ministry, so far as the principal officers are concerned, will be about as follows:

- Prime minister, Lord Salisbury.
- Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Lord Lansdowne.
- First lord of the treasury, Arthur Balfour.
- First lord of the admiralty, Earl of Selborne (formerly political secretary of the colonial office).
- Secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain.
- Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
- Secretary of state for the home department, Charles Thompson Ritchie (formerly president of the board of trade).
- Secretary of state for India, Lord George Francis Hamilton.
- Lord lieutenant of Ireland, Marquis of Londonderry or the earl of Dudley.
- Lord high chancellor, Earl of Halsbury.
- Lord president of the council, Duke of Devonshire.
- Lord of the privy seal, Lord James of Hereford.
- Secretary for Ireland, George Wyndham.
- Secretary of state for war, W. St. John Brodrick.
- President of the board of trade, Gerald William Balfour.

ADVANCE FOR LANSDOWNE.

On awakening this morning Lord Lansdowne learned for the first time that Lord Salisbury would no longer retain the foreign ministry and that Lord Lansdowne would be promoted to that post. None of the London dailies have yet discovered that Lord Salisbury relinquished the sole control of foreign affairs with extreme reluctance, and only after had majesty had flatly refused to permit him to undertake the burden of two great portfolios in the new cabinet.

SELBORNE'S ADVANCEMENT.

Second only to the advancement caused by the elevation of Lord Lansdowne will be the surprise growing out of the selection of the earl of Selborne, late under secretary in the colonial office, as first lord of the admiralty. This portfolio stands first in rank after the secretaryship for foreign affairs. The earl of Selborne, moreover, is only 46 years of age, and is without naval experience. He possesses only mediocre ability, and Mr. Chamberlain wished to get rid of him in the colonial office by sending him to South Africa as governor of Cape Colony; but Lord Salisbury objected and the earl himself did likewise. A compromise was effected by placing the young nobleman at the head of the sea lords.

PREMIER PREFERS BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick's selection as minister of war will not create any enthusiasm. It was expected that George Wyndham, late parliamentary under secretary of state for war, would get the war portfolio because of his brilliant services in behalf of the government during the South African struggle. But Lord Salisbury said he did not know Mr. Wyndham and preferred Mr. Brodrick, who he declared, had conducted the Chinese business very well. Consequently Mr. Wyndham must be satisfied with the Irish secretaryship.

According to the present programme Earl Cadogan resigns the vice-royalty of Ireland and will be succeeded by either the marquis of Londonderry or the earl of Dudley.

LORD CROSS STEPS OUT.

Lord Cross, formerly lord of the privy seal, disappears from the cabinet. The earl of Halsbury, lord high chancellor, and Lord James of Hereford, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, were asked to resign, but refused. Both will sit in the new ministry. Charles Thompson Ritchie takes the home office, and some other place will be found for Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the late incumbent of that post.

Gerald Balfour resigns the chief secretaryship for Ireland and becomes president of the board of trade. Viewing the new cabinet as a whole, it hardly appears constructed for vigorous original work in any direction.

SKIN OF A PAIR TURNS TO STONE.

Titusville, Pa.—(Special).—Miss Teresa Koplinski, of East Titusville, is dead after having been ill ten months with a disease which assumed the appearance of petrification. It was not that in reality, but is known to the medical profession as scleroderma. The unfortunate girl was reduced to mere skeleton and was utterly helpless. Her skin was as hard as stone, and when struck emitted a metallic sound. Her sufferings were intense.

SPAIN PLANS TO BUILD FLEET.

Paris.—(Special).—Official circles in France are informed that Spain intends to rebuild the fleet destroyed in the Spanish-American war. The project includes eight armored warships of 12,000 tons each and four of 5,000 tons, besides 100 torpedo boats. The entire construction of these is to be given to France, with a time limit of ten years for their completion.

WILL INVADE CAPE COLONY.

Botha Reported To Be Advancing Into British Territory.

Pretoria.—(Special).—Intelligence has been received here that Commandant General Botha is marching with a large force to invade Cape Colony near Kenhardt, where it is said the irreconcilable Boers are ready to join him.

London.—(Special).—A belated dispatch from Pretoria tells of the failure of the British negotiations with General Botha for the surrender of the Boers. Botha received General Paquet's flag of truce courteously and admitted his defeat, but said it was impossible to treat for surrender as long as any burghers wished to continue the war.

President Steyn was even more irconcilable than Botha. He refused to see the bearer of a flag of truce.

IS NOT KRUGER'S GOLD.

Hamburg.—(Special).—The provincial court has laid an embargo upon bar gold of the value of £200,000 marks which arrived at Cuxhaven on the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath from Delagoa bay. This step was taken, it is alleged, for the sole purpose of reimbursing insurance companies here for gold withheld by the Transvaal during the war. The Hamburgische Bersehung, however, denies the rumor that the gold was shipped by Mr. Kruger.

WHERE RHODES WANTS THEM.

London.—(Special).—" Cecil Rhodes," says the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, "will oppose the settlement of Boers in Demaraland, but he will welcome them in Rhodesia and will grant favorable terms, after the war, to induce them to settle there."

MARSEILLES PREPARING.

Marseilles.—(Special).—The Kruger reception committee has issued an appeal to the population to participate in the demonstrations that are being arranged for Mr. Kruger's reception, but to abstain from hostile acts or words toward a nation friendly to France.

THEY WILL GO TO CHINA.

Durban, Natal.—(Special).—The Gordon Highlanders and the Devonshire regiment have been ordered to be ready to sail for China in a few days.

COLOMBIA'S LOSSES ARE 30,000.

Fighting Has Been Fierce In South American War.

New York.—(Special).—C. B. Hart, United States minister to Colombia, South America, who has arrived on his way to his home in Wheeling, said: "Matters in Colombia are seriously mixed. The liberals started a second revolution a few days ago, and it has developed great strength. The fighting has been fierce and up to date the killed and wounded have numbered 30,000."

"The liberals have met with much success, but it is my belief that the government will be eventually successful."

"In the recent election San Clementi and Senor Marroquin were elected president and vice president, respectively. San Clementi, because of the state of his health, could not live in Bogota and went to Villeta.

"In his absence Marroquin started a rebellion and assumed the presidency, securing the recognition of all the foreign powers except the papal see. But both San Clementi and Marroquin are drawing their salaries of 26,000 pesos."

SEEK RELEASE FOR CARTER.

Relatives and Friends Will Try To Aid Former Captain.

New York.—(Special).—An attempt is shortly to be made to secure the release of Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a five-year term of imprisonment at Leavenworth, Kan.

To bring this about, I. S. Carter and his attorney, F. P. Blare, are preparing to institute habeas corpus proceedings on the ground that no evidence was ever adduced before the court-martial to show any crime committed by Carter, and that having been dismissed from the service and degraded and having paid a fine, further detention is illegal and void.

Headings in the case will begin November 5 before United States Circuit Judge Thayer and Judge Hook of the United States district court.

General Clous, judge advocate of the department of the east, will go to Leavenworth to represent the government in the case.

SCREEN DOOR TRUST DISSOLVES.

Independent Firms Drive The Combine To Its Death.

Detroit, Mich.—(Special).—The Continental company, limited—the National Screen-Door and Window-Screen trust—formed about a year ago in Detroit, went to pieces today. The trust was a combination of 95 per cent of the factories in the business in the United States. The smash-up came from the growing of outside competition on the part of new independent firms which have started up since the amalgamation a year ago. The combination was legal, dissolved, all its affairs straightened out and the directors and officers left the city for their respective homes.

FUQUA-BECKHAM WEDDING.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special).—Cards announcing the wedding of Miss Jean Raphael Fuqua to Governor John Cripp Wickliffe Beckham, to take place in the First Presbyterian church, Owensboro, November 21, were issued today. The wedding will be the social event of the season and largely attended. Miss Fuqua is a daughter of J. H. Fuqua, a wealthy tobaccoist, and is an acknowledged belle.

H. H. Beach, well known in secret societies and forty years agent for the Big Four, died at Pass, Ill., aged 75.

TO OMAHA

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE COMMANDS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

WILL COME TO OMAHA

The Gallant Warrior Will Receive Hearty Welcome By People of This Section.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Secretary of War Root yesterday issued orders commanding Major General Edward S. Otis, who was the first military governor of the Philippines, to assume charge of the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago.

Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the department of western Cuba, has been ordered to Omaha to take the command of the department of the Missouri, in place of General Henry C. Merriam, the latter change to occur as soon as the plan for the abolishment of the three existing military departments in Cuba is matured.

General Otis has been at work on an elaborate report on the Philippines during several months past and now has it nearly completed. He will proceed to Chicago within a few weeks and will relieve General Wade of the double responsibility he carries in managing that department and the department of the Dakotas as well.

The news that the three departments in Cuba are to be merged into one under the personal supervision of Governor General Wood was not unexpected. The order issued today for this change and for the appointment of the brilliant southern officer, General Lee, to the western post provides that "the division of Cuba and the departments of western Cuba and eastern Cuba shall be discontinued on November 15, 1900, and the department of Cuba, comprising the territory now embraced in the division of Cuba, shall be established on that date, with headquarters in Havana, in command of Major General Leonard Wood, United States volunteer."

General Lee has been connected with the administration of Cuban affairs since the late war. His wisdom and courage have won for him the highest regard even of his political opponents.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—Everyone is delighted to know that General Fitzhugh Lee has been assigned to the department of the Missouri. At the Omaha club last night there was positive rejoicing, and there can be no doubt that the famous warrior will receive the generous hospitality of Omaha's club men. At the army headquarters there was manifested a feeling of genuine pleasure. Major D. R. Slaughter, paymaster, voiced the sentiment of every officer when he said that the west would welcome General Lee with outstretched arms. At the Commercial club there was talk of a public reception with due ceremony, on the general's arrival.

FERRELL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Convicted Murderer Tries To Take His Own Life.

Marysville, O.—(Special).—Roslyn H. Ferrell, who was last night found guilty of murder in the first degree without recommendation to mercy, attempted to commit suicide in the afternoon of the night by smothering himself to death. He wrapped the bed clothing tightly about his head and turned on his face. When his purpose was discovered the guards pulled the clothes off, while Ferrell fought to prevent their removal. Judge Melhorn has adjourned court until Friday, when he will hear arguments on a motion for a new trial, which the defense will file at that time.

The news of the verdict was broken to the prisoner's mother this morning. She collapsed and a physician had to be summoned.

Miss Costlow, to whom Ferrell was engaged to be married at the time he murdered Express Messenger Lane, was prostrated.

PARIS WOULD WELCOME KRUGER.

Boer President Expected To Visit The French Capital.

Paris.—(Special).—It is now generally believed here that President Kruger will not only disembark at Marseilles, but will slowly traverse France to Paris, where he will remain for several days and where he is sure to receive a great public ovation, which will be all the more marked by its absence of government and municipal participation in it. This, the first card to be played by the Boer managers, will start all Europe once more to thinking about the Boer wrongs, but practical people will ask what good this can do, and a thoughtful mind will be convinced that no European government can possibly be got to interfere.

NATIVE TROOPS FIRE ON A MOB.

San Juan.—(Special).—Serious rioting at Aguadilla has resulted in a conflict between civilians and a native regiment. The soldiers red into the mob and several persons were wounded, none fatally.

BIG ORDER GOES TO YANKEES.

Frankfurt.—(Special).—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the German iron manufacturers are complaining of an order placed in the United States by the Loyds for 1,000 tons of iron, to be used in the new Lloyd's foundry.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR L FIGHT.

Mr. Edward Rosewater Gives His Platform to Public.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Aside from the big contest that is going on between the reform forces and the republicans there is a battle royal on between the republican candidates for the United States senatorship. The dominant factor in this struggle is Edward Rosewater, next comes D. E. Thompson of Lincoln, then follows the smaller fry, such as George D. Meiklejohn, John L. Webster and others too numerous to mention.

It looks as if the ironclad pledges which the Rosewater-Thompson combination have with the republican candidates for the legislature gives them the whip handle, providing the legislature is republican, and because of this fact the republican state committee and whole woods full of anti-Rosewater-Thompson republicans are moving heaven and earth to defeat them.

With one of his characteristic signed editorials, Mr. Rosewater lays down the following platform upon which he declares he will win or lose:

"For more than a quarter of a century I have advocated the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. All efforts to secure this right for the people by amendment of the constitution of the United States however, have failed up to this time. The nearest approach to popular selection of United States senators has been made in this state, where the people have a right under the state constitution to instruct their representatives in the legislature by an expression of preference at the ballot box."

"In proof of my sincerity as an advocate of the direct popular election of senators I have appealed for an expression of public sentiment under the constitutional provision by having my name placed upon the official ballot at the coming election. While standing upon the declarations of the republican party in its national platform, I am committed also to certain reforms which in my judgment are demanded in the interest of the American people.

"I am in favor of the establishment of postal savings banks in which the earnings of the people will be safely guarded through panic and depression.

"I am in favor of the postal telegraph and the widest extension of postal facilities to the people.

"I believe that corporations are creatures of the state that should be regulated and controlled by the state. While I favor public supervision of corporations, I am by no means in favor of confiscating their property, either by prescribing ruinous rates or excessive taxation. In other words, I favor such legislation as will protect the people against extortion and discrimination by corporate monopolies, but at the same time am opposed to any legislation that would prevent them from earning fair interest on honest investment.

"My career in Nebraska, which covers a period of thirty-seven years, is a sufficient guaranty that if elected to the United States senate I shall labor with all my ability and energy to promote the welfare and material prosperity of the state and nation and shall always hold myself accessible to every citizen of Nebraska who has a claim upon my services or time, no matter how humble or poor."

E. ROSEWATER."

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN FLORIDA.

Eight Distinct Shocks In One Day In Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla.—(Special).—Eight distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Jacksonville today. The first was at 11:15 a. m., and shook some of the large buildings. Hundreds of people believed that heavy ordinance was being fired in or near the city. At 11:25 another shock equally as severe was felt. Others continued at fifteen-minute intervals until 12:30.

At 4:04 in the afternoon the seventh shock of the day was felt, severer than any of the preceding ones, followed four minutes later by a report and shock, the severest of the day. The last disturbance made the window panes rattle in several sections of the city.

The local weather bureau officials realized the nature of the first shock and kept the time. Director Mitchell thought the vibrations passed from south to north. There was no damage.

THINK BURGHERS GET HELP.

London.—(Special).—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail comments upon the "astounding outburst of Boer activity" and points to the possibility of the Boers having been reinforced. Complaints are being heard in Cape Town, he asserts, regarding the "premature disbanding and dispensing with the services of the various volunteer forces."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Siamese government is in the market for 20,000 rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

It is estimated that it costs \$500,000,000 every week to run the railways of the world.

The total number of deserters from the French army since January 1 is nearly 7,000.

A purely near Mexico, Mo., contains 250,000 young fruit trees, pruned and cultivated to perfection.

One of the tasks of Chinese children beginning their education is that of learning their A. B. C. at 3 years old.

A chameleon, when blindfolded, loses the power to change its hues, and the entire body remains of a uniform color.

Mormon emigrants are at work all over the world. Their creed is making great inroads among the Maories of New Zealand.