

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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JAPS AGAIN VICTORS

Reports of the Battle Between Land Forces in Corea Confirmed.

FLOWER OF CHINA'S ARMY DEFEATED

Regiment at First the Japanese Return to the Fray with Better Success.

BATTLE LASTED FOR FIVE HOURS

Japanese Claim to Have Captured a Large Amount of War Material.

CHINESE LOS IN MEN WAS HEAVY

Celestials Completely Routed and Fled from the Field Toward the Ships, Evidently Intending to Embark for a Healthier Climate.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.—A dispatch has been received here which confirms the report that a second battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Yashan between the Chinese and Japanese. It is added that the Chinese were defeated.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Tokio says: It is reported there has been a fresh collision between the Japanese and Chinese troops in Corea. It seems that after their recent defeat the Japanese assembled their whole available strength and took the offensive, achieving a decided victory over the Chinese.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—The following is the official report of General Oshima, who was in command of the Japanese troops in the engagement: "After severe fighting, during five hours, from 3 a. m. on July 29, we won a decisive victory. The enemy's entrenchment, Shan Yang, was captured and over 500 out of a total of 2,800 were killed or wounded. Our losses were five officers and seventy soldiers. The enemy fled toward Shong Chow, and perhaps intends to embark in the Korean boats near Yashan.

"We captured many flags, four cannon, many rifles and much ammunition.

"We occupy the enemy's headquarters."

TO KEEP OPEN THE TREATY PORTS.

Gresham Said to Be Negotiating with Other Nations with This End in View.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: President Cleveland has practically decided to unite with Great Britain, Germany and Italy to preserve the neutrality of what are known as the treaty ports of China during the war. The Chinese government has been fully informed of this intention, and it is understood the emperor will submit without protest to the forcible occupation of his principal ports. It is not a question of pride with him, but of prudence. He realizes he is in no condition to resist the policy of the European nations, and that an empty remonstrance would do more harm than good. The Japanese government assents cheerfully to the arrangement, and has intimated that a similar occupation of his principal commercial ports would meet with no resistance. The plan was suggested by the British premier, but the negotiations have mostly been conducted in Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Baron von Sauerma-Joltsch, the German ambassador; and Baron di Fava, the Italian ambassador, and Secretary Gresham. An attempt is being made to bring Mr. Paterson, the French ambassador, and Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian minister, into the negotiations, but under instructions from their governments these diplomats have kept away from Washington, the former at Cape May, and the latter at New London. Secretary Gresham has not answered the formal assent of the United States to the agreement, but all the conferences have been held in his office, the memoranda in his hands and he has so thoroughly committed this government that it would be impossible for him to withdraw now without the sacrifice of his dignity and the respect of those with whom he has been negotiating.

STORY EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A strong denial is entered at the State department of the published story that the United States will enter into a treaty with European powers to forcibly occupy and keep open the treaty ports. It is also denied that any overtures to that end have come to us from other countries. When the conditions were such that the war was only threatened, the United States did use its good offices to avert the evil. It did so to carry out a settled obligation imposed upon us by the treaty with Corea, whereby we bound ourselves to protect Corea in the following terms: "If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing its friendly feeling."

This obligation was entered into in 1882 and it was under its terms that the president indicated to Japan that he would be pained should she inflict an unjust war upon Corea. That was as far as the United States could go in the interest of our good offices, and besides the shifting of the war cloud from Corea to China relieved us from the necessity of further action. It is said at the State department that the attitude of the present war will be patterned upon our course at Rio. We will side with neither China nor Japan, but, as was indicated by Mr. Bayard, our ambassador to Great Britain, who is fully aware of what is going on, the attitude of the United States will be one of "benevolent neutrality. This is in keeping with our traditions and its prudence and safety has been amply demonstrated in the past. As far as our own commerce is concerned we will accord it such measure of protection and immunity from interference as may be justly claimed as our rights, but the present disposition at the State department is not to do this individually, or not in concert with other European nations. In other words, while we may act as the other powers upon that point, we will not be a party to any joint treaty or combination the object of which is forcible operation in China or Japan. Doubtless it will develop that in many points we may act in accord with other commercial powers, but as it remained for us at Rio to adopt a bold and radical course, so it may be that in China or Japan we shall act independently upon a certain condition of affairs.

At present we are scarcely in a position to make much of a demonstration in Asiatic

HIS OUTING IS OVER

Emperor William Returns from His Cruise Off the Norway Coast.

GERMAN SYMPATHY IS WITH CHINA

Empire Will Probably Maintain an Attitude of Strict Neutrality.

BI-CENTENARY OF UNIVERSITY OF HALLE

Kaiser Sends a Letter and a Present of Money to the School.

GERMAN TRADE RETURNS UNSATISFACTORY

Imports Greater Than Last Year, While Exports Have Decreased—Phil Armour Looking After His Meat Trade in Person.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Emperor William returned from his cruise in northern waters looking bronzed and improved in health. He enjoyed his trip immensely, and, according to all reports, there was a very lively time on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The maitre de plaisir of the emperor was again Baron von Hubschen, a young army officer and art connoisseur, who endears himself to the emperor by his charming manners, vivacious talk and rare social talents, among which card tricks and sleight of hand are not the least.

Emperor William on his return had a long conference with Chancellor von Caprivi, and the chancellor is the guest of his majesty on board the Hohenzollern. One of the results of the conference was the dispatch of German warships to the far east. But German trade with Corea is small when compared with that of England, and there is no prospect of other than a neutral attitude. The sympathy of the people here is rather with the Chinese.

CELEBRATING ITS BICENTENIAL.

Halle has been in fête this week in celebration of the bi-centenary of the university of that place. The streets have been decorated with flags, floral arches and festoons of flowers in profusion. Over 130 foreign professors were present at the celebration, including delegates from most of the countries of Europe and America. The strange robes, hoods and picturesque costumes of the different student corps, the elaborate decorations and fine weather combined to form a most brilliant scene. Banquets and receptions followed each other in quick succession. From Norway Emperor William wrote a letter of congratulation to the authorities of the university, in which he dilated upon the speech as marking the progress of modern theology, philosophy and classical philology. This letter has been much discussed for its political bearings, which are decidedly of a liberal tendency. Prince Albrecht, who represented Emperor William at the celebration, announced that his majesty presented the university with his portrait and a donation of 36,000 marks. America was represented at the Halle fetes by Prof. A. W. Jackson, the noted Orientalist, who appeared for Columbia, Yale and Harvard, and Dr. Zeiss of Allentown, Pa., and other noted men who had called Halle their alma mater.

TRADE RETURNS NOT ENCOURAGING.

The trade returns for the first six months of 1894 do not look encouraging when compared with those of the same period of 1893. There is a decrease in exports of 96,000,000 marks and an increase in imports of 151,000,000 marks, a 6 and 8 per cent respectively of the total. The increase in imports is mainly breadstuffs, and the decrease in exports is mainly textile fabrics. The lessening theater opened its doors on Wednesday last, but the performance and adaptation by Oscar Blumenthal of H. A. Jones' "Diable Sauter," under the title of "Die Sittenrichter," fell flat.

GEORGE GOULD FELL INTO THE SEA.

Owner of the Vigilant Had a Narrow Escape from Drowning.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—George Gould had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday when he met the Vigilant in a steam launch off the Spit Lightship. Just as Mr. Gould was walking across the plank held between the two vessels the launch gave a sudden lurch and Mr. Gould fell into the sea. He was wearing a mackintosh at the time and the garment flew over his head, and for a time Mr. Gould's situation was critical. However, he kept his head, and breathing water, threw his arms up, and just as he was sinking succeeded in getting the mackintosh clear of his head. Gasping for breath, he was hauled on board the sloop. Mr. Gould today was none the worse for his immersion.

WELLMAN DESERVES SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Henry W. Wellman, the Arctic traveler, writes that Mr. Wellman appears to have behaved exactly as it would be expected of a plucky American who do under the circumstances. If he succeeds, Mr. Wellman says, in reaching Gill Island, it will be a very interesting performance and will repay the Wellman party for the trials and anxiety they must have encountered.

American Wedding in London.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The marriage of James Daniel, eldest son of Colonel Leggett Daniel, and Mrs. Hastings, widow of Robert Paul

CAPITAL IS COY NOW

English Money No Longer Cares for American Interest or Investment.

PROFESSES TO BE AFRAID OF THE SECURITY

Profound Distrust in the Financial Future of the United States.

DRIFTING RAPIDLY TO DESTRUCTION

Liverpool Merchants Expect to See This Country Irretrievably Ruined.

BLAME OUR SYSTEM OF FINANCE FOR ALL

Inattention of Congress to the Currency System Thought to Be Leading the Nation Rapidly to a Silver Basis for Circulation.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)—The Statist, the leading financial journal of England, declares today the immense withdrawals of English capital from the United States are no longer due to either the domestic or Australian money difficulties, but solely because of distrust of the financial future in America. This distrust is amply explained, it says, by the "unwise currency policy followed so long, the refusal of congress to take proper measures to restore order in the currency, and the unsatisfactory state of the tariff. The currency question, however, is the main cause of all the trouble."

PRETTY RACE FOR A TIME.

There was great excitement as the two yachts, with ordinary topsails and medium jibs and foreails glided gracefully along, pointing eastward until they passed the flagstaff, which, out of compliment to the Americans, was flying the stars and stripes, opposite the Royal Yacht Squadron's castle, when both swung around virtually together in order to pass the line. The yachts looked beautiful, powerful and swift as they sped along, beam for beam, with the Britannia on the Vigilant's port side and holding the weather position. Their sails were well filled and nothing prettier could be imagined than the sight they presented as they went on the starboard tack toward the opposite shore, sailing through an immense fleet of yachts and affording all on board the latter a splendid view of the two racers before the real struggle was commenced. But the fact that the two cracks were engaged to three, their way through the fleet of pleasure craft prevented the Vigilant from getting out as readily as they expected. When the boats got into less crowded water, however, the Vigilant opened out and soon drew level.

Then, for half a mile, it was first one boat's bowprit and then the other showing in front. At the Lepes buoy the times were as follows: Vigilant, 10:55:05; Britannia, 10:56:00. As they ran back for the Warner lightship the Vigilant was still only a minute and a half behind the Britannia, 11:12:00 ahead. At Ryder pier, going eastward, the Vigilant had a lead of 4 minutes 4 seconds, showing a gain of nearly four minutes. Running eastward the Vigilant forged ahead rapidly, but in beating back against the wind the Britannia gained slightly, and she passed Ryder pier on the return from the Warner lightship only 2 1/2 minutes behind the Vigilant. A long reach brought the yachts back to Cowes for the completion of the first round, the time being as follows: Vigilant, 12:37:15; Britannia, 12:41:05. The Vigilant's lead here was 3 minutes 50 seconds, only twenty seconds more than her lead on the second round. The wind had hauled around slightly southward and the Vigilant was now leading the Britannia by over two minutes, every inch of canvas being filled and their bottoms showing up clearly. After rounding the Lepes buoy on the second round the yachts returned in a free reach and passed Cowes with the Vigilant 4 minutes 8 seconds ahead. The American yacht on going out of sight around the eastward point of Cowes on the final round, her furthest lead was 5 minutes and two seconds. Passing Ryder pier going to the eastward on the last round the Vigilant was 5 minutes 15 seconds ahead. Warner lightship was hidden in a fog when the yachts passed it. Returning they came in sight of Cowes, about a mile from home, with the Vigilant 5 minutes 55 seconds in the lead.

ON BOARD THE RACERS.

In addition to the prince of Wales, the duke of York and Commodore E. D. Morgan, the latter as Mr. Gould's representative, were on board the Britannia. George J. Gould and Howard Gould were on board the Vigilant, with C. Oliver Iselin and Lord Londale as his guests, while Secretary Paget, who was also on board, representing the prince of Wales. On board the Vigilant Mr. Iselin was given charge of the head sails, and his excited condition at some stages of the race occasionally caused friction and once led to a little tiff with Pilot Draper, who appears to have resented this as an alleged interference with his department.

On board the Britannia, on the contrary, everything seemed to work perfectly. A representative of the Associated Press boarded the Vigilant shortly after the race was finished. It would be impossible to describe in fitting terms the emotion of Captain Hank Hoff and the Yankee crew over the day's victory. It was a well merited case of "Let the eagle scream" and the noble bird did so vigorously and continuously. Captain Hoff, who was especially proud of the victory, said it was won over the prince of Wales' own course. He insisted it should be a cup course or no race and we won squarely."

Mr. George J. Gould felt happy at the result of the race, saying: "I feel today's victory will cancel many of our defeats. We regarded it as the principal race of the season and nobody could be wished for better weather or better handling of a yacht. It was a fair race today, and no flukes. The wind fell slightly towards the end of the first round, but both boats had the same experience and certainly the Britannia was no worse off than ourselves."

EUROPEAN AHEAD (SILVER).

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Times has received advices from Ecuador to the effect that the congress intends to demonetize silver and adopt paper currency based upon gold.

Holing Renewed in Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 4.—Rioting has been renewed in Santa Tecla, but the wires are down and particulars cannot be obtained.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity.—Fair; Colder; South Winds.

AGREEMENT ON SUGAR

House and Senate Conferes at Last Come to an Understanding.

PELICAN SENATORS CAUSE SCME DOUBTS

Object to the Elimination of the Bounty to Sugar Growers.

NOT REGARDED AS A SERIOUS MENACE

New Schedule Reduces Protection One-Half Cent Per Hundred Pounds.

TOOK UP IRON AND COAL SCHEDULES

No Understanding Arrived at This Schedules When the Conference Adjourned—Will Probably Reach a Full Agreement Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—When the democratic tariff conference adjourned tonight after an all day session it looked as though they were nearer to an agreement than at any time thus far. And yet the agreement itself, which is the great end in view, had not been attained. The conferees had night that definite results would be reached and made public today failed to be realized. An agreement on sugar had not been reached beyond the possibility of recall, nor had agreements been reached on iron or coal. The day closed, however, much better than it opened. It had brought out that the new sugar schedule submitted as an ultimatum by the conservative senators would be accepted by the house conferees and that there was little else than the formal and final announcement of the agreement to make the agreement on sugar complete. So fully satisfied were the house members that this schedule would prevail that they urged its advantages on their colleagues on the house side and pointed out that in their opinion it would reduce the benefits to the trust by 50 per cent over the original senate schedule. In view of the fact that the proposition came from the senators, this willingness of the house members to point out its advantages features indicate that the conferees were occupying, indeed, one of the conferees spoke of the results of the day's work as equivalent to an agreement on the sugar schedule, but said it was not such a binding agreement that there could be no possibility of disagreeing on Monday. Thus it stands, with the conferees on the point of agreeing, and yet not actually at that point. As to when the final agreement will become an absolute reality the conferees had no definite idea when they separated tonight. As Secretary Carlisle was with them a part of the day, it is concluded the schedule is also satisfactory to the administration.

CAFFERY AND BLANCHARD OBJECT.

When the democrats separated this evening Senator Jones said he hoped they might call on the republican conferees early next week possibly, but not probably on Monday, though he stated something might occur to speed all calculations and prevent a full and complete adjustment of differences. The especially new development of the day was the disclosure early in the morning that the two Louisiana senators, Caffery and Blanchard, could not be depended upon to support the new sugar schedule. Their opposition was based on the ground that it failed to take into consideration the requirements of the Louisiana sugar planters for a bounty on their sugar crop at least. This caused some uneasiness at the outset, and it was felt the new schedule, upon which hung the chance of a full agreement, might be wrecked by the opposition of the Louisiana senators and several populists. This feeling wore off later in the day, however, either through indifference or concession to this opposing element, and it was not regarded as the close of the conference as a serious menace to the success of the conferees' efforts.

NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TODAY, AS ON YESTERDAY, TO DISGUISE THE DETAILS OF THE NEW SUGAR SCHEDULE, AND THE CONFEREES THEMSELVES OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED ITS PROVISIONS AS MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BUT THEY POINTED OUT THAT THE LATEST PHASE OF THE PROPOSITION ENTIRELY ELIMINATED THE ONE-THIRD BOUNTY ON REFINED SUGAR FROM COUNTRIES PAYING AN EXPORT BOUNTY ON SUGAR. THIS, IT WAS EXPLAINED, MADE THE PROPOSITION MORE NEARLY APPROACH THE DESIRES OF THE HOUSE. IN OTHER RESPECTS THE NEW SCHEDULE IS EXACTLY AS HERETOFORE GIVEN, VIZ: ON SUGARS BELOW NO. 16, DUTCH STANDARD (RAW SUGARS), 40 PER CENT AD VALOREM. ON SUGARS ABOVE NO. 16, DUTCH STANDARD (REFINED SUGARS), 40 PER CENT AD VALOREM OF THE AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF REFINED SUGAR AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE IN THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH IT IS EXPORTED, PLUS A DIFFERENTIAL DUTY OF ONE-FIFTH OF A CENT PER POUND.

TOOK UP IRON AND COAL.

After the conferees had reached their virtual agreement on the sugar schedule they put this to one side and took up the question of iron and coal, but adjourned without approaching a conclusion with respect to these two products.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—According to a letter received today from Pekin, Ill., William Simrott, defaulting treasurer of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, is now in Mackinac Island, Mich. The information comes to Grand Master Barrett of the Switchmen's association from C. A. Kuhl, a prominent insurance agent in Pekin, who claims to have left Simrott there several days ago.

WAS AN IOWA MAN.

CONSESVILLE, Pa., Aug. 4.—The man who is lying at the hospital cottage in a serious condition from the result of last night's battle between Commonwealth and railroaders, is Thomas Lacey of Cedar Falls, Ia. His skull was fractured by a blow from a coupling-pin in the hands of one of the railroad men. Lacey may not recover.

JUMPED THE TRACK ON THE BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A car on the Brooklyn bridge train jumped the track near the Brooklyn terminus late this afternoon and fell over into the wagon road, which is situated below. Several persons were injured, but none were killed. The accident was probably caused by the breaking of a wheel.

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