THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WORD FROM CONGER

Chinese Minister Receives Reply to Message Sent to American Minister.

COMES IN STATE DEPARTMENT CIPHER

Authorities Express Confidence in Genuineness of the Message.

QUICK RELIEF CAN PREVENT MASSACRE

Says Legation is Under Constant Shell Fire from Chinese Troops.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN SENT WEDNESDAY

Message Very Short and Translation Given Out Contains Only Eighteen Words, but Its Tenor is Significant.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Like a flash of light out of the dark sky came the intelligence at an early hour today that United States Minister Conger had sent a cipher cablegram from Pekin to the State department at Washington, making known that two days ago he was alive and that the foreigners were fighting for their safety. The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, received the message.

It was in the State department cipher and was transmitted through the tsung li yamen and the Shanghai taotai. It contained about fifty words and was signed in English with the name "Conger."

At 9:45 o'clock Minister Wu handed the Conger dispatch to Secretary Hay, who immediately called in his assistants and private secretary and work was begun in translating the cipher.

Mr. Conger's telegram is as follows:

"In British legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The message is not dated, but, it is understood, was sent from Pekin on the 18th.

The following statement has been given out at the State department:

State Department Statement.

"On the 11th of this month the State department communicated a brief message asking tidings of Minister Conger in the State department code. Minister Wu undertook to get this into Minister Conger's hands, if he were alive. He has succeeded in doing this. This morning the State department received a telegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, saying:

"'The governor of Shan Tung informs me that he has received today a cipher message from Conger of the 18th.'

"A few minutes later Minister Wu appeared at the State department with a telegram from Taotai Shang, dated July 20, which had been received by Minister Wu at 8:30 o'clock this morning, reading as follows:

"'Your telegram was forwarded, and, as requested, I send reply from the tsung li yamen, as follows:

"'Your telegram of the 15th day of this moon (11th of July) received. The State department telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith is Minister Conger's reply to the State department.'"

The State department has just issued the following bulletin:

"The secretary of state received this morning a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, dated midnight 19, saying a Shanghai paper of the 16th said all foreigners murdered. Fowler wired the governor demanding the truth. The governor replied that his courier left Pekin on the 11th and all then were safe, but Pekin east city had been carried by rebels with intent to kill."

Within an hour the welcome intelligence that Mr. Conger had been heard from, after weeks of silence and evil report, was flashed throughout the country, and, indeed, throughout the world, dispelling the gloom which had prevailed everywhere and bringing to officials and to the public generally a sense of profound relief. The dispatch was in reply to Secretary Hay's cable inquiry to Minister Conger on July 11, and as both messages were in the American cipher code they were regarded by the officials as above the suspicion of having been tampered with in the course of transmission through Chinese channels. Mr. Wu promptly communicated the dispatch to the State department, where the translation was made from the cipher figures, and soon all Washington was astir with the intelligence.

Cabinet Holds Meeting.

It was telegraphed by Secretary Hay to the president, who responded with a wholesome expression of gratification and word of it was sent to the various cabinet officers. They gathered in Secretary Hay's office and an impromptu cabinet conference was held in the diplomatic chamber, mainly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations and of taking a survey of the situation, to see if it had been materially changed by this important development.

First of all, from the standpoint of the administration officials, the most welcome feature of the message was its assurances that the American minister himself was alive two days ago. But with this cheering news came the ominous statement of Minister Conger that the besieged foreigners were in the British legation under continued shell fire from the Chinese troops and that only immediate relief could pre-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BERLIN SEES NO BRIGHT SIDE

German Government Holds to Theory of Massacre of Legations in Chinese Capital.

BERLIN, July 20.—The German government [illegible] that the present attempts by [illegible] officials to deny the Pekin massacre are insincere and dictated solely by a desire to hamper and retard the power of joint action by the powers. At the Chinese legation here, where also denials of the massacre have arrived from the viceroys, the statement was made today to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Chinese minister himself, Li Hai Houan, has in nowise replied to the recent prohibition of the foreign powers of his use of secret codes in transmitting messages, but he has sent to Count von Buelow several telegrams for approval, which has been granted.

The Foreign office considers that the gravest point in the situation just now is the doubtful attitude of the southern and central viceroys, with the evident spread of the anti-foreign hostilities. The news received here is very meager, but it all points to treachery and to cunning policy of procrastination by the viceroys until the moment shall have arrived when they can afford to discard dissimilations. Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, is regarded here as worse than unreliable. The Foreign office feels glad that all these Chinese ruses have not succeeded in blinding the powers or retarding their serious military preparations.

Official circles deny a number of stories printed by the English press, stories which the Foreign office characterizes as made of the same cloth as many that were set afloat during the Spanish-American war and the earlier stages of the hostilities in South Africa. The only story having any foundation, according to the Foreign office, is the question of who is to be the commander-in-chief in China and that is now engaging the attention of the powers. Regarding this a foreign official said today:

"The suggestion to make Lord Wolseley or some other English officer the commander-in-chief does not meet with the approval anywhere. This is hardly strange, because the British land force in China is rather insignificant, as well authenticated information shows. The proposal to make a German the chief commander would not be accepted by Germany unless a unanimous wish to that effect were expressed by the powers interested."

Number of Allied Troops.

The semi-official Militair Wochenblatt asserts from alleged authentic figures that the number of allied troops now in China is 43,000. Of these, however, 20,000 Russians are located in Liao Tung peninsula and 1,600 Germans, with sixteen field guns, twelve heavy guns and six machine guns, at Kiao Chou. Now on the way from France and England there are about 15,000 men and the first part of a Japanese division is also enroute. Arrangements have been made for the departure of 57,000 men, with 144 guns, and altogether there will be from present arrangements in China by September 16,000 Germans, 12,000 English, 65,000 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians and 170 Austrians, together with 311 guns and thirty-six machine guns.

General Vin Boguslawsky, a high military authority, whom the correspondent of the Associated Press questioned regarding the foreign estimate, said it was quite possible that this force of 115,000 would prove insufficient to bring China down, but that in such an event every power would increase its contingent.

"If the whole of China should rise," he continued, "it might prove to be a question of unparalleled military movement, but even then the powers, by skillfully using their fleets and troops in the harbors and harbor cities, could dictate peace on their own terms."

The Vossische Zeitung prints a special dispatch from Paris this evening asserting that the French language will be declared the vehicle of general communication between the allied contingents in China.

Wolff Blames Great Britain.

Herr Eugene Wolff, the well known traveler and writer, declares in the Berliner Taggeblatt that British policy in China has been solely responsible for the present troubles—"a policy which first coddled up the reform party there and then left it with the young emperor, in the lurch."

Outlining the terms of the final settlement, Herr Wolff says:

"Germany, when peace is re-established, must insist on three points. She must have the prince's palace opposite the British legation in Pekin, China must bind herself to furnish Germany for colonial purposes as many hundreds of thousands of coolies as Germany wants and the Chinese government must erect on German territory in Twin Tau a university, a commercial school, a technical high school and other similar institutions where Chinese pupils might be taught what European civilization means, thereby killing forever Asiatic barbarism."

As a further step, Herr Wolff recommends that the viceroys be held responsible for the lives and property of whites in their districts.

The China expeditionary corps will include a corps of field postal service.

CHINESE KILL THEIR WOMEN

Thousands Slain by Their Male Relatives in Order to Prevent Their Seizure by Russians.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Express has received the following from Tien Tsin, dated July 18:

"The casualties of the allies in the three days' fighting before the native city of Tien Tsin exceeded 1,000. It is now certain that there were several Russians and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians. Yesterday the whole native city was in flames and the stench of the burning of thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible.

"Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of 500 French troops from Annam. They had been ordered to hold an important front, but, on being charged by the Chinese with bayonets, the entire detachment bolted panic-stricken.

"The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded in revenge for the Pekin massacre."

ROCKHILL WILL GO TO CHINA

Mission of New Special Commissioner Not Affected by Message from Conger.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Rockhill, who has just been appointed a special commissioner to China, has gone out of town to a Pennsylvania resort, but will return to Washington Monday. The developments of today in the Chinese situation will not affect his mission, in fact, they have rather increased its importance, for they are taken to presage an earlier settlement in China than had been expected. Mr. Rockhill accordingly will sail from San Francisco on an American steamer on August 3, taking this route instead of going by Vancouver, as he can thereby save nearly two weeks time

MADE SENSATION IN LONDON

Message from Conger Revives Hope in the British Breast.

ENGLAND WILL ALSO TRY TO GET ONE

Chinese Ambassador at Court of St. James Will Be Urged to Do as Did Wu Ting Fang for Hay.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, July 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) — Minister Conger's reply to the Washington message created a tremendous sensation here, strengthening the hope of the rescue of the legations.

It is pointed out, however, that if the Chinese had taken the American legation they would have got the cipher and key in their possession, so they could reply to Hay's cipher, but the opinion is prevalent in the House of Commons tonight that if the reply is a fraud it would have been more hopeful in order to lull the powers into a sense of security.

The example shown by America in getting information is urged for imitation by th British government, which intends to press the Chinese ambassador here to do likewise.

Memorial services for the supposed victims of the Pekin massacre are fixed for St. Paul's Monday, but strong objection is taken by relatives of the British in Pekin to the service in view of the doubts of their death.

Further Corroboration.

The first secretary of the Chinese legation in London, interviewed today, said he had reason to believe Conger's message is genuine. His legation received news which he is unable to disclose, but which bore out the statement that the legations in Pekin were safe on the 18th.

The Mail's Shanghai correspondent cables: "The Chinese emperor has telegraphed the mikado expressing regret at the murder of the Japanese chancellor of legation, Sugiyama, and pointing out that China is not alone the object of the ambitions of the western powers, for in the event of her fall Japan's position will be untenable. The emperor hopes Japan will make common cause with China. It is impossible for China now to take proper measures to avert danger and she is constrained to rely upon the support of Japan. The mikado's reply says the Chinese government should suppress disorders and rescue the ministers and thus disarm the hostility of the powers which have no ulterior object hostile to China, and if the proper measures are taken Japan is prepared to use her influence to conserve the interests of the celestial empire."

GLOOMY VIEW IN LONDON

Not Much Credence is Given to Reported Message from Minister Conger.

LONDON, July 21.—4 a. m.—The Conger dispatch fails to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for, as is pointed out here, the Chinese must possess quite a sheaf of such messages, which the ministers fruitlessly endeavored to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a noncommittal dispatch to serve the required purpose.

It is supposed that Minister Conger omitted to destroy the cipher code and that this is now in the possession of the Chinese, in which event the selection or concoction of the dispatch would not be difficult. It is argued that the dispatch, if it were a genuine reply to the inquiry of the American government, would go more into details.

A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the empress dowager, but the universal opinion here is that if the dispatch is genuine the date is falsified.

The bare possibility that the news of the massacre was premature, however, has had its effect, and the government has issued a semi-official disclaimer of responsibility for the proposed memorial service in St. Paul's cathedral, while the newspapers are calling for the postponement of the service until all doubts are set at rest.

The Spectator says: "It matters nothing if the empress dowager or Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch. Both are devoted to the extirpation of foreigners and not one of the viceroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy. The plot has covered the whole empire. Men who have dared to allow a Russian city on Russian ground to be stormed will dare anything. Within a month the viceroys of the coast towns will have thrown off the mask and the only safe place for Europeans will be on shipboard.

"Europe has a terrible task in which hurry is out of place. Who would have dreamed six months ago that for 10,000 regulars to take Tien Tsin would be a difficult and glorious task?"

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial congratulating the Washington government upon its energy, says:

"Unless the powers are capable of responding immediately to Mr. Hay's appeal by ordering their united forces to face and risk all for an immediate advance, the days not only of old chivalry, but of modern humanity, are dead together."

Macartney is Hopeful.

Sir Halliday Macartney, counsellor and English secretary to the Chinese legation in London, who was interviewed yesterday, admitted that the legation was in receipt of news which it was not able to disclose. He added:

"You may take it that on July 18, the date of the Conger message, all the legations and Europeans in Pekin were safe. I cannot say why the other ministers are not able to communicate with their governments, but there is no reason why they should not use the same channel as Mr. Conger employed.

"Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe."

Dispatches from Yokohama announce that another division of Japanese troops is embarking for China, accompanied by a siege train, for the reduction of Pekin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Emperor Kwang Su telegraphed to the mikado an expression of regret for the murder of the Japanese chancellor of legation, Sugiyama Akira, and pointed out that the community of interests between China and Japan in the east against the ambitions of the western powers should lead the Japanese emperor to make common cause with China and to assist in the restoration of peace. The mikado, according to this correspondent, replied that the action of the insurgents was in complete violation of international law and that the murder of Baron von Ketteler was a grievous offense. The mikado added that the Chinese government should suppress the disorders and rescue the ministers, thus disarming the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BRYAN'S VIEWS ON CHINA

Democratic Leader Points Out Duty of United States in Present Crisis.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 20.—Mr. Bryan today gave out the following interview in regard to the situation in China:

"Every one deplores the destruction of life in China and is horrified at the barbarities practiced. Every one believes that it is the duty of our government to protect the lives and property of American citizens residing in China, and I have no doubt that the administration will do so. I also take it for granted that all American citizens will withdraw from China temporarily or take refuge in some seaport, where they can be protected by American ships until the excitement is over. If the Chinese government has tried in good faith to protect our citizens, suitable punishment for the guilty and reparation and indemnity for those who have suffered can doubtless be secured. If, upon investigation, it is found that the Chinese government has not acted in good faith, congress has power to deal with the matter. For several years European nations have been threatening to dismember China, and it is not strange that their ambitious designs should arouse a feeling of hostility toward foreigners. That feeling, however, ought not to be directed against American citizens, and will not be if our nation makes it known that it has no desire to grab land or to trespass upon the rights of China. A firm adherence to the American policy of justice and fair dealing will not only set an example to other nations, but will give our citizens residing in China the best promise of security. It will be better for our merchants to have it known that they seek trade only when trade is mutually advantageous; it will be better for our missionaries to have it known that they are preaching the gospel of love and are not the forerunners of fleets and armies."

DILKE ON THE SITUATION

Evidence There is a Responsible Government in Control at Pekin.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says: During the course of an interview Sir Charles Dilke, the former liberal cabinet minister and the statesman who is universally regarded as being the principal authority in England on foreign affairs, said that he regards the latest news from China as extremely grave.

"Up to the invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese troops there was nothing to lead us to suppose that there was a directing and controlling government at Pekin. The invasion of the Russian Amur province is a visible sign that there is a responsible government still in power.

"If China were, as we have believed until now, in the throes of civil war, neither of the contending parties would have time or opportunity to carry their hostile operations into a foreign country.

"The Chinese attack upon Russia has all the appearance of being an act of the imperial government at Pekin, and the only interpretation to be placed upon this move is that the responsible Chinese government at Pekin has proclaimed war upon Russia and upon the powers.

"In this connection I must confess that I am much impressed by the fact that Li Hung Chang should have felt it incumbent upon him to comply with the summons to proceed to Pekin which has reached him from the imperial government there. It is extremely significant and constitutes another proof that there is a responsible imperial government in control at Pekin."

NO MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA

Secretary of War Root Declares Efforts Must Be Directed to Secure Friendliness of China.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Root this evening made the positive statement that no more troops had been ordered for Chinese service. He added:

"The chief effort of our government just now must be directed to aid in securing the friendliness of the Chinese officials. It is taken that the Chinese government has been acting in good faith and on July 18 was still using its best efforts to protect the legations. We must do everything we can to second their efforts. It is hard to say just now whether increased military activity on the part of the powers would have good or evil effect. That must be judged by the officers on the other side. We have not the information here that would enable us to fairly judge."

Secretary Root said that the military movement already outlined, that is to say the dispatch of the expeditionary force under General Chaffee, was being pushed with the utmost expedition.

TROOPS MOVING AT CANTON

Tartars Take Possession of Outer Forts, While Black Flags Occupy Intrenched Camp.

HONG KONG, July 20.—A message from Canton received here today reports that all the Tartar troops have moved into the Bogue and other outer forts and that some of the Black Flags have moved into the Tartar general compound. Three thousand other Black Flags, with their chiefs, are in an intrenched camp with artillery, while 10,000 others have moved elsewhere. Canton itself is quiet.

Dispatch from Consul Fowler.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The secretary of state today received a telegram from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, dated afternoon of the 20th, saying he had received the following telegram from the governor of Shan Tung dated 10 o'clock:

"Received flying express from the tsung li yamen forwarding cipher telegram dated July 19 from American minister at Pekin, which I have transmitted and by which you will see that the newspaper accounts are entirely rumors."

The State department also has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated night, July 20, in which he communicates the following message telegraphed to him that day by the governor of Shan Tung:

"I have just received definite information that the various ministers in Pekin are well and the proper Chinese authorities are devising measures for their rescue and protection."

This message is signed by Yuan, the governor of Shan Tung.

Cowboy Regiment for China.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 20.—Colonel Mellen Grigsby of this city, who was colonel of the Third United States volunteer cavalry, better known as the "cowboy regiment," which was in the federal service during the war with Spain, has telegraphed an offer to President McKinley to reorganize the regiment for service in China. Colonel Grigsby expresses confidence in his ability to have the regiment organized and ready for departure to China within twenty days. Nearly all of the old officers and men are anxious to go to the front.

SCENE AT ATLANTA REUNION

General John B. Gordon Excepts to Remarks by Commander Shaw.

NO SHAME FOR SOUTH'S PART IN CIVIL WAR

Wishes His Children and the Children of the South to Be Taught that He Fought for What He Thought Was Right.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, disobeying his physician's orders, was present with the other distinguished veterans at the blue and gray veterans' barbecue this afternoon and sat side by side with General Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. All the invited guests made speeches, but the second on the program, that of General Shaw, did not please General Gordon and for a time reconciliation was forgotten. General Shaw's speech was for the most part conciliatory in tone and was well received, yet a reference to the manner in which all memories of the great struggle should be blotted out in the families of the south was not received with the favor hoped for. In his speech he uttered these words and they went deeply into General Gordon's heart:

What I am anxious to see is the disappearance of all unworthy reminders of the terrible conflict and the culture of present unity and righteousness over all the union. There can now be but one ideal of American citizenship, one stars and stripes, one bulwark of future national glory and one line of patriotic teaching for all and by all. In this view the keeping alive of sectional teachings as to the justice and rights of the cause of the south in the hearts of the children is all out of order, unwise, unjust and utterly opposed to the bond by which the great chieftain, Lee, solemnly bound the cause of the south in his final surrender. I deeply deplore all agencies of this sort because in honor and in chivalric manhood and womanhood nothing of this nature should be taught or tolerated for an instant.

General Gordon Speaks.

At the close of General Shaw's speech General Gordon came forward. He had spoken briefly before and his appearance again caused considerable surprise. The enthusiasm quieted instantly. General Gordon said he could not teach his children that he fought for what was wrong. He entered battle for what he believed was right and "only the judgment day and God Himself will ever decide who was right."

"Let us cherish the memories," continued General Gordon, "and the history of the record, and heaven judge that both sides were right in fighting for what they believed was right. Let us settle once and for all this question on a basis commensurate with the manhood of the sides engaged in the great struggle; let us settle it on a basis of that immaculate truth that both sides were fighting for the constitution of their forefathers."

General Shaw responded gracefully to General Gordon's exceptions. He stated that he had prepared his speech with care and much of the material therein was gained from speeches made by General Gordon in the north.

"Our children should be taught," said General Shaw, "the true glory and sublimity of our one country; their fathers will teach them this. Let them be so alike, the children of the north and of the south, that no difference will be perceptible."

The incident closed with three cheers for the blue and the gray.

The speakers of the day were General Albert D. Shaw, General John B. Gordon, Governor James A. Mount of Indiana, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general U. S. A.; General A. P. Stewart of Chattanooga and General O. O. Howard.

General Gordon spoke briefly, introducing General Shaw.

Speech of Commander Shaw.

Commander Shaw said in part:

I am proud to say on this glad day that as a whole and under all the conditions in a broad view, the south has nobly kept the bond made at Lee's surrender. The reconciliation has been as complete as it has been glorious in the happy circle of our redeemed union. The bravest are the tenderest, and the heroic are the daring in all battles of war or peace, and the stately and heroic Lee and his able generals, as a whole, fully accepted the bond of blood and at once entered upon the era of peace, worthy of a citizenship, surcharged with the sentiments of lasting peace and concord.

But it remained under God for the Spanish-American war to come to bring into line side by side with the sons of the veterans of the north and the sons of the veterans of the south, marching to the music of the union, under the stars and stripes, and commanded by former wearers of the gray and the blue, to bring forth concord between old foes, and thus secure a common sentiment of American patriotism. This meeting on the ground, where the brave men fought and fell during the fierce contests of the blue and gray in the 60's, but illustrates the lessons of peace and concord of the 90's I have just mentioned. I trust this great gathering of former veterans of the armies of the south and of the north will bear lasting fruit as an object lesson of fellowship as Americans citizens, one that stands for a strong and high civilization.

It seems to me that a National Memorial day falling on the last Sunday in May would be a prudent and wise selection. It would bring to the associations of Memorial day a sacred memory day, the guardianship of the church and the tender memories of families, societies and veterans of all wars, each in their own way, to pay the tribute of flowers and tears to the memory of the dead, I would make it national in order that a common day of devotion might strengthen the sentiment of affection among the living, and it should fall on a Sunday to insure that peace and rest which the holy Sabbath should always command. If this national day and date are fixed upon, the distracting present accompaniments of Memorial day, in the form of boat races, base ball and many forms of sports would not come in to mar the solemnity and change the original sacredness of this holy function of patriotism and affection.

The last Sunday in May would meet the broad requirements of flowers and season as well as any possible date, and but little difficulty would attend the change. The important object of so surrounding Memorial day as to fix its beautiful sentiment in the affectionate remembrance and observation of coming generations is one of the greatest moment. And it is believed that to have it invariably fixed on a Sunday would secure the desired result. The new custom of scattering flowers on the waters in memory of those who died on the sea, or on ships, is a touching memorial worthy of the widest extension and observation. Let us embrace all our dead in the loving circle of a National Memorial day, and thus the soldier, the sailor and the citizen would receive the tribute of flowers as the tender custom of decorating the graves of our dead more and more finds favor among our people.

Much that was wise with much that was irrelevant has been said in the past, as well as in the present, about the return of captured battle flags. I do not see what real service agitation over this question will render the living veterans either of the south or the north. They are a part of the dead past, and of an issue forever closed. Many of the heroes who won of these the colors of troops, battery or regiment are beyond the reach of any action proposed with these relics of brutal war and I do not know that there has been any demand made by those from whom flags were captured or by those who captured them for any action whatever to be taken regarding their present condition.

After all, the veterans of the 60s are at rest, the Sons of Veterans of the south and of the north can make any disposition they please of these emblems of departed significance, and without the slightest shock to the most sensitive or prejudiced mind. I am sure I voice the command-

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	57	1 p. m.	76
6 a. m.	56	2 p. m.	72
7 a. m.	60	3 p. m.	75
8 a. m.	62	4 p. m.	75
9 a. m.	65	5 p. m.	75
10 a. m.	66	6 p. m.	74
11 a. m.	68	7 p. m.	74
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	73
		9 p. m.	72

COUNTERFEITER IS RUN DOWN

Chief Hazen Captures Lot of Bogus Money and Outfit Used in Its Making.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Chief Hazen of the secret service, with a number of Hoboken policemen, went to Rutherford, N. J., today and made an important seizure of counterfeits and counterfeiting apparatus.

The seizure followed the arrest of Richard P. Genzer in Hoboken on Thursday night. He had been frequenting a resort in that city and getting the barmaids to obtain change for $10 and $2 bills for him.

When searched at the station house nineteen $2 counterfeits, three $10 and one $20 were found on him. All were bogus and all so well executed that only experts could tell they were not genuine.

Genzer refused to tell where he lived. Bank books on a bank in Passaic, which is close to Rutherford, were found in his possession, as well as tax receipts and a record of a mortgage on property in Rutherford.

Chief Hazen, with assistants, went to Rutherford. They located the house to which the tax receipts and the mortgage record referred. It was at once surrounded. In the house was a young girl and a man. They objected to the entrance of the officers, but did not resist when the officers showed their authority. The house was searched from top to bottom. It was handsomely furnished and the prisoner had evidently been living in luxury. Chief Hazen found two large presses of fine make. They bore the impress and lines for the printing of $20 gold certificates, $10 gold certificates and $2 silver certificates. There was a liberal supply of the paper needed for the bills and also a very fine imitation of the government paper used in genuine bills.

The officers found counterfeits aggregating $7,000 in tens, twenties and twos. All are very well executed. Seventy-nine dollars in good money was also found.

The man on the place said his name was Paul Jansen, 39 years old, and refused to talk. The girl is Clara Genzer, daughter of the man arrested in Hoboken. She gave her age as 15.

VISIT TO EMPRESS DOWAGER

Wife of United States Minister to China Writes of Audience Given to Foreign Women at Palace.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 20.—Until December 30, 1898, no foreigner had ever been permitted to enter the "forbidden city" of Pekin, the abode of the emperor. At that time a visit was paid to the empress dowager by the seven ministers' wives, of whom Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of Minister Conger, was one. After the visit Mrs. Conger wrote to a friend in this city a description of her visit. This letter has never been published. It was made public today for the first time. Mrs. Conger says:

I must tell you of a visit that the foreign ministers' wives made to the empress dowager. It is stated, and said to be true, that she had never seen a foreign woman and that a foreign woman had never seen her. They wished to pay their compliments to her on her 64th birthday. The audience was granted after some delay and December 13 was decided upon. Our first interpreter presented each lady to Prince Ching and he in turn presented us to the empress dowager. Then Lady MacDonald read a little speech in behalf of the women. The empress dowager responded through Prince Ching. We then courtesied to the emperor, who reached out his hand to us. The empress dowager took both our hands, then placed upon the finger of each woman a beautiful, heavy-chased gold Chinese ring, set with a very fine, large pearl. After thanking her we backed from the throne and took our places below as before. My first (China) boy tried to impress upon me what a great thing had come into my life in this visit to royalty. He said: "Madam, much grand thing come to you. Emperor came down from heaven. No foreign woman see him—few Chinamen. He came down from heaven. You very blest."

KATZER FRIENDLY TO KEANE

Rumored Breach Between Distinguished Prelates of Roman Catholic Church is Denied.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—When the cable dispatch from Rome, stating that Archbishop Katzer had sent a strong letter to the pope in opposition to the appointment of Archbishop Keane was shown to Father Schinner, the acting vicar general, today, he said that the report was absolutely false and that it was the culmination of a long series of persecutions instituted by enemies of Archbishop Katzer. Father Schinner said that Archbishop Katzer and Archbishop Keane were on friendly terms. Archbishop Katzer is out of the city.

PARIS, July 20.—The fact of the appointment of Rev. John Joseph Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., as archbishop of Dubuque, Ia., is confirmed on the authority of Archbishops Ireland and Kain, who are now in this city.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says: "The appointment to the archbishopric of Dubuque of Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic university at Washington, is confirmed by the pope."

FORBIDDEN TO HOLD OFFICE

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Puts Restrictions on Liberty of Employes.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company have been forbidden to hold political office. General Superintendent Stuart, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has issued an imperative order stating that under no circumstances will employes of the system be allowed to stand as candidates for or occupy any political office. The prohibitive bulletins were posted tonight in all the shops and offices of the company at its divisional headquarters.

Torpedo Experiment.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—An explosion of a Whitehead torpedo with a service war head of guncotton was made in the bay today to demonstrate to the class at the naval war college and the officers of the North Atlantic squadron what would be the result. The torpedo was fired at a rock partly submerged at a distance of 600 yards. The experiment was a complete success, the explosion taking place under water. The rock was shattered beyond expectation. The torpedo cost $2,300. The exhibition was the first of its kind ever seen in this country.

India Plague Measures Fail.

SIMLA, July 20.—Cholera is declining among the troops. The government has issued a resolution admitting that the plague measures are a failure and ordering the enforcement only of those measures that do not hurt native susceptibility. Compulsory corpse examination, the employment of spies and other objectionable measures are forbidden.

CHOOSE TAYLOR FLICK

Middle-of-the-Road Populists Take a Custer County Man.

CONVENTION RUNS WITH LITTLE FRICTION

Delegates Determined on Their Independence and Denounce All Fusion.

PLATFORM IS ALONG POPULISTIC LINES

Contains All the Well Known Dogmas and Has Woman Suffrage Added.

FUSIONISTS TRY TO CAPTURE THE CROWD

State House Ring Makes Desperate Effort to Secure Indorsement for Poynter, But Fails to Win Over the Delegates.

For Governor—
TAYLOR FLICK, Custer.
For Lieutenant Governor—
H. G. RIGHTER, Buffalo.
For Secretary of State—
W. C. STARKEY, Pawnee.
For Auditor of State—
SAMUEL LICHTY, Richardson.
For Treasurer—
A. TIPTON, Otoe.
For Attorney General—
F. STEVENS, Clay.
For Land Commissioner—
JAMES SALMON, Douglas.
For Superintendent—
MRS. J. T. KELLEY, Buffalo.
For Presidential Electors—
JEROME SHAMP, Lancaster.
A. A. PERRY, Douglas.
JAMES BROOKS, Stanton.
DEWITT EAGER, Seward.
JAMES STOCKMAN, Custer.
J. W. RAYCROFT, Douglas.
W. O. WOOLMAN, Clay.
D. F. PEARSON, Nemaha.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Loyal to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted at the national convention in Omaha in 1892, and unswerving in their opposition to fusion with any political party, the middle-of-the-road populists of Nebraska tonight nominated a state ticket, appointed a central committee, adopted a platform and formed a new political party, christening it the "populist party of Nebraska." The candidates chosen are men who not only subscribe to the platform, but are and have been as outspoken and emphatic against fusion as are its declarations. No effort was made by any delegate to endorse any candidate named by another party.

The convention in most respects was a great surprise. The men who gathered here came to plead for political fusion and to organize for the fulfillment of the purpose for which the people's independent party was organized. The attempt of several state officials and popocratic officeholders to throw cold water on the convention met with no success. The middle-of-the-road leaders claim that only recognized populists were admitted as delegates, and to substantiate their claim they propose to publish a list of all persons who were permitted to participate in the proceedings. Secretary Porter worked valiantly among the delegates this morning to obtain the endorsement of Poynter, and tonight he was reinforced by Land Commissioner Wolfe, Insurance Clerk Price and Secretary Edgerton. The presence of Wharton Barker, the party nominee for the presidency, ex-Congressman Howard of Alabama and National Committeeman Felter of Illinois made the convention an affair of some national importance.

Convention Called to Order.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Alfred Fawkner of Omaha and a blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Arthur. Mayor Platt welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city and the response was delivered by A. Scott Bledsoe of Otoe. He spoke briefly of the purpose of the party and advocated the nomination of a straight ticket. He said the middle-of-the-roaders had kept in their archives the righteous principles of the original populist party. Secretary Morearty read the call for the convention and declared that the party would soon be the populist party in reality as well as in name. Alfred Fawkner next made a few remarks congratulating the delegates upon the fact that there were no officeholders present and because the appointment of a conference committee to decide the nominations was unnecessary. J. A. Boyce of Otoe county was introduced as the choice of the state central committee for temporary chairman.

Remarks of the Chair.

Mr. Boyce, on assuming the chairmanship of the convention, said in part:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Populists: We have been thrown over the transom, but it appears that we have alighted on our feet. We are here to nominate a state ticket. We represent the only populist party in the union. There can be but one republican party, one democratic party, one populist party. We who represent the Cincinnati convention represent a party national in its scope, with an organization in every state.

Last week in Lincoln it was stated in the fusion convention that all they claimed was an organization in three states—Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska. It was also admitted that had it not been for the nomination of Tom Watson, a nomination which this state fought against, that their organization would not be alive today. It was really pitiable to listen to men whose good sense told them, and who voiced it upon the floor, that they had held their last national convention.

We are here as a reform party advocating principles that will benefit humanity. If either of the dominant parties are doing this work there is no reason for our existence. I arraign the republican party at the bar of public opinion and ask you to analyze its claims for your suffrage.

I arraign the democratic party as the greatest enemy to any reform movement that ever lived in the history of the world. It has killed every reform party, and history shows that it has waged the only unjust war that this country ever began, and that it upheld and perpetuated human slavery. That today it is perpetuating industrial slavery in its worst type, and that it is the only party that deprives the American citizen of the right of suffrage.

While the republican platform is the most iniquitous document ever originated in American politics the democratic platform is the most deceptive, contradictory and negative of any paper ever issued to the American people.

The bogey man will not frighten the populists. They are thinking men, and they believe that the money question, the transportation question, the monopoly question and the land question are the live issues, and they will not swerve to the right nor left until these questions are satisfactorily settled.

The democratic platform is a mass of contradictions, and is deceptive when it declares for the free coinage of silver, as shown by Senator Money's tabulated statement, wherein he showed that the votes of the twenty-six members of the committee which adopted it represented but 171 delegates out of 930 in the convention, the rest being opposed to it. They omitted the income tax because it would hurt the feelings of David B. Hill, who was the idol of the convention, and which would prevent contributions to their campaign fund by rich men. The platform declares for direct legislation and then hits it on the head by the club which says "wherever practicable."

Committees on Organization.

On motion of Jerome Shamp, E. F. Morearty of Omaha was chosen secretary. The chairman appointed the following committees:

Platform—Jerome Shamp, Lancaster; Al-