THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GIVES LIE TO CHINA

Admiral Remey Declares Throne Was in Sympathy with Boxers.

INSURGENTS TOO STRONG FOR CONTROL

Representation of American Officer Accepted by Administration.

TIME FOR CELESTIALS TO MAKE GOOD

United States May Change Front Owing to Growing Evidence of Duplicity.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS GO STEADILY ON

General Miles and General Buffington Hold Separate Conferences with Secretary Root, Presumably Over China Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There were no developments today to warrant the assumption that there will be the slightest improvement in the Chinese situation. Indeed, the general tenor of the news as brought to light was to add to the steadily growing doubt as to the good faith of the Chinese government as manifested in its acts. Admiral Kempff's letter, given publicity by the Navy department today, made the direct statement that the imperial authorities were in sympathy with the Boxers, though he added that the government was afterward paralyzed and incapable of controlling the situation. This was the first official declaration to reach our government contradictory of the Chinese representations that the imperial government had steadfastly and from the first opposed the Boxer movement, and our government is bound to accept the word of its own officer until that is overcome by irrefutable evidence. Then the exchanges that are in constant progress between the powers are tending more and more to cast suspicion upon the genuineness of the many communications that have come from Pekin through Chinese governmental sources. If it should be finally fraud upon the world, the fact may call for a change of attitude on the part of the United States government toward China. This would not affect the military policy under way, but merely the technical relations between the two governments, which would probably closely approximate a step of formal war.

The Navy department today contributed established that there has been an attempt on their part to practice a gigantic a brief news item in the shape of a vindication by Admiral Remey of the United States marines from the general charge of looting at Tien Tsin. The admiral had a great deal more than this to report to the Navy department, but the officials did not regard the rest of his report as proper for publication just now.

General Miles and General Buffington were again in consultation, though separately, with Secretary Root today and the supposition is that the Chinese campaign was under consideration.

GOVERNMENT WITH BOXERS

Additional Chapter in Admiral Kempff's Report Made Public by Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy department has just made public the following additional chapter in Admiral Kempff's report:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP NEWARK, TAKU, China, June 29, 1900.—Sir: Referring to my recent actions in declining to take part in the seizure of the Taku forts and in afterward making common cause with the foreign forces in the protection of foreign life and property, I would respectfully state that the Chinese government is now paralyzed and the secret edicts show that it is in sympathy with the Boxers.

2. The fact that under the existing circumstances the troops at the forts were given much extra drills, torpedoes were provided and, it is claimed, planted in the entrance of the Pei-Ho, was considered menacing and, by other senior naval officers, sufficient cause to justify them in demanding the temporary occupation of the forts. This culminated in the bombardment of the forts by other foreign gunboats on the morning of the 17th inst., which has been described. In this bombardment the Monocacy was fired upon and struck without having received previous warning.

3. It is now necessary to join with the other foreign powers for common defense and preservation of foreign people and the honor of our country.

4. I refused to join in taking possession of the imperial Chinese railway station and also declined to join in the demand for temporary occupation of the Taku forts, for I thought it against the policy and wishes of our government to be entangled with other foreign powers in such a step and also because it endangered the lives of people in the interior in advance of absolute necessity; for up to early morning of June 17, the Chinese government had not committed, so far as I am aware, any act of open hostilities toward the foreign armed forces.

5. In opening fire without warning, an act of war was committed, when many shots were fired at the place where the Monocacy was moored—about 3,000 yards from the forts. Those firing must have known of its presence there, as it had been moored in that position for a number of days.

Under the circumstances, I regarded the situation as one for the protection of the national honor and the preservation of our people and have acted accordingly. Very respectfully, LOUIS KEMPFF, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Second in Command U. S. N. Force.

To Secretary of the Navy, Bureau of Navigation, Washington.

STILL MATTER OF SURMISE

Dispatch of Admiral Did Not Intimate Date of Probable Advance of Allies on Pekin.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is said tonight that the cablegram received by the Navy department today from Admiral Remey contained no statement as to when the forward movement of the allied armies on Pekin was to be made. In a measure this was a disappointment to the officials, who dread delay in a united advance for the relief of the legationers. Admiral Remey has just been on a visit to Tien Tsin, where he went to make an examination into the conditions existing there and, presumably, to gather what information he could as to the future intentions of the allies. For this reason it was expected that he would be able to give some indication of the probable time the forward movement on Pekin would begin.

According to the naval authorities, Admiral Remey's dispatch gave no information of the present strength of the foreign troops now ready to begin the campaign, although it is not thought here that they are numerous enough to force their way to the Chinese capital and successfully encounter the opposition which it is feared will be met on the way there. The estimates furnished two weeks ago by Admiral Kempff for the Chinese campaign contemplated an army of

(Continued on Second Page.)

LI HUNG CHANG'S LATEST NEWS

Lambert W. B. Says ... on Their Way from ... Tsin Under E...

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Express' Shanghai correspondent cables: "Li Hung Chang told the consuls last night they might expect some of the legation people to arrive at Tien Tsin almost immediately, as they are already on their way thither. He had received explicit and positive information that with one exception all the ministers are unharmed. The impression gains ground here that the ministers may still survive, but all others of the foreigners have been murdered. Representatives of France, Japan, Russia and America, visited Li Hung Chang, but others still keep aloof. Americans in the foreign settlement here are indignant with the United States consul for entering into relations with Li. Mr. Goodnow defends himself on the ground that he is acting on instructions from Washington."

ARE AGAIN REPORTED ALIVE

Message Received in Tokio Via Shanghai Indicates Safety of Ministers at Pekin.

TOKIO, July 24.—A message received here from Shanghai yesterday makes the following assertions:

Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, has received a letter from Pekin, dated July 18, declaring that a legation courier was captured by the Chinese guards on July 13 and that therupon General Yung Lu petitioned the throne to employ the courier as a messenger to communicate with the ministers.

This was carried out and a reply was received that the ministers were well and were unanimous in favoring the restoration of peace.

An official of the tsung li yamen afterward visited the legation and interviewed a minister, and it was subsequently decided to petition the emperor to supply the legations with food and to send then to Tien Tsin.

Yung Lu is said to have great difficulty in intervening between the foreign soldiers guarding the South Gloka bridge and the Tongo troops on the north side. However, fighting has now ceased.

LI HUNG CHANG IS ANGRY

Skepticism of Foreigners Who Doubt Safety of Envoys at Pekin Arouses Old Viceroy.

LONDON, July 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing yesterday, says:

Li Hung Chang now states that some of the members of the legations have already left Pekin and may be expected shortly. He is becoming angry at the skepticism of the consuls.

The impression is gaining ground here that the ministers of the powers to whom China has applied for mediation may still be alive. The representatives of France, Japan, Russia and the United States have visited Li Hung Chang, but the others still keep aloof.

The Americans here are indignant over the fact that United States Consul Goodnow has entered into relations with Earl Li, but Mr. Goodnow defends his action on the ground that he is following the instructions of his government.

Trade in Shanghai is so paralyzed that the customs revenue will not suffice to secure the payment of the next installment of the foreign loan.

Meanwhile active preparations in the Yang Tse region for war are in progress—not for war against the rebels, but against the foreign powers. Junkloads of Chinese soldiers and Boxers, disguised as coolies, are arriving here daily. The arsenal is full of arms and supplies are constantly coming in. The Nankin and Wu Chang garrisons are being constantly reinforced and the viceroys admit that they cannot much longer withstand the pressure brought to bear by Sheng and Li Hung Chang upon them to join the forces with Prince Tuan. It is hoped that the arrival of Admiral Seymour here may stiffen the backs of the foreign viceroys and restore the security of the port.

Two English missionary women, Miss Whitchurch and Miss Searell, have been murdered at Hsia Oi, in the province of Shan Si. Massacres are also reported from Tai Yuan and Pao Ting Fu. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. A priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hong Kong. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for seventeen days.

SEYMOUR GOES TO SHANGHAI

British Admiral in Consultation with Consul Regarding Situation.

SHANGHAI, July 26.—Admiral Seymour has arrived here and has been in consultation with the British consul regarding the situation. It is reported that the British battleship Centurion and the cruisers Undaunted and Dido are at Woo Sung.

The following war ships are here:

British—Daphne, Alacrity, Partridge and Woodcock.

American—Castine.

Dutch—Holland.

French—Surprise.

Japanese—Takao and Akagi.

It is reported that Li Hung Chang intends to leave for Foo Chow, from which point he could easily go to Nankin or Pekin overland.

Should the southern viceroys yield to anti-foreign influence there will be a severe struggle. The Yang Tse Kiang is being strongly fortified with the newest guns, manned by German-drilled artillerymen.

It is reported here from Tokio that 15,000 Japanese troops landed at Shan Hai Kean on July 22 and gained a victory, the Chinese retreating after a feeble resistance.

FEAR FOR THEIR CHILDREN

Iowa Couple in China Are Believed by Their Family to Have Been Murdered.

DES MOINES, July 26.—W. H. Bron of Roschill, Ia., and his family have given up the safety of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett, who are missionaries for the Christian church in China. Both of the young people graduated from Drake university, Des Moines, a year ago. A letter from them dated June 18 is the last word received. At that time they were starting from Kuling to Shanghai. The Boxers were inciting the people to kill all foreigners, and the missionaries, numbering about sixty Americans, were badly frightened. All efforts to communicate with the Garretts have been fruitless.

APPEALS TO GREAT BRITAIN

China Determined to Make Its Mediation Party Anything but Non-Exclusive.

LONDON, July 26.—Last Saturday the Chinese minister, Sir Chih Hen Lo Feng Lu, handed to the Foreign office a long telegram purporting to come from Emperor Kwang Su, soliciting Great Britain's good offices to bring about peace in terms similar to the appeals addressed to President McKinley and President Loubet. Thus far the government has not replied, as it is not felt that in the present anomalous circumstances the precise origin of the telegram is doubtful.

NOT INCLINED TO REVENGE

If Ministers Are Alive Lord Salisbury Favors McKinley's Policy.

CHINESE GATHERING ABOUT TIEN TSIN

It is Now Believed Allies Will Be Able to Begin Advance on Pekin Within Two Weeks and Worst Will Soon Be Known.

LONDON, July 27.—4:30 a. m.—All the powers appear to have received an identical Chinese appeal for mediation, but in the absence of definite news regarding the fate of the ministers and of any reliable indications of the real origin of the appeal, it seems that Lord Salisbury, the premier, considered it was not necessary to publish the fact that the appeal had been received or to do anything beyond formally acknowledging it, with perhaps an intimation that nothing could be done until news from Pekin had arrived.

If it should be ascertained beyond doubt that the reports of a massacre at Pekin were unfounded—and there is a disposition here to believe that the ministers may after all be held as hostages, Lord Salisbury's policy would probably incline more toward the conciliation attributed to Washington than in the revenge attributed to Berlin. But, while there is no cessation of the deluge of rumors, it is beginning to be believed at Shanghai, Canton and other points that the viceroys are as completely in the dark as to affairs in Pekin as the Europeans themselves.

Meanwhile the doings of Li Hung Chang are regarded with ever-increasing suspicion, while the situation in the southern provinces daily grows worse.

With the report that the allies will begin to advance on Pekin in a fortnight and in view of Admiral Seymour's visit of inspection to the Yang Tse Kiang, the feeling is that no great time will elapse before things assume a definite shape.

Fears Effect of War Ships.

The viceroy of Nanking still professes to be able with the aid of the Tang Tse viceroys to keep order, but he declares that if the powers send war ships it will assuredly lead to an anti-foreign outbreak. If it be true that the Japanese have started a campaign from Shan Hai Kwan, that also will precipitate matters, but the report to this effect lacks confirmation.

It is reported from Tien Tsin that the Chinese forces are concentrating at the village of Getsang, ten miles north of Tien Tsin, where it is said large quantities of rice are stored. The Russian and Japanese cavalry are keeping in close touch with the enemy. The river is still low and water transport would be difficult.

With reference to the control of the railroad, it is understood that Mr. Kinder, the British engineer, has arranged with the Chinese general for the protection of the line beyond Pei Tang. Therefore the Russian control could only apply to the Tien Tsin-Taku and Pei Tang sections. If this arrangement is disturbed it is understood that the destruction of the line is inevitable.

There is an unconfirmed Chinese report that sixty Procestant and Catholic missionaries have been massacred in Ki Yuan Fu and the vicinity. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the massacre at Kukden, says:

"The bishop had armed 2,000 natives to defend the cathedral and a number of Chinese troops had been sent to defend the converts, but the soldiers were leagued with the Boxers. While the Christians were holding a service, believing themselves safe under the protection of the troops, the signal was given and soldiers and Boxers surrounded and set fire to the church, putting the escaping worshipers to the sword. The bishop was captured and taken to the viceroy's yamen, where he was diabolically tortured and decapitated. His head now hangs in front of the yamen."

No Massacre Up to July 8.

"The German legation on June 13 arrested an anti-Christian brigand. This was the signal for an anti-Christian uprising and at 6 o'clock in the evening the anti-Christians set fire to the American church and burned it to the ground. The Europeans then barricaded the legations and the rioters sacked and burned the houses in the European quarter. It further appears from these advices that by June 18 the legations were besieged and the Chinese government had attempted to invoke the aid of M. DeGlers (the Russian minister) and Mr. Copger to prevent the advance of Russian troops to Pekin.

The Daily Mail explains that the Chinese employes of the British legation, who according to its advices yesterday escaped from Pekin to Niu Chwang and reported there that when he left Pekin most of the members of the legations were dead and the condition of the others was hopeless, did not actually leave Pekin until July 8 and this goes to show, if his statement is to be relied upon, that a general massacre had not occurred on July 6, as has been reported.

There is little fresh news regarding the situation in Manchuria. The Russians inflicted another serious defeat on the Chinese at Fort Echo on July 23. From Kobe comes a report that eight battalions of Russians have been compelled to leave Vladivostock and Tien Tsin on account of Manchuria trouble.

Telegrams have arrived at St. Petersburg by a circuitous route, dated Pekin, June 15 and June 18, describing the origin of the trouble. They come from the director of the Russo-Chinese bank in Pekin. He says in part:

Women Horribly Mistreated.

LONDON, July 27.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows, under yesterday's date: "An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sien Fu, in southern Hu An, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities.

Troops on the Way to China.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Troops B, G, H and I of the Third regiment, United States cavalry, passed through St. Louis today on their way to San Francisco, where they will take steamer for China. They were stationed at Fort Meyer, near Washington. The squadron consists of twelve officers, 435 men and 420 animals.

Korea Makes Protest.

YOKOHAMA, July 26.—According to Seoul reports the Korean government has protested against the presence of Russian refugees at Wiju, but after an audience the Russian representative agreed to remove them to Port Arthur without delay.

Second Infantry for China.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The Second infantry arrived at Fort Thomas today from Cuba on three special trains. Each company will be recruited to 128 men and sent to China.

CANTON IS IN FERMENT

Boxers and Smugglers Caught with Arms and Ammunition Are Executed Daily.

LONDON, July 27.—The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegram, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

There are daily arrests of Boxers and smugglers caught loaded with arms and ammunition. Executions quickly follow. But the rowdy element remains practically undismayed.

In the country districts the people are more threatening than in the city. There inflammatory placards are freely posted, such as the following:

We, the Chinese children of the sages, are faithful and filial, as well as modest. How does it come to pass then that any of us can so far forget himself as to become the proselyte of a barbarian's religion? Tens of thousands of native converts have been killed in north China, and their houses and possessions destroyed. Because of this all the countries of the world have sent soldiers to Tien Tsin to protect the converts. This they have failed to do. The mission churches, the foreign consuls and all the barbarian troops have been slaughtered, just as you kill chickens and dogs.

You converts have involved the barbarians in this calamity. We look upon you as rebels and soon your doom will overtake you. Unhappy is your condition, for all men hate and despise you. Great is your distress. Your hands hang helpless by your sides. Despair has seized your minds. Death alone will deliver you. By following the doctrines of these renegades and foreigners you have forfeited your rights as men. We want you to at once fly to safe hiding places, while yet there is opportunity.

STILL IN LINE WITH POWERS

McKinley's Conditions for Mediation Appeal to Count von Buelow as Diplomatic.

BERLIN, July 26.—The German foreign office, which has received no additional news from China today, points out that the conditions for mediation demanded by President McKinley, published in Berlin this morning, places the United States in substantially the same position as Germany and France. Nevertheless, the German press continues to assert that the Washington government is trying to part company with the powers.

The Freisinnige Zeitung remarks, all the powers, with one exception, refuse to be deceived longer by Chinese double dealings. That exception is the United States, which has formally abandoned the concert of the powers.

Another circumstance which has made a bad impression here is the refusal of the American and British admirals to vote to give to Russia control over the railroad to Tien Tsin. The Berliner Tageblatt says that this refusal is a proof of dissension among the powers and can only encourage the Chinese.

The Kreuze Zeitung, which repeats its pessimistic views concerning the harmonious action of the powers, asserts that the present difficulties in the way of a united advance upon Pekin are even greater than the military difficulties.

Praise for McKinley.

The Vorwaerts contrasts President McKinley's answer to the Chinese note with Count von Buelow's, praising President McKinley's as a masterpiece and saying: "The American president plays on China's sympathy without in the slightest degree committing itself. While he states certain conditions clearly and energetically, he avoids every threat and all rude rattling of the saber. Mr. McKinley is really a man of fine parts."

Count von Buelow, before going to Bremerhaven, had an interview with the Russian ambassador and subsequently with the American. On the following day, Tuesday, he conferred with the ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Great Britain. It is understood that the Chinese situation was discussed.

The National Zeitung argues strongly against the assumption that the prohibition of the exportation of arms to China would leave China without arms.

HAND IN GLOVE WITH BOXERS

Triads Are Causing Much Alarm in Canton and Hong Kong by Their Operations.

HONG KONG, July 26.—The signs of menacing activity on the part of the secret society known as the Triads are causing alarms. The Boxers are believed to be an offshoot of the Triads, whose ramifications are widespread throughout the southern province of China.

The organization is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Manchu, and numbers of Canton troops are enrolled in its ranks.

A report is current in Canton that the Triads are preparing for a night attack on the Shameen and that the first sign will be the absconding of native servants. The greatest apprehension prevails, although at present Canton is quiet.

Many Triads have been arrested in Hong Kong during the last few months. A Chinaman was arrested on July 8 on a charge of being a member of the Triads. The evidence showed that he has held the rank of second in command in the organization in the two Kwangs, with headquarters at Sai Kung, a new territory, where he had been active in enrolling members. His arrest, therefore, is of the greatest importance. The insignia found on his person include the highest degrees.

An opium farmer has received a telegram asserting that Li Hung Chang is unable to proceed to Pekin and will return to Canton, probably calling at Hong Kong on the way.

LAYS BLAME ON THE JEWS

Max Regis, Noted French Anti-Semite, is Acquitted on Treasonable Charge.

DRAGUIGNAN, France, July 26.—The trial of Max Regis and eleven of his friends ended today with the acquittal of the accused.

On leaving the court M. Regis harangued the crowd and thanked the jury for their act of justice.

Max Regis is the notorious Jew baiter and ex-mayor of Algiers. During his term of office anti-Semitic outbreaks were constantly occurring. Shortly after the affair in the Rue Chabrol, during the Dreyfus trial, when the anti-Semite agitator, Guerin, barricaded his house and held it against the police of Paris for several weeks, M. Regis was threatened with arrest. He fortified himself in his house in a suburb of Algiers, in imitation of "Fort Chabrol," and defied the police. The garrison fired several shots on the police surrounding his house, which he had named "the anti-Jewish villa," but, after a day's siege, he fled during the night to Spain, where he remained several months, but on slipping back to France recently he was arrested and arraigned on the charge of taking up arms against the government. He dropped his heroic character in the dock and pleaded that the affair had been exaggerated and that no shots were fired at the police. He threw the whole blame on the Jews. His mother, who was in court, showed much distress during the proceedings, which, however, ended today in the acquittal of M. Regis and his companions.

REBELS ARE VICTORIOUS

Revolutionists Rout Government Forces in Fight Near Panama.

THAT CITY IS REPORTED ATTACKED

Such Disorder Exists that Ninety Marines Have Been Landed from British Cruiser Leander for Protection of Consulates.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.—Advices from Colon announce that after a desperate battle Tuesday, July 24, the government troops turned and fled to Panama, throwing away their rifles. The government general, Lozada, has sought refuge on the British cruiser Leander.

So much disorder prevails at Panama that ninety marines have been landed from the Leander for the protection of the consulates. American residents complain that there is no United States war ship either at Colon or Panama.

The statement is again repeated that 1,500 well-armed rebels are at Corozal, two miles from Panama, and 1,500 more are reported nearby. Barranquilla, the key to the republic, is now besieged by rebels.

The rebels have taken Tumaco island, at the mouth of the Barbacoas river, with the customs house. The town of Barbacoas is also held by rebels. This is an important position, as Barbacoas borders on Ecuador, from whence the rebels get their supplies.

A private telegram from Panama today says that city was this morning attacked by rebels.

Reinforcements Sent from Colon.

COLON, July 26.—A special train left here at 7 o'clock yesterday evening with Savinilla reinforcements under General Serrano. This addition to the government forces promises hopeful results of the civil war.

An ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander is assisting to the utmost in the care of the wounded in Tuesday's battle. The killed and wounded number over 500. The rebels' loss was terrific. The hospitals are full and some of the wounded are being brought to Colon.

REBELS GIVE UP ARMS

Panama Government Succeeds in Subduing Insurgent Forces on Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State department has just received a dispatch from Consul General Cudger at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He stated that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

PANAMA, July 26.—The insurgents in the Department of Panama have surrendered.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Consul General Espanol of the republic of Colombia said today of the revolution in Panama: "I think it is over. Eight hundred government troops met 1,200 insurgents and either killed or wounded 400 of them. Reinforcements from the government came just then, General Campos bringing 1,000 additional troops. There was nothing else to do and the insurgents just laid down their arms and surrendered."

FORCE BOERS TO RETREAT

Flanking Movement by French Threatens Their Line of Retirement—British in Pursuit.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Roberts reports to the War office under date of Balmoral, July 25, as follows: "We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy. The Boers, on July 24, engaged French and Hutton, six miles south of Balmoral. While Anderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Oliphants river today at Nauwpoort. Our casualties were one wounded."

Lord Roberts reports to the War office today that General Archibald Hunter's command was heavily engaged July 24 and 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought stubbornly throughout the 24th and compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about fifty casualties. At last accounts General Hunter had worked around into Brandwater basin in the rear of the Boers, while General Hector MacDonald and General Bruce Hamilton were blocking outlets on the front of the federals, who had evacuated their position at Witnek.

Fighting in Ashanti.

BEKWAI, Ashanti, July 26.—Colonel Morland, under instructions from Colonel Willcocks, with a force of infantry and five guns attacked a large war camp at Kokofu. With a brilliant charge the stockades were rushed before the enemy had time to occupy them, and therefore they were forced to evacuate the town. A large amount of ammunition and arms were captured. The town was then razed, thus removing an important obstacle in Colonel Wilcocks' flank.

WANT ROSEBERY FOR LEADER

English Liberals Credited with Desire to Depose Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, liberal leader in the House of Commons, was so incensed at the action of the radicals in forcing a vote yesterday on the motion to reduce the salary of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that he threatened to resign the leadership of the party.

Friends succeeded, however, in persuading him to reconsider his decision and he called a meeting of the party leaders, which was held privately this evening, to discuss the situation. The result was that he agreed to retain the position, provided he was not again subjected to such a rebuff.

Probably, however, there will be another meeting of the whole party on the subject and the rumor credits the liberal imperialists with intriguing for the overthrow of Sir Henry's authority with a view of giving the leadership to Lord Rosebery.

WANTED FISH AND GOT IT

Steamer with 1,000 Immigrants on Board for Montreal Compelled to Change Its Course.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 26.—The Elder-Dempster line steamer Montefort, Captain Jones, eight days out from Liverpool, for Montreal, arrived here today with 1,100 immigrants on board—Icelanders, Danes, Poles and Slavs. On the passage a riot was started by 500 Icelanders because they were not supplied with fish for food. Captain Jones, fearing a serious outbreak, brought the steamer here in order to secure a supply of fresh herring.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:

Fair; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	84
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	84
7 a. m.	71	3 p. m.	85
8 a. m.	75	4 p. m.	87
9 a. m.	77	5 p. m.	88
10 a. m.	78	6 p. m.	86
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	84
12 m.	82	8 p. m.	82
		9 p. m.	80

AVENGE DEATH OF COMRADE

Detachment of Fortieth Infantry Kills Eighty-Nine Filipinos in Engagement at Oroquieta.

MANILA, July 26.—At Oroquieta, in northern Mindanao, two soldiers entered a native store for the purpose of buying food. One of them was killed by a bolo and his head severed from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm. A company of the Fortieth infantry, stationed at Cagayan, repaired to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, thirty of them being in a single house.

Subsequently the gunboat Callao, commanded by Lieutenant George B. Bradshaw, shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouses. One of the crew was killed. A force of the enemy, estimated to number 500, under the leadership of Alvarez, formerly the insurgent president of Yarbranga, is now persistently troubling northern Mindanao.

A marine at the outpost of Isabella de Balsin was boloed by natives and so badly wounded that he died. Isabella is tranquil.

AS TO RATHBONE'S ARREST

Secretary of War Denies Issuing Any Orders Affecting Late Postal Officials in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—"The secretary of war does not issue orders to courts," replied Secretary Root to the direct question as to whether or not he had given orders for the arrest of E. G. Rathbone, late director of posts in Cuba. He also added that General Wood did not issue orders to the courts of Cuba.

He then explained that the Bristow reports had been forwarded to General Wood by mail, but as this could not reach him soon enough the main features of the report had been already placed in his possession and was also in possession of the proper authorities in Cuba. He said the proceedings on the part of General Wood would be the same as directions by the attorney general to a district attorney to proceed with the prosecution of persons charged with offenses against the government. The Bristow report would be made the basis of the prosecution against the persons who were charged with offenses against the postal laws.

It was learned later that General Wood and Acting Director General Fosnes of the Cuban postal service had taken the initial steps toward bringing the case of ex-Director General Rathbone to the attention of the judicial authorities of Cuba. Secretary Root's attention was called to alleged charges against Major Black of the engineer department at Havana. It had been published that these charges were made by General Wood. Secretary Root said there was no foundation for the statement, but on the contrary General Wood had spoken highly of the engineer department in Havana. The expenditures by the engineer department, as well as all others in Cuba, were being investigated, but nothing that would call for any criticism had been found.

GETS BACK AT BRISTOW

President Cowan of Neely Printing Company Angry at Statements of Postoffice Official.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 26.—Ross H. Cowan, president of the Neely Printing company, tonight issued a card denouncing the statement of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and stating that the records show that there was made a legitimate sale of the printing office from Neely to him, and furthermore that printing bills for the Cuban government ordered through Neely were not paid twice. He states that owing to a clerical error Rathbone paid one bill of $163, but this was long since rectified when Rathbone discovered the mistake.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY RULES

Several Changes Announced Which it is Believed Will Greatly Improve Service.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Postmaster General Emory Smith has issued an order carrying into effect recommendations made by the rural free delivery superintendents, who have been in session here several days. The order, which applies to all rural free delivery service in the country, follows:

First—It is ordered that beginning August 1 the drop letter, or 1 cent rate of postage, will not apply within rural free delivery limits. The 2-cent per ounce rate will be exacted within such delivery on all first-class matter except postal cards.

Second—That the introduction of rural free delivery will not increase or otherwise modify the present rate of postage on second-class matter.

Third—That the rural free delivery carriers will not bring to the postoffice mail matter collected by them, which may be delivered on their routes before completing their trips.

Fourth—That stamps on mail matter collected by rural free delivery carriers, including those on mail for delivery en route as named in section 3, will be canceled by them and reported to the postmaster, who will derive the benefit of the cancelation if the office is fourth-class.

Fifth—That until suitable rubber canceling stamps can be supplied by the department, free delivery carriers will cancel the stamps with the indelible pencils furnished them for use in registered letters.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(Special Telegram.)—On August 1 the postoffice at Ihno will be discontinued, due to the establishment of rural free delivery from Fremont. Owing to the establishment of rural free delivery from Decatur, Neb., the postoffice at Golden will be discontinued after August 1.

W. B. Evans was today appointed postmaster at Orion, Crawford county, Ia.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 26.

At New York—Sailed—Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg; La Champagne, for Havre; Friedrich Der Grosse, for Bremen.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—New England, from Boston. Sailed—Oceanic, for New York.

At Hong Kong—Arrived—Previous: Queen Adelaide, from Seattle, via Yokohama.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Belgenland, from Philadelphia; steamer New England, from Boston.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Vancouver, for Montreal.

At London—Sailed—Marquette, for New York; Arcadian, for Montreal.

At Hamburg — Arrived — Pennsylvania, from New York.

At Lizard—Passed—LaBretagne, from New York, for Havre.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Steamer Amsterdam, for New York, via Boulogne.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Norge, from New York, via Christiansand, for Stettin.

At Bremen—Arrived—Kaiserin Marie Theresa, from New York.

At Greenock—Arrived—Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

CITY IN MOB'S HANDS

Lawless Crowds Roam Through Streets of New Orleans.

INNOCENT NEGROES ARE STRUCK DOWN

One Man is Shot and Clubbed to Death by Bloodthirsty Rioters.

SEVERAL PERSONS MAY DIE OF WOUNDS

Killing of Captain Day and Officer Lamb Responsible for Whole Trouble.

POLICE SEEM TO BE UTTERLY POWERLESS

Mayor Calls for Volunteers to Assist in Keeping Down Lawless Element, Several Hundred Specials Being Sworn In.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—In the rioting of last night and today one negro was beaten to death, six were so badly wounded that their lives are despaired of and about a score of people, white and black, male and female, have been more or less seriously wounded. Disorderly acts following the disturbances of last night were committed throughout the city today and resulted in the swearing in by the mayor of 500 special policemen and the ordering out of 1,500 of the state militia upon orders of Governor Herd, who responded promptly to the appeal of Mayor Capdeville for assistance in suppressing the existing lawlessness and in preventing tonight a recurrence of the violence of last night.

The dead:

UNKNOWN NEGRO, clubbed and shot to death.

Fatally injured:

Louis Hughes, colored, shot four times.

Baptiste Fileau, colored, aged 75, shot.

Joseph Nelson, colored, skull fractured.

The injured:

T. P. Saunders, colored, aged 35, stabbed and shot.

Esther Fields, colored, aged 45, stabbed.

Oswald McMahon, white, aged 16, shot.

Frenk Shepherd, white, aged 42, shot.

Alexander Ruffman, Pullman palace car porter, shot.

Joseph Deeds, white, stabbed.

F. G. Davis, motorman, shot.

J. C. Luzy, conductor, clubbed.

Joseph Lewis, colored, aged 11, clubbed.

George Morris, colored, cut and shot.

Daniel White, colored, shot.

Henry Daurin, white, shot.

William Armstrong, colored, shot.

Unknown baker, white, shot.

Streets Cleared of Negroes.

Throughout the day attacks have been made by irresponsible mobs of whites upon the black element and the negroes before nightfall had been completely chased from the streets. The effect of the disorder has put a practical stop to business in the wholesale districts and on the river front and this means a serious crippling of the trade of the port. The business elements rallied in force and hundreds of business men responded to the appeal of the mayor for assistance in preserving order.

Colonel Wood, who commanded the First Louisiana regiment in the Spanish war, was placed in command of the special police. The police have been practically helpless throughout the disturbance. The force consists of 300 men, including clerks and operators, and this is manifestly a force inadequate to the preservation of the peace in a city of 310,000 population. But aside from this there was fierce indignation among the members of the department over the killing of Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb by the negro, Robert Charles.

White Laborers Against Blacks.

Further, there is a strong resentment on the part of the working people against steamship agents and contractors because of the employment of negro labor to the exclusion of whites on public works and on the levee fronts.

Mayor Capdeville was at Ocean Springs last night when the mobs swept over the city, but when he arrived at his office today he came with full determination to take hold of the situation with a firm hand. He found awaiting him a delegation of the leading merchants of the city, who said the interests of the community and its commercial welfare demanded prompt and vigorous action. About the same time Lieutenant Governor Estopinel, who had witnessed a scene of outrage upon negroes on Canal street, joined the conference at the hotel. He at once advised a conference with Governor Herd at Baton Rouge. The long-distance telephone was used and the governor said he would order out all available troops. Without delay he sent messages to Colonel Hogdon, commanding the First brigade, and had him immediately order out the Washington artillery, the Louisiana field artillery and the First regiment. By night there were 1,500 men in the armories. The mayor, in a proclamation, appealed for 500 special police. Before 4 p. m. 400 representative citizens had been sworn in. The mayor made requisition on the leading hardware and ammunition establishments of the city and the specials were heavily armed and distributed over the city.

Hoodlums Roamed the Streets.

Hoodlums patrolled the streets throughout the day and whenever they saw a negro assaulted him. In some cases the citizens rallied to the aid of the police and beat off the attackers. One of the most flagrant instances of cowardice shown was that of a man who slipped into the morgue and pointing his pistol through a window made an attempt to shoot one of the female negro prisoners in the parish prison. Just after daylight the remnants of one of the mobs gathered at the Spanish Fort railway station whence a large number of negro laborers leave for the work at Chalmotte. They saw a crowd of darkies approaching and started to chase them. Louis La Puyard got in their way and received a bullet in the leg. Later in the forenoon a negro emptied his pistol into a down town house and wounded a child.

At 11 o'clock a mob marched through Lafayette square, which is opposite the city hall, and discovering some negroes in the park, jumped on and beat them until they made their escape.

An hour afterward a white man saw a negro named Ross at the corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets and fired his gun at him. Those on the street fled in every direction and the negro made his escape.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Josephine Wild, a child, while seated in front of her home caught a stray bullet in the knee.

Two hours later Nordo Fratallo and Tony Michel, Italians, got into a dispute as to whether the mob was right or wrong in running down and whipping out the negroes. One had a knife and the other a pistol. Fratallo was badly wounded.

One of the most sensational incidents of