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READY TO DROP CHINA

State Department Losing Faith in Information Furnished by Wu.

CIPHER DISPATCH NOW MUCH DOUBTED

British Government Calls Attention to Several Suspicious Circumstances.

FOREIGN CRITICISM IS NOT RELISHED

U. S. Refuses to Make Conger's Safe Return Matter for Diplomatic Barter.

EARLY ADVANCE ON PEKIN TO BE MADE

Advices Received at Washington Indicate That Allies Have Now Nearly 30,000 Soldiers Encamped in Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Unless some authentic assurance as to the condition of the Americans in Pekin reaches the State department within a day or two the administration is likely to abandon whatever faith it has manifested thus far in the truthfulness of Chinese information. The Chinese minister is confident that within that time there will be news from Pekin of a character to satisfy the most skeptical as to its accuracy, and he is also confident that this will be good news from the American point of view.

The State department is still receptive, though looking with growing coldness on the numerous edicts and telegrams which are coming from China, all without bringing any news. The contributions of the day were from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Fowler at Che Foo. So much of their messages as was given out for publication related to the welfare of certain missionaries who have been made the subject of inquiry by relatives in this country. The cables mangled these messages and there is reason to doubt the value of the information attempted to be conveyed through them.

Mr. Goodnow also had something to say about the political situation and it is believed that that part of his message was not of an encouraging character. At any rate, it was withheld from the press, probably because the government did not deem it prudent to give it the stamp of apparent approval.

Doubt as to Cipher Message.

Ever since the receipt at Tien Tsin of the autograph message from Minister Conger, dated Pekin, July 4, State department officials have had grave doubts as to the authenticity of the cipher message attributed to him, dated Pekin, July 18. There have been many little side lights on this message that afford ground for suspicion, and now the British authorities have added their quota to the growing distrust of things Chinese. It seems that Mr. Warren, at present acting as British consul at Shanghai, has been told by Sheng, the famous Chinese director of posts and telegraphs, that Yuan, the governor of Shan Tung, told him (Sheng) that a message had passed through to the United States from Mr. Conger on the 18th of July telling of the conditions at the British legation. This cipher dispatch was "faked" by Chinese officials.

It is pointed out at the State department, however, that there are plausable explanations of this curious fact which tend to show the authenticity of the cipher dispatch. Secretary Hay cabled to Mr. Conger that he might have implicit faith in the person who brought the dispatch to him. Mr. Conger, therefore, had a right to trust the man, and possibly he told him in a general way the contents of the dispatch in case the messenger should be obliged to destroy it to insure his own safety. However that may be, the British government has thought Mr. Warren's report worth the attention of our own government.

The State department officials do not like the European criticism more or less attributing to our government a lack of wholeheartedness in the effort to get to Pekin. They point to what the American troops and marines have already done, to the loss of life and limbs suffered by them and to the repeated urgings of the American officials at every point looking to a forward movement on Pekin.

China's Overtures Not Countenanced.

And in answer to the intimation that they are responsive to Chinese efforts to bribe us by the delivery of Mr. Conger at Tien Tsin and thus secure us to abandon the Pekin campaign, the department lost no time this morning in making known the fact that it had not and would not countenance any such proposition. The intimation was given that the purpose was to head off a formal proposition, as the department had been made aware by Mr. Goodnow and Admiral Remey, it is presumed, that suggestions of this sort had been thrown out by the Chinese viceroys or their agents, though these had not been reduced to an official form. The department rather strengthened its position through being enabled in this way to reject the proposition by anticipation. It was pointed out that even should the other powers agree to any such proposition we would not consider it until Minister Conger's views were known. It is explained that to agree to such a plan might result in sending the ministers forward with an inadequate escort and if murdered, we would then be estopped from demanding redress.

Admiral Remey's dispatches have not altered the plans of the government and nothing at the cabinet meeting occurred which changed the position of the United States.

The meeting was rather a review of the situation and an exchange of views.

Early Movement Favored.

It is the earnest desire of this government that the forward movement on Pekin be made at the earliest possible moment. Although neither General Chaffee's rank nor the number of troops under his command would entitle this government to press him for command of the international forces, the government feels that he personally is fit for such an honor and if chosen would acquit himself with credit. If another commander is selected, it is the wish of the president that the American force should not be divided as to command, but in carrying out its share of any movement all orders to the American forces should go through General Chaffee.

In case the commanders of the allies cannot reach an agreement as to who shall command, it may become necessary for the governments themselves to decide the matter. While the secretary of state has sent out no circular on this subject to those of the foreign ministers who have seen him and have broached the subject, he has suggested this solution in the event of a hitch. It is earnestly hoped, however, that no such necessity will arise, but that the commanders themselves will reach an agreement.

The beginning of the campaign on Pekin depends entirely upon the gathering at Tien

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

DECLINES CHINESE OFFER

United States Will Not Stay the Advance on Celestial Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The United States government has absolutely refused the Chinese proposition to suspend military operations against Pekin in return for the delivery at Tien Tsin of the foreign ministers.

RECEIVE ENCOURAGING WORD

American Missionary Board Has a Cablegram from Rev. Porter at Che Foo.

BOSTON, July 27.—The American Board of Commissioners for the Foreign Missions today received a cablegram from Rev. Henry B. Porter, a missionary of the board, dated Che Foo, July 23, containing the words "Pekin alive." Rev. Mr. Porter, who was stationed at Pang Chuang, province of Shan Tung, north China, escaped to Che Foo after the Boxer uprising. The cablegram contained only the two words "Pekin alive," no intimation being given as to the evidence on which the conviction which apparently prevailed at Che Foo was based.

PRINCE TUAN SAID TO BE DEAD

Shanghai Correspondent Cables That Boxer Leader Was Killed in Battle.

LONDON, July 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers have revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Pekin on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his generals having deserted him.

The battle lasted several hours and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed.

UNABLE TO GET REPLY

Acting Viceroy Acknowledges Inability to Communicate With Italian Minister.

HONG KONG, July 27.—In order to test the Chinese assurances regarding the safety of the legations, the Italian consul here yesterday requested the acting viceroy of Canton to communicate with the Italian minister, Marquis Calvago Raggi, and to obtain a reply from him concerning a matter known only to the minister and the consul.

Today the acting viceroy reported that it was impossible for him to accede to the request, as all messages were received from Pekin through the governor of Shan Tung secretly. For this reason he was compelled to refuse.

BOXERS DO BLOODY WORK

Foreigners and Many Native Christians Reported Killed at Taoting.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following dispatch has been received at the State department from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 27:

"An official telegram received here on the 18th said that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Tao Ting, the missions burned. Americans, Sincox family, Taylor, Pekin, Misses Gould and Morrill. The customs office reports disturbances at Yunan yesterday."

The cablegram is somewhat confused, but is given out exactly as received by the State department.

It probably means that the Americans who were killed comprised the Sincox family, either a man or woman named Taylor, another named Pekin and the Misses Gould and Morrill. Tao Ting is about seventy-five miles southwest of Pekin.

The name Pekin in this dispatch is believed at the State department to be Pitkin, as inquiries for an American of that name have been made.

FINE COMPLIMENT TO HAY

English Journal Makes Comparison Not Favorable to Germany's Ruler.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Graphic, commenting today upon Germany's indignation at the attitude of the United States toward China, contends that save for the fact that Secretary Hay is less vindictive, there is no difference of policy between Washington and Berlin.

"By the exercise of a little sobriety," it says, "the United States government has been careful to keep open diplomatic channels, while it is not a whit less zealous or active for the rescue of the Europeans in Pekin than Germany. It is precisely a case justifying the policy of 'holding the candle to the devil's eye' and Mr. Hay cannot be blamed for taking that course. Certainly such speeches as Emperor William made yesterday are calculated to do more harm than good."

REBELS DEFEAT PRINCE CHING

Berlin Has a Story of Fighting Among Chinese—Foreigners Defending Themselves in Cathedral.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here today dated Tien Tsin, Tuesday, July 24, says:

"A messenger who left Pekin Sunday, July 15, brought today to the customs office here news that Prince Ching's soldiers had been fighting Prince Tung's troops and had been defeated. The foreigners were defending themselves in the northern cathedral near the Forbidden City."

GOING HOME TO CANTON

Li Hung Chang, Having Nothing More to Do at Shanghai, Will Leave for South.

HONG KONG, July 27.—It is asserted here that a Chinese transport, now coaling at Canton, is going to Shanghai to bring Li Hung Chang back.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo and the British third-class cruiser Mohawk have arrived here.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The training ship Buffalo arrived at Hong Kong today. The Caesar, carrying coal for our ships in China, has sailed from Gibraltar for Malta. Admiral Schley, on the Chicago, is at Ensenada. The Montgomery has left Montevideo for Bahia. The Lancaster arrived at Copenhagen today.

Arkansas Pops Nominate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—A populist state mass meeting held here today nominated A. W. Files of Little Rock for governor and a complete Barker and Donnelly electoral ticket. No other state nominations were made.

STILL SAY ENVOYS ARE ALIVE

Chinese Minister in London Claims Knowledge Up to Last Tuesday.

EFFORTS TO GET DIRECT REPLIES FAIL

Li Hung Chang Gives It Out That Foreign Ministers Should Arrive in Tien Tsin Not Later Than Sunday Morning.

LONDON, July 28.—4 a. m.—Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but that it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree, in the following terms, was issued on July 24:

"It is fortunate that all the foreign representation except Baron von Ketteler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is no direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London and that the ministers are not safe. However this may be, it is quite sure that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusions that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Thus, despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears, the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction and the decision of the United States not to delay the measures for relief is approved as the only possible course to pursue. The Daily News says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless.

It turns out that as early as July 12 an appeal from the emperor of China to Queen Victoria for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to the marquis of Salisbury and it is understood that the other powers were not communicated with until July 20.

Varying Versions of MacDonald Letter

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that three versions of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter of July 6 are current there and that it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday.

The Morning Post correspondent at Che Foo, wiring on Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chau, where the Chinese have been burned.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee has started for Taku.

The attitude of Germany and the United States respectively toward the Chinese problem is a theme of considerable discussion. It is stated in Berlin, with a show of authority, that both Germany and Russia are determined to inflict exemplary punishment. The Berlin papers on the whole adversely criticise President McKinley's conciliatory policy.

English Paper Finds Fault.

The London Standard also complains that the official declarations of Washington have a "perceptibly uncertain sound" and says "Washington politicians use a great many words to say a simple thing and this, we know, is one device of people who wish to slip out of an unwelcome obligation. It is probable that when the time for action arrives President McKinley will not refuse to co-operate."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Secretary Hay shows at last some grasp of the situation."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Trustworthy information which reached me today (Friday) convinces me that all the ministers except Baron von Ketteler are still alive. Some of the European survivors are leaving Pekin."

The Daily Express has the following from Che Foo, dated July 27: "Four more British missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shan Si. News from Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners has been in progress in the provinces of Ho Nan and Shan Si. The governor of Shan Tung has wired the consul here that he has prohibited the circulating of a proclamation threatening native Christians with death unless they renounce Christianity."

OREGON DOCKED AT KURE

Big American Battleship, While Badly Injured is Structurally Intact.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Navy department today received this cablegram from Captain Wilde, commander of the Oregon:

"KURE, July 26.—Secretary Navy, Washington: Ship docked. Structural strength intact. WILDE."

While this dispatch omits the technical details of the injury received by the Oregon in running on a rock in the gulf of Pechili, Captain Wilde is known to have supplied some of these details. They indicate that, although the structural strength of the great battleship is still intact, its injuries were of an ugly character. None of the longitudinal frames were injured, but the vessel's bottom was badly torn and some of its pumping connections were broken. The main injury sustained was to Compartment A, as it is technically known.

Captain Wilde in his cable message of several days ago estimated that it would require a few weeks to make temporary repairs and at least four months to complete permanent repairs. The Navy department authorized Captain Wilde to patch it up with temporary repairs in order that it might return to the Chinese coast for service. These orders will stand unless after full consideration of the character of the Oregon's injuries by the bureau chiefs at Washington it is desirous to proceed immediately with the necessary permanent repairs.

ENLIST MEN FOR PACK TRAINS

Western Posts Ordered to Secure as Many as Possible for Service in China.

CHEYENNE, July 27.—Lieutenant Smithers, commanding the detachment now garrisoning Fort Russell, has received an order from the quartermaster at Washington to enlist here as many men as possible for pack train service in China. It is the intention of the government to form seventy-five pack trains for the Chinese campaign, a number never before called into service by this government. A large number of these will be enlisted at the western forts. All men enlisting in this service are guaranteed free transportation to and from China.

STRONG APPEAL FOR HARMONY

Kaiser Writes to Crowned Heads of Europe Dwelling on Solidarity of Interests.

BERLIN, July 27.—It is reported that Emperor William has written letters to Queen Victoria, Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert, making a strong appeal on behalf of the maintenance of harmony of the powers against China, and dwelling strongly upon the solidarity of interests against the "yellow peril" by which all are threatened.

The Vorwaerts, which declares that the kaiser is secretly preparing a much larger force for China, says that this is being brought about by a second appeal within the regiments composing the army for volunteers to serve in the second China corps.

The attitude of the United States is judged much more mildly by the foreign office than by the press generally. Discussing this question today a prominent foreign office official said:

"I do not believe that the United States will take up an isolated position on the Chinese question, because it is evident that the Washington government in principle agrees with the European powers. Moreover, if the United States was just now to choose to go its own way it would soon see disagreeable consequence resulting from such a course."

Regarding the alleged intention to begin the advance on Pekin within a week the German government has no information. Some new hope that the legationers are alive has sprung up here, owing to several circumstances pointing that way, particularly the arrival of Baron von Ketteler's groom at Tien Tsin, with the statement that the Europeans in Pekin were alive on July 9.

From the detailed dispatches received here from the German commanders, it is clear that the lack of a chief commander during the Tien Tsin fight until July 14, proved very hampering and retarded the capture of Tien Tsin several days, thus causing much unnecessary bloodshed. The German press expresses the hope that the question of the commander-in-chief will soon be solved.

Herr von Brandt, former German minister to China, writing in the Deutsche Revue, warns Germany against seeking territorial gains in China, urging her to follow the example of the United States and to confine her efforts to winning a large part of the Chinese market.

First Lieutenant von Borcke has been sent to the United States to buy horses for the China expeditionary corps. The horses are to be delivered at San Francisco.

Herr Lohmann, a German agent, has purchased 1,300 Australian horses for Tain Tau.

A telegram has reached here saying that the German Catholic missionaries in Shang Tung are still alive, and that six of them are in the interior.

MUST GIVE NO QUARTER

Kaiser Tells His Soldiers to Spare Not One Chinaman and to Make No Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger says the emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremer Haven, before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German empire abroad during the last decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the forces had been built up were right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same.

"Every German has been filled with pride," continued his majesty, "to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights 1,000 years old and treat with scorn the sanctity of an ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible, is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught.

"So I send you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort and uphold the honor and glory of our arms. You must set an example of discipline, self-domination and self-control.

Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth.

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

The address concluded as follows:

"The blessing of the Lord be with you. The prayers of the whole people will accompany you in all your ways. My best wishes for yourselves and the success of your arms.

"Give proofs of your courage, no matter where. May the blessing of God rest on your banners, and may He vouchsafe to you to find a path for Christianity in that far-off country. For this you have pledged yourselves to me with your oath to the colors. I wish you godspeed. Adieu, my comrades."

The Lokal Anzeiger's report of the speech differs from the semi-official reports, notably in respect of the reference to sparing none and making no prisoners when coming into close quarters with the enemy, but the correspondent of the Associated Press was assured this evening by a perfectly responsible person who heard the speech that the Lokal Anzeiger's report is correct.

NICE POINT BROUGHT UP

Man Wanted in Cuba for Murder, May be Extradite from Portugal by United States.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State department has another novel extradition case on hand growing out of the peculiar international status of Cuba. Louis Darell committed a murder in Cuba and made his escape from the island. He was traced to Portuguese East Africa, and the State department today was notified that the Portuguese authorities had him under arrest and detention at the town of Beira, awaiting the arrival of officers from Cuba to take him into custody. Portugal has no extradition treaty with the United States, but surrenders fugitives from justice almost invariably upon request of the United States, accompanied by fair proof of guilt. In the present case the Portuguese government has signified its willingness to surrender Darell to the United States authorities, acting for Cuba.

Bulletin of Army Details.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Captain C. M. Augur, assistant quartermaster, United States volunteers, will temporarily relieve Major J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster, U. S. V., of all his duties at Santiago, Cuba. Major Aleshire will proceed at once via San Francisco to Taku, China, for assignment to duty.

Lieutenant H. S. Hirshinger has been detached from the marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty with the Fifth battalion of marines as adjutant.

SEES ENEMY IN DISTANCE

French's Soldiers Catch Glimpse of Boers Fleeing Towards Middleburg.

STORM PREVENTS BRITISH FOLLOWING

Lord Roberts Cables to London That General Hunter Has Occupied Fourierburg, While Broadwood Watches DeWet.

LONDON, July 27.—11:59 p. m.—The War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"French and Hutton continued their pursuit on July 25. The former crossed Olphant's river and from the high ground on the east bank he could see Middleburg and the enemy retiring in great disorder. The main road north was blockaded for several miles with horsemen and wagons. The enemy's rear was then seven miles north. Mounted forces were still west of the river, night was closing in, the rain was falling in torrents and so it was impossible to follow. The night was terrible. In addition to the rain a strong east wind made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died of exposure and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of hardships and were in famous spirits when I saw them yesterday.

"Hunter has occupied Fourierburg, and so far as I know, did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president, and several of our men whom De Wet had captured at different times and whom he was unable to send to Machadodorp.

"The enemy in the Bethlehem hill are now closed in on. Basutoland is closed to them. Harrissmith is the only line open and it will not be easy for them to reach there with guns and wagons.

"Broadwood is still watching Christian De Wet, who has taken up a position on high hills near Reitsburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal.

"P. De Wet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstad yesterday.

"Barron reports from Krugersdorp that he had reconnoitered the railway to Bank station, where the train was wrecked on July 19, and been enabled to replenish his supplies.

"Methuen's column, which reached the Krugersdorp-Potchetstroom railway, is now moving on Potchetstroom.

"Buller reports that the railway was opened to Heidelberg yesterday, giving us through communication to Natal."

ENGLAND IN FEAR OF INVASION

Debate in House of Lords Indicates That Apprehension is Felt as to National Defenses.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Lords today the earl of Weymiss asked whether the premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information "confirming the view of one of our military attaches to the effect that it was all important that England should be entirely unassailable by November next and whether he had satisfied himself that our means of defense were such as to render all attempts at invasion futile?"

Lord Salisbury demanded the name of such attache.

The earl of Weymiss said: "I cannot give it."

Lord Salisbury—"Then you have no right to quote him."

The earl of Weymiss—"You have no right to ask it."

Lord Salisbury, proceeding with some warmth, said the earl of Weymiss' inability to quote the name was evidence that the story was pure invention. He said he had never heard that it was important that England should be unassailable by November. He understood that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety it would be seen he did not point to any immediate danger. He believed the defenses were quite adequate and had every confidence in the future.

The earl of Rosebery said it was to be regretted that the premier had shown so much heat in his reply. He thought the earl of Weymiss should not have mentioned the anonymous attache and said Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country by its extraordinary inadequate conclusion. It was not enough to tell the Primrose league to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists was locked up 7,000 miles away. The secretary of war had made innumerable statements in the house and developed schemes of national defense, but the commander-in-chief had never pressed support of the schemes. The matter was grave, as parliament would shortly adjourn.

The earl of Kimberley hoped the government would devote the remainder of the session to seeing that everything possible was done to put the country in a condition of safety.

The subject was then dropped.

YELLOW FEVER AMONG TROOPS

Surgeon Glennon at Havana Reports on the Disease Among the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Surgeon General Wyman has received the following dispatches from Surgeon Glennon at Havana regarding the yellow fever among the troops in Cuba:

"HAVANA, July 26.—Wyman, Washington: Have been in communication with military authorities regarding First regiment. Have been eleven deaths at Pinar del Rio; eight cases and eleven suspects now under observation. Disease obtained headway before differentiation. Troops moved out of camp for observation. All baggage and equipment will be disinfected, labeled and sealed by us before being placed upon transports. GLENNON."

"HAVANA, July 26.—Wyman, Washington: On account of general prevalence of yellow fever in Havana I am requiring disinfection of all baggage leaving this city for the states. Affairs running smoothly. Have arranged with military authorities to deliver bulk of effects of First regiment in advance for disinfection and storage. Articles for field use to be disinfected immediately prior to embarkation. Eight companies moved to camp on 22d. One case developed on the 25th. Cases also reported among troops of Matanzas. Have notified Surgeon Guiteras. GLENNON."

Fireman Killed in Collision.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—Two I. D. & W. passenger trains collided on a siding near Tuscola, Ill., this afternoon. The engines were badly used up. Artie V. Gigas, a fireman, was killed and two others were injured.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, July 28.

At New York—Arrived—Island, from Copenhagen; Patricia, from Hamburg; Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen.

At Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived—Warrimoo, from Vancouver, via Honolulu and Brisbane.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Cymric, from New York for Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Tauric, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Columbia, for New York.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Showers; Cooler; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	69	1 p. m.	83
6 a. m.	69	2 p. m.	84
7 a. m.	73	3 p. m.	84
8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	75	5 p. m.	85
10 a. m.	78	6 p. m.	83
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	81
12 m.	81	8 p. m.	79
		9 p. m.	78

WATCH ORDER IS NOT LIKED

Western Employes of the Union Pacific Are Talking of a Strike Against It.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Unless President Burt annuls the recent order whereby enginemen, trainmen and switchmen on the Union Pacific are compelled to carry watches of certain make fears are entertained that a general strike on the system will be ordered. Representatives from local railroad organizations have visited lodges at other points on the road and have found the sentiment is against the order everywhere. A few men, those who carry timepieces that meet the requirements of the watch order, are saying nothing, but a large majority of the employes are affected and are willing to take a determined stand. Committees have been delegated to go to Omaha and enter a strong protest to President Burt against the watch order, also the new physical examination which the men must undergo. Employes feel that both orders will work a hardship upon them and efforts will be made to have them rescinded, or at least modified. There is no bad feeling among the men, but they talk in a determined manner. A strike is not to their liking, but many say they will walk out before they will obey the order. Conservative railroad men here believe the company will rescind the obnoxious order and avoid trouble.

Little credence is given the report of a threatened strike by Union Pacific officials in this city. President Burt, General Manager Dickinson and other high officials are absent from the city and have been for some time. President Burt being in New York and Mr. Dickinson out on the line making a tour of inspection. Thomas M. Orr, confidential secretary to President Burt, expressed surprise at any report of a strike. "No information of such a nature has been received at the president's office and the only rumors of a strike, or of any discontent among the employes, have come from newspapers, and the origin of such reports have been at all times clouded and uncertain.

"I hardly believe that the new watch regulations have aroused any dissension. Circulars explaining the innovation were circulated only today and it is the general comment of operating employes who have received and carefully read the rules and instructions of the new watch inspection system that it is altogether fair and by no means unreasonable nor likely to work a hardship upon anyone."

NEBRASKANS TO THE FORE

Take Prominent Part in Presbyterian Young People's Christian Union.

DENVER, July 27.—The forenoon session today of the twelfth annual convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian and Associated Reformed Presbyterian churches was devoted to conferences. Meetings were held in four churches and the audiences filled the auditoriums.

The program was as follows: "Teachers and Teaching," led by Prof. I. N. Clark, Minden, Neb.; "The Young People in Congregational Work," conducted by Rev. F. B. Foster, Omaha, Neb.; "Stewardship," conducted by J. C. Scouller, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; "Junior and Primary Work," led by Mrs. G. G. Wallace, Omaha.

The feature of the afternoon session of the convention was the address of Rev. J. L. Cook of Athens, Tenn., a negro, on "The Race Problem." Mr. Cook did not agree with Booker T. Washington's theory that literary and manual education for the negro should go together. He declared that the idea of colonizing the negroes in Africa was out of the question. He said he had no complaint to make regarding the refusal of whites to grant social recognition to his race.

VALUABLE TURQUOISE MINES

Wonderfully Rich Deposits Found in the Cerrillos District Near Santa Fe.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—News of the richest turquoise find in the history of the world comes from Cerrillos, N. M. The strike was made in the mines of the American Turquoise company at a depth of 300 feet. Experts pronounce the gems just discovered the largest ever found, as well as possessing the greatest purity, with the most beautiful tintings. A large portion of the gems found will easily polish to the size of small hen's eggs, which easily ranks them as the largest in the world. Their value is incalculable, as such gems have heretofore only been bought for the crown jewels of Europe. In fact many of the famous crown jewels of Spain were taken from these same mines over 200 years ago by the Spanish. The turquoise supply taken from the Cerrillos mines has been greater in quantity and quality than the total from all the other mines of the world. The mines discovered during the earlier centuries supplied the world until New Mexico was discovered, and the old sources have long been well nigh exhausted. During the last year a jewelry trust has made an attempt to secure a monopoly of the New Mexican turquoise ground, but unsuccessfully.

MISS ANTHONY TO NEGROES

Constitutional Amendment Providing for Women Suffrage is Urged.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27.—At the negro race conference today a paper from Susan B. Anthony was read by the secretary. She appealed to the conference to petition congress for a sixteenth amendment which shall prohibit the disfranchisement of citizens on account of sex and declares the condition of negro women was not improved by emancipation. The negro women will organize a national society to send out literature instructing negro women how to improve homes.

Transport Warren at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The United States transport Warren from Manila, via Nagasaki, arrived this afternoon after a fast trip. The vessel left Japan on the 16th and came over in a remarkably short time. It brings several discharged men and a number of cabin passengers. It has gone into quarantine.

Passion Player Now Mayor.

BERLIN, July 27.—Joseph Mayer, for many years the Christus of the "Passion Play," has been elected mayor of Oberammergau.

KILLED IN HIS LAIR

Negro Fiend Shot After Killing Five Persons at New Orleans.

SLAYER OF DAY AND LAMB ADDS TO LIST

His Hiding Place Discovered, Charles Shoots Porteaus, Van Kurem and Bloomfield.

MOB MAKES SHORT WORK OF DESPERADO

Body of Red-Handed Murderer is Pumped Full of Lead.

HOUSES SET ON FIRE TO SMOKE NEGRO OUT

Fifteen Hundred Special Officers Patrol the Streets, While Every Company of State Militia Helps Keep Order.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Twelve persons killed, including one woman and twenty-eight wounded, including a woman and a girl, some so seriously that death is probable, is the casualty list of the trouble in New Orleans, which began with the attempt of Policemen Day and Lamb to arrest the negroes Charles and Pierce. The deseperate negro, Robert Charles, whose crimes have caused the terrible events of the last two days, was located in a negro's dwelling on Saratoga street this afternoon and in effecting his capture, the lives of four more white men—two police officers and two citizens—were sacrificed. Charles' resistance cost him his life and with him was killed a negro companion, who had aided him in his defiance of the authorities.

With the organization of a citizens' police force last night, the turbulent element yielded and peace and order were restored. This morning the better class of negroes resumed their vocations, free from molestation and the restoration of order promised to be permanent. The early hours of the afternoon, however, wrought a startling change in the situation. The fresh violence of today has revived the turbulence of the unruly element and adds strength to their forces. The citizens' police force has been increased by more than 1,000 men. All companies of the militia are under arms and are guarding the prison and other important points. The general belief is that the force in hand will be ample to surpress the lawless element.

List of Dead and Wounded.

A complete list of the casualties since the trouble began is as follows:

Killed:

JOHN T. DAY, police captain.

PETER J. LAMB, policeman.

AUGUST THOMAS, laborer, in employ of New Orleans City Railroad company.

BAPTISTE FILEAN, negro, aged 75 years, laborer in French street market.

LEWIS TAYLOR, negro laborer in market.

GABRIEL PORTEAUS, white, sergeant of police.

JOSEPH LALLY, white, corporal of police.

A. VAN KUREM, white, keeper of the city workhouse.

ALFRED J. BRUMFIELD, white, employe of Southern News company.

ROBERT CHARLES, negro, triple murderer and author of the trouble.

ANNA MABRY, negress, killed in her home by a mob searching for fugitives.

UNKNOWN NEGRO, companion of Charles.

Wounded:

Esther Fields, severe gashes on the head.

Oswald McMahon, white, gunshot wound in right thigh.

Frank Shepherd, white, gunshot wound in right arm.

Alex Ruffin, shot in shoulder.

Joseph Deeds, white, cut on hand.

G. F. Travis, white, shot in leg.

J. Cluny, white, clubbed about arms.

George Morris, negro, gunshot wound in leg and cuts on head.

Lean White, negro, gunshot wounds on hand.

Henry Daurin, white, gunshot wound on leg.

Louis Lapuyade, gunshot wound on leg.

William Armstrong, negro, gunshot wound on thigh.

Charles Doyle, white, gunshot in both legs.

Tony Bechel, white, wounded in both hands.

Joseph Wilde, white child, shot in knee.

C. P. Collis, negro, wound in hip.

Thomas Sanders, negro, stabbed in side, scalp wound.

James Nelson, skull fractured.

Nathan Brown, negro, stabbed near heart.

Charles Washington, stabbed near heart.

H. H. Batte, white, shot in chest, probably fatal.

Henry Davis, white, slightly wounded.

George J. Lyons, white, wounded in the right hand.

A. V. Loclere, white, shot in the forearm.

John Banville, white, shot in abdomen.

Frank Bertucci, white, shot in the shoulder.

Frank Evans, white, ex-policeman, wound in abdomen.

J. W. Boril, white, slightly wounded.

FIGHTS HARD FOR LIFE

Negro Desperado Kills Several Persons Before He Himself is Shot to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—After a desperate battle lasting several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergeant Gabriel Porteaus, Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, and fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banelle, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans and A. S. Loclere, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously wounding several other persons, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding place in the residence section of the city this afternoon and literally shot to pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death.

The greatest excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the policemen and citizens and the negro with his Winchester. After the tragedy was over and Charles was dragged out from the mud and slush into which he had fallen, with the mob howling for the burning of his body, the statement was made that the man killed was not really the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but papers were found on his person and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life and shot so accurately seem to leave little doubt that he is the man wanted.

Sergeant Gabe Porteaus, one of the best known officers on the force, and Sergeant