THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MUST COME TO TAW

United States Will Not Stand Temporizing on Part of China.

HAY REPLIES ENERGETICALLY TO LI

Attitude of Government at Pekin Characterized as Unfriendly.

CONGER'S FREEDOM IS FIRST CONDITION

Hard Logic Applied to Proposition Presented by the Celestials.

WASHINGTON IS NOT ASKING FAVORS

State Department Informs Li Hung Chang, Through Consul Goodnow, It Will Not Transmit His Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State department has made public the following correspondence between Li Hung Chang and the department regarding the abandonment of the campaign in Pekin:

"In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang that the ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien Tsin provided the powers would engage not to march on Pekin, the secretary of state replied on the 30th of July:

"This government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese government. Power to deliver at Tien Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on the 31st to Viceroy Li, who then inquired whether, "if free communication were established between ministers and their governments, it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Pekin pending negotiations."

Instructions to Goodnow.

To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the 1st of August:

"Goodnow, Consul General, Shanghai: I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Free communication with our representatives in Pekin is demanded as a matter of absolute right and not as a favor. Since the Chinese government admits that it possesses the power to give communication it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise.

"HAY."

"You will communicate this information to the minister of foreign affairs."

This dispatch was sent to all American ambassadors and ministers abroad.

At the Cabinet Meeting.

The special cabinet meeting today lasted about two and a half hours. There were present besides the president, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Gage and Postmaster General Smith. The discussion was confined almost exclusively to the Chinese situation. All the details of the situation since the president went to Canton two weeks ago were carefully gone over and a general exchange of views was had. The definite information of the safety of the legationers at Pekin and the hope for their final rescue were considered the best features of the situation.

The administration desires an immediate movement on Pekin, if it can be inaugurated without too much danger, and while no news has come from General Chaffee that the forward march has begun such news is hourly expected. The failure of the allies thus far to agree upon a commander is disappointing, but no new instructions have been or will be sent to General Chaffee. He is on the ground and the administration has the greatest confidence in his ability and discretion, and there is no purpose here to handicap him with instructions.

No change in the present policy of the government resulted from the meeting today. The action of Secretary Hay in notifying the powers that the United States government had informed Li Hung Chang that we insisted on being placed in communication with our minister was unanimously endorsed and commended as a step which must impress upon Li and the Chinese government the fact that this country is not to be trifled with. The covert threats thrown out by Li and the other viceroys as to the disaster that might overtake the legationers if the advance of the allies was insisted on was characterized by one of the members of the cabinet as a bluff.

KAISER QUOTES FROM BIBLE

In Sunday Sermon Preached on His Yacht Emperor Cries Out for Vengeance.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The papers print a sermon preached by Emperor William last Sunday on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern from Exodus, chapter xvii, verse 2: "And it come to pass when Moses held up his hand that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed." The subject was "The Holy Duty and Holy Power of Intercession."

The reports show that the discourse was quite bellicose towards China. Of the soldiers going thither the imperial preacher said:

"They shall be the strong arm which punishes assassins. They shall be the mailed fist which smites that chaotic mass. They shall defend, sword in hand, our holiest possessions.

"True prayers can still cast the banner of the dragon into the dust and plant the banner of the cross upon the walls."

JAPAN DOES NOT FAVOR WAR

Hopes to Have China for an Ally in a Coming Contest with Russia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.—The Tokio correspondent of the Japan Herald in a lengthy article says: "In spite of exultant articles in the foreign press exhorting Japan to heroic endeavors, it does not enter the China campaign with pride. The nation at large condemns it. Japan, it is alleged, has been dragged into it."

The correspondent prophesies war with Russia over settling up accounts in China and says China would throw in its lot with Japan against Russia.

OMINOUSLY CLOSE TO WAR

Reply of Secretary Hay to Earl Li is Taken as Indicating Diplomatic Crisis.

WASHIN[illegible] Aug. 2.—Secretary Hay's reply to L[illegible] has closed the negotiations with [illegible] old viceroy is able to secure [illegible] ceptance of our terms relative to the [illegible] in ministers and that at once. No orders, therefore, looking to the relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Pekin have gone out from Washington, for, as the situation is described by one of the leading officials here, "there will be no bargaining on our part in advance of the concession by the Chinese authorities of full and free communication with the foreign ministers."

There is, moreover, a note ominously close to actual war in Secretary Hay's declaration that the conduct of the Chinese government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme in diplomacy and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese government, if it is now absolutely bereft of power to act in defiance of the Boxers, will accept the terms of the United States government and some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle, not more, it is believed, than one at the most, will be required to bring the imperial government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questionable whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance.

If the Chinese government now accepts, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China and in the present temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be tempted to rise in the prosecution of the attempt. It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese government actually and in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the president in his reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal for aid that at least a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper basis upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an intermediate entanglement might arise.

New Instructions for Chaffee.

Secretary Root said this afternoon there had been no developments which would necessitate any changes in the instructions to General Chaffee in the least. A cipher cable message was sent to General Chaffee by Secretary Root today, which contained additional information and facts which have developed since the last message was sent to him at Nagasaki. The message contained no additional instructions, but merely information which he may use as a guide to his actions.

It is not believed at the War department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin. It is explained that the last dispatches indicated a great deal of delay in securing the transports and before any advance can be made the troops must have all their equipment and transportation. The indications are that the plans being matured at Tien Tsin contemplate a rapid advance when the movement begins, for it seems to be understood that there will be carried with the army a sufficient quantity of supplies to maintain the troops on the march to Pekin.

The fact that no reports were received from General Chaffee during the day was not surprising to the War department officials, who said that the general was busy preparing for the campaign and moreover communication between Taku and Che Foo is uncertain.

THOUSANDS KILLED IN PEKIN

Peaceable Citizens as Well as Converts Murdered by Boxer Ruffians.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says:

A letter received by a local Chinaman by the steamer Glenogle, dated from Chi-San-Fu, the capital of Shan Tung, on July 2, says Chi-Ta, a reformer who escaped from Pekin on June 26, has given the writer the following information from the capital to June 26:

There were over 100,000 Boxers and Manchu troops in the capital when I left, and numbers more were pouring in from all parts of Chi-Li, San Tung, Shen Si and Henan. Their main object seemed to be plunder and hatred of foreigners. The gates of Pekin were consequently open day and night to permit these reinforcements to enter the city. Those in the city had attacked the foreign legations continuously for ten days, but were repulsed every time, although they managed to set fire to a number of houses adjoining the foreign quarters, therefore, leaving the latter considerably exposed. I believe one or two foreign houses had already been destroyed when I left the city. No decent person could get anywhere near the place for fear of being called a foreigner by the mob.

Not counting the 2,000 or 3,000 converts who have been massacred by the Boxers inside of Pekin, it was estimated when I left that over 4,000 peaceable citizens had also been slain in the melee. The streets ran with blood; it was awful. The Tartar and Forbidden cities were filled to overflowing with Boxers and Manchu troops, which caused a panic among the princes, dukes, nobles and members of the imperial clan, who were afraid that they also would be plundered as soon as the Boxers got beyond control, and so by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends, closed the gates and placed strong guards of banner men to prevent further ingress of outsiders.

The Tartar city gates are now only opened a couple of hours a day to enable residents to purchase things from the other cities. To show how popular the Boxers are with the Manchus, in front of the palaces of each prince, duke and nobleman there are Boxer altars or recruiting places.

On June 19 Yung Lu, who had always advocated the suppression of the Boxers, having received dispatches from the viceroys and governors south of the Yellow river, urging the same step, thought to back up his policy by quoting the provincial dispatches at the grand council that morning. A great clamor at once arose among the other grand councilors, headed by Prince Tuan and Yang Yu, who denounced Yung Lu as a traitor and literally overwhelmed him by their numbers. Finally, in spite of the endeavors of the empress dowager to restore order, Prince Tuan and Yang Yu cried out that they would take all the responsibility of the war against foreigners and rushed out of the grand council chamber, all decorum and etiquette being thrown to the winds. The empress dowager left the council chamber in despair and has not been heard of since, nor has the emperor. They are said to be under the restraint of Prince Tuan's men in the palace. When this was known to the eunuchs and palace officials they raised the cry, "Up with the Ta Tsing dynasty and down with the foreigners!" which was taken up by the populace in the Tartar city. An hour afterward began the reign of Prince Tuan and his clique. We fear greatly for the safety of our beloved emperor.

News of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—A telegram was received here today by the American Baptist Missionary union, dated Shanghai. It said: "Holmes, Bousfield will be on next steamer. All safe."

Rev. E. F. Merriam, editorial secretary of the union, said the dispatch indicated the safety of all the missionaries in the eastern China mission of the union.

NEWS IS BEING HELD BACK

Size of Army Advancing on Pekin Known Only to Commanders.

ONE ESTIMATE IS TWENTY THOUSAND

Russians Constructing Armored Trains—Chinese at Canton Recruiting for Their Army.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—The allies advanced toward Pekin today. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms, with 170 guns. It is hoped to reach Pekin August 12.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Because of the fact that the Chinese agents at the principal European cable points are in free cipher communication with the viceroys, the foreign commanders at Tien Tsin have seemingly put an embargo on news concerning the size and composition of the forces advancing on Pekin. Neither the English admiralty nor the Foreign office have intelligence from Tien Tsin later than Friday, July 27.

Telegrams from Hong Kong and Shanghai indicate that restlessness is increasing in southern China. The German mission at Namon has been destroyed and the native city of Wu-Chow is no longer considered safe for foreigners. At the Bogue forts target practice is going on. At Canton the authorities are enlisting recruits at $9 a month, twice the usual pay.

Proclamations sent to the recruiting stations threaten officers who defraud the troops.

Another Request from Li.

An agency at Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has asked the United States consul general, Mr. Goodnow, if he were placed in communication with the ministers at Pekin, the commanders would suspend the advance. Mr. Goodnow, the report adds, replied that he would ask the Washington authorities.

A third brigade was ordered to China from India today. It consists of four native regiments, about 6,000 men.

Another Tien Tsin version of the message from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, of July 21, describes him as saying:

"We have provisions for many weeks, but little ammunition."

A news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin, July 25, reports that Lieutenant General Linewitch has succeeded Admiral Alexieff in command of the Russian forces there. The Russians, the dispatch adds, are constructing armored trains in the Tien Tsin shops and intend reconstructing the railway as fast as the column advances toward Pekin.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, William St. John Broderick, said a report reached the admiralty Tuesday, July 31, from Rear Admiral Bruce stating that although Rear Admiral Kempff of the United States navy attended the council of admirals before the attack on Taku, he was unable to take any action because he had received no authorization from Washington to do so.

Strength of the Allies.

Replying to a query by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett as to whether the forces of Great Britain and Japan were prepared to advance in strength on Pekin and as to who is to command the allies, Mr. Broderick said he had no fresh information to communicate.

Later in the session Mr. Broderick said that although large forces were now at Tien Tsin they were not yet fully armed and equipped. As far as he was able to judge at present there was no lack of co-operation among the commanders and no avoidable delay.

In giving the daily record of steps the government had taken with a view of rescuing the legations Mr. Broderick stated that on July 6 the government proffered financial assistance to Japan with the special object of relieving the legations. The government, he said, would press forward by every means in its power to the relief of the legations. In the Yang Tse sphere British ships and forces would assist the viceroys, but must limit their undertakings to the defense of England. The government had thought it wise to order a third brigade from India in readiness for possible contingencies.

The cabinet, Mr. Broderick said, was completely unanimous against partition of China, which would be fraught with infinite danger, and the government had no reason to believe it was at variance with any of the European powers in that respect. Further, the government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The government had not in contemplation the idea of organizing the Chinese army under foreign officers. The form the indemnity should take must be left for future consideration. Mr. Broderick thought it was a time when the less said the better. Great changes might result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European powers would discover some foundation upon which to build up a Chinese government which would ensure civilizing rule to a population forming one-third of the human race.

Choate at Foreign Office.

The United States ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph Choate, called at the foreign office today. He did not see Lord Salisbury, but it is understood he left a memorandum to the effect that the United States proposed to pay no heed to Li Hung Chang's remonstrances against an advance on Pekin, nor to assurances that communication with Minister Conger will be established some time in the future.

SEYMOUR GOES TO NANKIN

Viceroy Attempts to Dissuade Him, but the Admiral Insists Upon Calling.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—Admiral Seymour, on board the British dispatch boat Alacrity, started for Nankin today to consult with Liu-Kun-Yi, viceroy of Nankin. Admiral Seymour wired the viceroy of his intended visit and Liu-Kun-Yi replied:

"I am unwell and cannot see you."

Admiral Seymour insisted upon making the visit and the viceroy responded by wire: "I am instructing a war ship to proceed down the river to escort the Alacrity to Nankin in case of misunderstanding in passing the forts."

VON LESSEL OFF FOR CHINA

German Expeditionary Corps Leaves on Transports Rhein and Adria.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 2.—The German transports Rhein and Adria sailed for China today with the staff of the expeditionary corps under General von Lessel. Emperor William and the empress visited both vessels on the eve of their departure and bade the officers adieu. They were enthusiastically received.

MINISTER WU FEELS INJURED

Chinese Ambassador Claims that Statements in Morrison Dispatch Reflect on Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Chinese minister had just read the dispatch of Dr. Morrison from Pekin to the London Times when he was seen by a representative of the Associated Press this morning. Mr. Wu, who all along has maintained an optimistic tone as to the trend of events in China, seemed more distressed by yesterday's developments than at any time since the Chinese trouble began. He said:

"Of course, I do not know this correspondent and I cannot tell what his sources of information are. They certainly are not official utterances. He evidently has been under siege in the British legation for a month and is naturally irritated, so that his utterances probably are biased, and he is inclined to believe the worst of the imperial authorities. I see that he makes the direct statement that I have telegraphed my government that the United States would 'gladly assist the Chinese authorities.' This is untrue and it is unfair to me. I have telegraphed nothing direct to my government beyond forwarding the president's reply to the request of the Chinese government for mediation. Everyone knows what that is. The statement that I have let my government to expect help from the United States is most unfair to me. It looks as though I have not been dealing candidly. As a matter of fact, I have been doing my utmost to deal honestly with both sides, and as a loyal subject I have tried to point out the best course to my home government. In my communications with the viceroys and high officials with whom I have been in correspondence I have urged that the ministers be put in free communication with their governments. I have had only two direct communications from my government since the first trouble occurred, which shows that direct communication is not easy."

It may be stated on good authority that the State department, whatever may be its opinion of the imperial government of China, has had no reason to change its opinion as to the sincerity and good intentions of the Chinese minister here and the department is continuing to deal with him in entire confidence, despite the peremptory tone of the last message addressed by Secretary Hay through him to the Chinese government. Regarding the possibility of violence being renewed against the Pekin legations in case the march of the international column on Pekin was not arrested, Mr. Wu declined to talk. He said it was impossible to fairly judge of the situation from this distance, but it was evident from his tone that he was exceedingly anxious as to the outcome.

ATTEMPT TO STOP ADVANCE

Li Hung Chang Makes a Move to Stay March of International Column.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The French consul general at Shanghai telegraphs today as follows: Li Hung Chang has stated to the United States consul that the ministers will be put in communication with their respective governments if the allies arrest their march on Pekin. Chang is yet unable to secure a reply to the message, in his care, to M. Pichon, the French minister in Pekin), as the tsung li yamen will not consent to the forwarding of cipher messages for the ministers.

PRAISE FOR SECRETARY HAY

German Journal Commends Policy of Administration Toward China.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The National Zeitung, in a leading article on "America in China," says:

"If the movement upon Pekin has now really begun America undoubtedly deserves great credit. Immediately after the first direct news from Mr. Conger, the United States minister, was received, a communication firmly regarded at all times in Washington as authentic, Mr. Hay insisted with all earnestness that Mr. Conger's cry for help absolutely demanded speedy relief. It even seemed for a while that the American secretary of state entertained the thought of sending a purely American expedition to Pekin if necessary."

The paper is gratified at President McKinley's refusal to accept Li Hung Chang's offer to deliver Mr. Conger if the American expedition is countermanded.

The Kreuze Zeitung has an article on the same subject. Assuming that the United States is still ready to mediate, this journal remarks:

"It would be a brilliant coup if President McKinley's administration could come forward as the preserver of the world's peace. With its separate role the administration would draw nearer the goal which American conceit of greatness is already striving for, namely, American hegemony in the Pacific. This goal is not one to be reached easily, but the prospect can do President McKinley's party good service in the coming election."

RUSSIA STATES ITS OBJECT

Efforts Will Be Directed Toward Restoring Order in Chinese Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—A communique in the Official Gazette says: "Information concerning the march of events in China shows the absolute powerlessness of the Pekin government against the rebels.

"The Chinese emperor's message to the czar, dated July 3, substantially in the same terms as those to President McKinley, President Loubet and Queen Victoria, recited the czar's reply to a previous message and expressed grief over the disorders in China.

"The absence of news from Pekin as to the fate of the Russian and other ministers renders mediation difficult. Russian efforts will be directed to the restoration of order in China. Russia is willing to aid the emperor in this respect."

General Grodekoff, under date of Wednesday, August 1, telegraphs as follows: "The Chinese fortress at Hung Hun was stormed by General Algustoff July 30, thus relieving the posts of Novokijevskoje and Postja, threatened by the Hung Hun garrison. Many guns were taken. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded."

KILLING OFF MISSIONARIES

Reported Murder of Fifty of Them in the Province of Shan Si, China.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Inland mission received the following cablegram from Rev. F. W. Stevenson today:

"SHANGHAI, July 31.—Probably Misses King, Burton and Rasmussen and Mrs. Cunnells have been murdered at Ho Shan, province of Shan Si. There is a local rebellion in the Ning Po district and the worst is apprehended for all the workers, who are two married couples and four single women."

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SHAH

Ruler of Persia Comes Near Sharing Fate of Humbert.

WOULD-BE REGICIDE FAILS OF OBJECT

Man Seized and Placed Under Arrest Before Harm Was Done—He Expresses Regret that His Plans Miscarried.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Muzaafer Ed Din, shah of Persia, who has been a visitor to the exposition since Saturday as the guest of France, narrowly escaped an assassin's bullet this morning. It had been arranged that he should today visit Sevres and see the national pottery works, going afterward to Versailles, and it was just after he had left the sovereign's palace on his way to the Seine to go on board a yacht placed at his disposal that the attempt on his life was made. Only five minutes before the pistol was presented at his breast he was the recipient of a letter which warned him that his life was in danger. No serious thought, however, was given to the contents so numerous had been former warnings of the same character.

As he was seated in the landau, before leaving the court of the palace, his secretary brought him a letter dated Naples, but posted in Paris last night, signed with a name bearing an Italian termination. It said: "Today you shall meet the same fate as Humbert."

In nowise disconcerted, the shah handed the letter to the officer on guard and gave orders for the carriage to start. The gates of the palace were thrown open and as the monarch passed through a large crowd of curious onlookers broke into cries of "Vive la shah!" and "Vive la Perse!"

Hardly had these exclamations died away when a man dressed in the ordinary clothing of a Paris workman darted forward from between two automobiles, where he was hidden, and rushed toward the imperial carriage, overthrowing a bicycle policeman, who rolled under the feet of the horses. In an instant he was on the carriage step. Holding the door with his left hand, with his right he pushed a revolver toward the breast of the shah. He seemed to hesitate for a moment as though undecided where to aim.

The attempted assassination there came to an end, for the grand vizier struck the weapon from the man's hand and at the same time officers caught his arm from behind and overpowered him. A crowd of 500 people who witnessed the attempted assassination made a rush toward the would-be murderer and tried to attack him, but there were many police in the neighborhood acting as guards of the shah and these prevented the mob from doing violence to the miscreant. The prisoner was taken to the police station.

The pistol carried by the wood-be murderer was of the bulldog type, loaded with five cartridges. When the police seized the man he tried to break away and cried: "Vivre, children of the people."

"Why did you attempt to assassinate the shah?" an officer asked. "Because," was the reply, "it pleased me. That does not concern you."

To all other questions the prisoner remained dumb.

Prisoner is Defiant.

The shah's assailant is about 26 years old, has chestnut-colored hair, a large moustache and blue-gray eyes. He was dressed in a blouse and wide trousers, the usual clothes of a carpenter. In his pocket was found an ugly knife and a handkerchief marked "28th regiment infantry." When this was discovered the man said: "That will not aid you in your inquiries concerning my identity."

An eye-witness of the attempted assassination says the courage of the shah was remarkable. He acted with perfect coolness and was among the first to seize his would-be murdered, holding him with both hands until the man was thrown to the ground by the police.

The investigations of the police have not resulted in any developments tending to establish the identity of the would-be assassin. When the officials tried to interrogate the prisoner he maintained absolute silence. He struggled desperately to avoid a picture being taken and had to be bound hand and foot and his head held between the knees of the photographer's assistant. The impression is gaining ground that he is an Italian.

Up to midnight nothing regarding the would-be assassin or his connections had been learned that was not known within half an hour after his arrest. He maintained absolute silence. The peculiarity of his accent, although he speaks perfect French, mystifies the officials, it having been asserted by one of these that his accent was English. A man speaking English was permitted to enter his cell. The visitor addressed him, but he gave the appearance of absolute inability to understand and the visitor came away convinced that he was not acquainted with that language. The impression is that he is from southern France, or possibly a border Spaniard.

While the popular belief is that he had an accomplice, there is no actual evidence to prove this. The police are thereby mystified and disconcerted. Although the man has been seen by most of the secret service officials, not one of them has been able to recognize him.

Paris has received the news of the attempt with but one sentiment—that of indignation. All join to condemn this outrage upon the guest of the nation.

As a result of it the shah will hereafter be surrounded by a guard wherever he goes.

Extra precautions will also be taken to protect President Loubet.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—4:30 a. m.—It now appears that the police have secured a piece of evidence going to support the popular belief that the shah's assailant had an accomplice. M. Massy, an artist, says that a quarter of an hour before the outrage he saw the criminal in company with a well dressed man impatiently awaiting the appearance of the royal visitor. The criminal stamped his feet and exclaimed: "Lord, what a time he is." At this his companion pulled a fine watch from his pocket, saying, "It is five past 9, and it won't be long now."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The shah's visit to England has been virtually abandoned, according to the Times, on account of the attempt to assassinate him in Paris.

Studying German Methods.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Profs. A. N. Talbert and Baker of the University of Illinois are here studying the Berlin water works and sewage systems. Edward North and Edward F. Willoughby of the United States department of labor are here inquiring into the economic value of technically educated labor from the standpoint of the employers.

Russia Seeking a Loan in America.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express says that Prince Vochcosky will leave for America in a few days on important financial business dealing with a new loan which Russia is negotiating in the United States.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Southerly Winds, Becoming Northerly

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	72	1 p. m.	90
6 a. m.	72	2 p. m.	91
7 a. m.	74	3 p. m.	92
8 a. m.	78	4 p. m.	92
9 a. m.	79	5 p. m.	92
10 a. m.	83	6 p. m.	89
11 a. m.	85	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	88	8 p. m.	83
		9 p. m.	86

DISOWN MAN; APPLAUD DEED

Anarchists of Paterson Declare That Bresci Was Not Selected to Kill Humbert.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Several hundred anarchists held a meeting in Bartholdi hall at Paterson, N. J., for the purpose of discussing the situation in Italy. There were many Frenchmen, a number of Spaniards and a few Austrians in the assemblage, which consisted for the most part of Italians. Pasqualle Frank presided. At the opening he denounced the newspapers in general and claimed that they were misrepresenting the anarchists. He said the papers made anarchists out as bad men and pictured them in revolting actions. He said this was untrue and that anarchists were the same as other people.

Pedro Esteve, the Spanish leader and editor of a Paterson anarchist publication, was the principal speaker of the evening. He discussed the situation in Italy from his own standpoint, claiming that the government was bad to the core. He said the poor people of the nation were oppressed and overburdened by taxes and because of the latter the poor people could not stay in the country.

He reviewed the work of the socialists in Italy and claimed that their propaganda had done no good; their intentions might be well, but their methods were not productive of results. He said Italy's only hope was in the anarchists. They had no secrets, he said, and took no part in plots. He said they did not select by lot or otherwise any person to kill.

Bresci, he said, had not been sent to kill the king; he did the act of his own free will. An anarchist was free to do as he pleased. An anarchist, he said, might decide in his own mind to kill a king and knew when he had done it that he would have to give his life for it, but he would give his life gladly. Bresci, he said, had killed the king and he was glad, although he knew he would have to suffer for his act. Esteve said he was not sorry. He asked if anyone present was sorry. This was greeted with laughter and applause.

Speeches were also made by Pedro Moresi, Francis Widmer and A. Aimoore, each saying there had been no plot for the killing of the king. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"We, here assembled, intend to say that Bresci's deed was the result of social affairs and therefore we are trying to establish one where violence would not be possible.

"We deplore as foolish the contention that there could have been or existed a plot in this city (Paterson) and protest against those who attribute it to us and are trying to make the Italian colony of Paterson responsible for Bresci's deed."

IT CAME FROM BUENOS AYRES

Letter Found on Bresci Was Written by an Anarchist Located in Argentine Republic.

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MILAN, Aug. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The chief of police informs me that the lady's letter found on Bresci is signed Sofia and is not from New York, but from Buenos Ayres, where a considerable Italian anarchist colony has settled. The police here are busily arresting all anarchists and vague rumors are heard that a conspiracy has been discovered, but the procedure looks more like activity inspired by a desire to satisfy public sentiment.

YOUNG KING AT FATHER'S BIER

Affecting Scene When He and the Queen Mother Meet at Monza.

MONZA, Aug. 2.—King Victor Emanuel III upon arriving here met his mother, Queen Margherita, at the castle. She fell into his arms weeping. The king knelt before the body of his father and repeatedly kissed and embraced his mother. Afterward for an hour he, his mother and his wife prayed in the death chamber.

Subsequently the king received the members of the cabinet. All the ministers except those of war and justice, who are in Rome, took the oath of allegiance.

Threatened by Anarchists.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Charles H. Petrie, a silk finisher of Paterson, has received a number of letters from local anarchists of what he calls the Mafia, in which his life was threatened. Mr. Petrie is a prominent member of many societies that have for their object the restriction of immigration and disfranchisement of certain sections of the Italians. He is not alone. Six prominent citizens of Riverside, N. J., who share his views, also received threatening letters. Some time ago Mr. Petrie was outspoken against allowing the Italians the use of the public schools at night to teach what they saw fit. He has been threatened for this particularly. He has armed his household and the other men who have been threatened have applied to the police for protection.

Quintavelli Has Wife in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Nocola Quintavelli, companion of Bresci when he sailed to kill the king of Italy and now under arrest, charged with complicity int the assassination, left behind a wife 26 years of age.

She is Mrs. Jennie Quintavelli, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Robert Auld, on One Hundred and Ninth street. She works in a cigar factory. Mrs. Quintavelli had no knowledge that her husband was an anarchist until she read that he had been arrested. She refused to believe at first that the news was true, but became convinced by inquiry on Wednesday and since then has been overcome by grief.

THREATS AGAINST THE CZAR

Bresci Says the Ruler of Russia Will Be the Next One to Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch to the New York Journal, Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, said to his warden today:

"It will be the czar's turn next."

The police have found evidence that Bresci acted in collusion with others and numerous arrests have been made. Bresci's brother, a shoe dealer, another kinsman named Marozza and several anarchists have been arrested at Prato. Natale Possanzini, who was arrested at Ancona, admits traveling with Bresci from Milan to Monza.

NO WORD SENT BACK

Fortunes of Allies Marching on to Pekin Are Unknown.

SILENCE MAY BE DUE TO CENSORSHIP

Tsung Li Yamen Now Furnishing Supplies to Besieged Legationers.

FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE IN PROGRESS

Imperial Troops Continue to Slaughter Foreigners and Converts.

GENERAL GASELEE AGAINST ADVANCE

Emperor William Quotes from Old Testament and Then Advises His Auditors of the Necessity of Using Strong Arm on China.

LONDON, Aug 3.—4 a. m.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forging its way toward Pekin. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than to any lack of developments.

A Shanghai special announces the receipt of an official telegram from the tsung li yamen asserting that the ministers were all well on July 30 and that vegetables, fruits and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions.

"Friendly intercourse," the official telegram says, "is now being carried on between the ministers and the imperial government."

According to the Daily Express, however, cablegrams from Che Foo announce that the imperial troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Pekin, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians.

General Gaselee, says the report, was strongly opposed to an immediate advance, but was overruled by the other commanders and influenced by Washington's orders to General Chaffee to "proceed without an instant's delay."

From Shanghai the Daily Express has received confirmation of the reported murder of fifty missionaries in the province of Shan-Si, with the additional information that eight English women were dragged out of the mission buildings by a Chinese [illegible] and beheaded them in the streets of Ch[illegible]

French troops are reported to have occupied Meng Tsze, in the province of Yun Nan.

Japanese in Sore Straits.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says: "A heartrending letter has been received from the Japanese legation, dated July 22, stating that the casualties number 60 per cent, that only twenty-five cartridges per man are left, with sufficient food for five days, and that it is feared the legation will succumb within a week."

Mr. Broderick's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, placing Great Britain on record as unalterably opposed to the partition of China, is well received by all the morning papers, which, for lack of other news, chiefly devote their comments to Dr. Morrison's remarkable message to the Times, cabled yesterday to the United States. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who reports Emperor William's extraordinary sermon of Sunday on board the Hohenzollern, says that some of the most striking sentences attributed to the kaiser are the following:

"Once again has the heathen spirit of the Amalekites been raised in distant Asia with great power and much cunning. With destruction and murder it will dispute the way to European trade and European culture. It will dispute the victorious march of Christian customs and Christian faith.

"And again is heard God's command, 'Choose us out men and go out to fight with Amalek.'

"A hot and sanguinary struggle has begun. Already a number of our brethren are over there under fire, many more are traveling to the hostile coasts. You have seen them, the thousands who in answer to the call for volunteers will go to the front. We who remain at home are bound by other sacred duties. Woe unto us if we remain slothful and sluggish, while they are engaged in their difficult and bloody work. And, if from our place of security we only curiously look on while they wrestle in battle.

"Not only should we mobilize battalions of troops, but we should also and shall set in motion an army of trained people to beg and entreat for our brethren, that they may strike into the wild chaos with sword in hand. May they strike for our most sacred possessions. We would pray that God the Lord may make heroes of our men and lead these heroes to victory and that then, with laurels on their helmets and orders in their breasts, He may lead them home to the land of their fathers.

"Our fight will not be finished in one day, but let not our hands grow weary or sink until victory is secured. Let our prayers be as a wall of fire around the camp of our brethren. Eternity will reveal the fulfillment of an old promise—'Call upon Me in trouble and I will deliver thee.' Therefore, pray continually."

4:48 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:

"The Neue Freie Presse greets the decision of the British and American governments to advance to Pekin independently with the greatest satisfaction. It believes the resolution of these two powers will put an end to the paralysis occasioned by the unsolved question of the chief command and will inspire the combined forces with fresh life and vigor. It says that when once the Anglo-American troops assume the offensive the others will follow suit."

MAY MAKE A BAD MISTAKE

Move on Pekin by Allied Forces Adversely Commented on by Pritchard Morgan.

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LONDON, Aug. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"This fresh advance upon Pekin, I believe, will prove a terrible military and political mistake," said Mr. Pritchard Morgan this evening. His steadfast assertion, through good report and evil report, made that the legations in Pekin were safe, has been strikingly verified.

"My latest information," he continued, "is that there are 70,000 Chinese troops between Tien Tsin and Pekin and probably 300,000 in and around Pekin itself.

"This expedition probably will be compelled to return, like Admiral Seymour's. Besides, the Chinese government may lose the power to protect the legations any longer when the news that a foreign army is advancing becomes known.

"The release of the ministers could have been secured by Li Hung Chang if the powers had consented to negotiate through