THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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WILL STAY IN PEKIN

Minister Conger Cables That It Would Be Instant Death to Leave.

ORDER TO GO WILL BE DISREGARDED

Troops of Chinese Army Fire Daily Upon Besieged Legationers.

FOREIGNERS STILL FULL OF COURAGE

Their Provisions and Ammunition Are Now Running Short.

PROGRESSIVE CHINESE OFFICIALS KILLED

All Connected with United States Legation at Pekin Are Well at Time Cablegram Was Dispatched.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Another cablegram came to the State department this afternoon from Minister Conger at Pekin, which is the second received direct from him since June 12. It is the first which has come direct from the minister since the foregoing date, the other having been through the intermediary of the Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu.

Today's cablegram shows that the situation in the Chinese capital is still of a very serious character, that the ministers are still in danger from the Chinese troops and that their supplies of ammunition and provisions have been reduced to a very considerable extent. So important were the statements contained in the dispatch that a conference was held by wire between several of the officials here and the president at Canton, lasting for several hours. At its conclusion the cablegram from Mr. Conger was made public, as follows:

"TSI NAN YAMEN, Aug. 7.—To Secretary of State: Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese government insisting upon our leaving Pekin, which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive yamen ministers beheaded. All connected with legation of the United States well at the present moment.

(Signed) "CONGER."

The cablegram came in the official cipher of the department. It is checked by the telegraph company as having been put on the wires at Tsi Nan, a large city about eighty miles southeast of Pekin, on August 7. The dispatch reached the department at 4:20 p. m., but was not made public until late in the evening.

Those who were at the White House in conference with the president included Acting Secretary Adee of the State department, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin. Captain Michael, the chief clerk of the State department, through whose hands the cablegrams pass, was also present part of the time.

What the result of the conference was the officials declined to say. That it will stimulate the energies of the government to its utmost endeavor to press forward the advance movement toward Pekin is certain, for Mr. Conger's message makes it clear that for the ministers to leave Pekin would result in their death. Secretary Root did not care to make any statement when asked about the conference tonight.

The officials had been led to believe from the more recent dispatches which had purported to emanate from Chinese sources, as well as from imperial edicts, that the condition of the legationers was much improved, but today's advices show a very different aspect of affairs.

Secretary Root stated late tonight that so far as he was aware there would be no change in the president's intention to return to Washington on the 18th instant, making this reply to a question as to whether the latest developments in Pekin would necessitate his return to the capital earlier.

The word "Yamen," following the name of the city Tsi Nan, at which the cablegram from Mr. Conger was put on the wire, as understood here, probably refers to the official building or residence from which it was transmitted, or at which it was received by courier from Pekin.

DIVIDED AS TO YANG TSE

United States as Well as Germany Interested in Keeping Valley Open for Commerce.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Foreign office admits that serious differences have broken out between the powers with reference to the advance on Pekin and as to the measures that are being taken in the Yang Tse valley.

Germany's opinion regarding the steps Great Britain has taken in the Yang Tse region is expressed through the Cologne Gazette. The opinion is one of disapproval of steps taken already or contemplated, inasmuch as Germany, with a number of the other powers, is as much interested as England in keeping the Yang Tse valley open for commerce. The Foreign office believes that in this particular all the powers except England are agreed. It does not believe that England would insist on carrying things with a high hand now that she knows she is opposed by all the other powers. The Foreign office is confident that the United States and Japan will side with Germany and the other powers against England in her action along the Yang Tse.

The Associated Press is informed that the United States embassy in Berlin has informed the Foreign office that the United States government desires that the Yang Tse be left open for American trade and that Washington will also oppose all schemes for the division of China, no matter from what power they may proceed. It is understood that this attitude is fully approved by the German government, since it coincides with the wishes of Germany. The correspondent further learns that Japan, on this same question, has abandoned England and has already sought and found the friendship of Berlin.

Several papers print a statement that a censorship has been established at Tien Tsin which suppresses news because it is unfavorable. Others assert that the British have established a censorship at Shanghai and will not allow anti-British news to pass. However this may be, Germany has taken steps to muzzle German correspondents who are proceeding to China. Thirteen now accompanying the German expeditionary force promised to submit every line to the German commander before putting it on the wires.

France Has No Advices.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—At a cabinet council today it was announced that the French government had received no advices tending to show that the advance of the allied forces on Pekin had been decided upon.

BELGIAN ENVOY HEARD FROM

Message Cabled from Pekin on Friday Indicates That Legationers Are in Bad Shape.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—M. De Favverau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following message from the Belgian minister in Pekin:

"August 2.—We succeeded in defending our legation from June 4 to June 16 with the a[illegible] of eight Austrian marines, but were unab[illegible] to hold it. The Austrian, Dutch and re[illegible] as were also burned and the Frenc[illegible] in ruins.

"All foreign[illegible] British legation, where we have [illegible] eged by Chinese troops since June 20.

"Up to the present fifty-eight marines have been killed and seventy wounded. The attack has ceased since July 17. Provisions are almost exhausted. We hope to be delivered next week. All the Belgians here are well."

Japanese Secretary is Dead.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—The Japanese consul here received by wire today a message to the effect that the foreign ministers at Pekin were safe on August 1, but that they expected a renewal of the attack by the Chinese at any moment. It was added that only twenty-five cartridges each and six days' provisions were left. It was also said that the Japanese secretary had died of his wounds.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS

Comptroller of Currency Issues Report Showing Improvement All Around.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A summary of the condition of the National banks in the United States at the close of business June 29, 1900, has just been completed by the comptroller of the currency. The aggregate assets of the banks is shown to be $4,944,965,623, the highest ever reached in the history of the national system. The largest amount previously reported was on June 30, 1899, since which date there has been an increase of $235,331,719.

The number of banks reporting to the comptroller June 10, 1899, was 3,583, as against 3,732 on June 29, last, showing an increase of 149 banks since the former date.

The increase in assets is shown to be in loans and discounts, the increase being about one-half of the total amount, the remainder consisting of United States bonds and cash held by the banks.

The abstract shows an increase in the circulating medium of $85,944,635. The circulation is now shown to be $285,503,018, as against $199,358,382 one year ago.

The reserve held by the banks on June 30, 1899, was 29.75 per cent. On June 30, 1900, it was 29.18, showing a strong cash resource continuously held by the banks against their deposits during the last year.

The geographical division of the new banks organized shows that in the New England states there was one, in the eastern states nineteen, in the southern states sixteen, in the middle states twenty-nine, in the western states thirty-three and the Pacific states three.

CONTINUES TO DUN SULTAN

American Charge at Constantinople Keeps Up Negotiations on United States Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is said at the state department that the reports from Constantinople that Mr. Griscom, the American charge, is renewing the request for a settlement of the American claims, are due to the original instructions from Washington, and not to any recent word to him. These instructions were to the effect that the matter be pressed continually, about every fortnight, in order that there might be no lapse of the negotiations. Mr. Griscom appears to be keeping up the semi-monthly reminder with great regularity, as word comes about every two weeks that he has presented another demand. They are all to the same effect, that a settlement be made and an exact time fixed for carrying it out.

Departmental Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Daniel O'Connell was today appointed postmaster at Romana, Lake county, S. D.

A postoffice has been established at Ascot, Pottawattamie county, Ia., with William Rodman as postmaster.

The postoffice at Eudel, Custer county, Neb., is ordered discontinued. Mail to Pilot.

The advertisement for bids for the construction of the public building at Blair, Neb., was sent out today. Bids will be opened September 4 at the office of the supervising architect of the treasury.

William P. McKittrick has been appointed a watchman in the custom house at Omaha.

A postoffice has been established at Rock River, Albany county, Wyo., with Gus M. Kipka as postmaster.

Ordered Before Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Colonel P. C. Pope and Colonel James Forney, U. S. M. C., days in succession. The record for continued August 10, as members of the retiring and examining board. Colonel L. C. Harrington, Major O. C. Berryman and Captain E. C. Hines have been ordered before the board.

Yellow Fever in Yucatan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—United States Consul Thompson at Progreso, Mexico, informs the State department that yellow fever seems to be on the increase there and is virulent at Mirida, capital of Yucatan.

No New Yellow Fever Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The marine hospital service today received advices reporting that there are no new cases of yellow fever nor any new suspects at Tampa.

TROOPS LEAVE PORTO RICO

Cavalry and Infantry Sail for New York on Army Transport Sedgwick.

SAN JUAN, Aug. 7.—The United States transport Sedgwick, with four troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry, sailed for New York today. The steamer San Juan sailed last evening with 500 mules and the Catania will carry a troop of horses.

Rathbone to Be Tried in September.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Martin C. Fosnes, acting director general of posts, appeared for the first time personally today against Estes G. Rathbone, the deposed director, and offered additional evidence in the court of first instance. Deputy Auditor Lawshe, who has been investigating Mr. Rathbone's accounts, disallowed items aggregating more than $25,000. These include unauthorized personal expenditure and stuffed pay rolls, together with a number of questionable contracts. It is probable that the trial of Rathbone will come on during the first week of September.

Butchers Gather at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The National Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective association of the United States opened its annual session here today.

CHINA MAY HAVE TO FIGHT

Li Hung Chang Declares Advance of Allies Will Compel Opposition.

VICEROY ISSUES SEEMING ULTIMATUM

Intimation That Terms of Settlement Might Be Made at Tien Tsin After Delivery of Legationers by Internationals is Cast Aside.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—3:45 a. m.—"In case the troops advance the Chinese must fight. The suggestion that the allies should be allowed to enter Pekin in order to escort the ministers to Tien Tsin is utterly impossible."

This is the dictum of Li Hung Chang. It was transmitted last evening to Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member of Parliament for Merthyr Tydvil, by his agent at Shanghai. The agent had carried to Earl Li a message from Mr. Morgan urging that the allied troops be allowed to enter the capital and stating that a settlement could be made at Tien Tsin, whereby the war against China would be averted, but even the optimistic Li failed to hold out the slightest hope of its feasibility, although he reiterated to Mr. Morgan's agent his declaration that the ministers had left Pekin, fixing the date of their departure as August 2. The agent makes this comment:

"The consuls are without confirmation."

These messages have been sent to Lord Salisbury, accompanied by a statement by Mr. Morgan urging that the allies should take no step to endanger the lives of the ministers.

The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, says he has received a telegram from China announcing that a long imperial edict was issued on August 2 authorizing the immediate and safe conveyance of all Europeans in Pekin to Tien Tsin.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Che Foo, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Only a small garrison, with fourteen guns, remains at Tien Tsin, where some anxiety is felt because of a report that 15,000 Chinese are said to be moving two days' march to the southeast."

Li Ping Heng, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, has been appointed generalissimo of the Chinese forces and has left Pekin to command the troops outside the city.

A Shanghai special says that official advices from Tokio say armed collisions have occurred between parties of Russians and Japanese outside of Taku. This however, as it comes by way of Shanghai, must await confirmation before being credited.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, confirming the massacre of missionaries at Chu Chow Fu, says that two American women were among the victims.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic asserts that the Russian government will send 125,000 additional troops from Odessa to the far east before the end of the year.

Berlin dispatches say it is rumored that an agreement has been reached between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William whereby the German troops will be permitted to proceed to China by way of Siberia.

The royal arsenal at Woolwich has been ordered to send 30,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition to China.

PORTO RICANS ARE ALIENS

Illinois Official Holds That Islander Who Has Lived in State a Year is Not a Citizen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—Judge B. D. Munroe, first assistant attorney general, today issued an opinion in answer to an inquiry by J. M. Chamberlain, jr., editor of the Lebanon Leader, who asks whether Miguel Panellas, a native Porto Rican, who has resided in Lebanon one year, has the right to vote.

Judge Munroe holds that Panellas is not entitled to vote, inasmuch as the treaty of peace with Spain provided that the question of the civil and political rights of Porto Ricans, who did not become citizens of Spain within the year, should be left to congress to determine, and congress not having taken action upon the matter, Porto Ricans are still aliens in the true sense of the word and are still regarded as foreigners within the meaning of our naturalization laws.

CAUSES DISSOLUTION OF POOL

Reported Shading of Prices by American Steel and Wire Company Breaks Combination.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Chronicle-Telegraph says today: It is reported that the American Steel and Wire company has entered the structural steel market as a competitor with the concerns which comprise the structural steel or "beam pool." The wire company is accused of having shaded the prices of the pool companies and taking contracts which the associated mills would have secured at an even price. The result is that there is a rumor the pool will be dissolved.

The structural pool is composed of the Carnegie company, Jones & Laughlin, limited, of Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Steel company, Steelton, Pa.; Passaic Rolling Mill company, Passaic, N. J., and the Pencoyd Iron works of Philadelphia.

STREET CAR IS DYNAMITED

Car of St. Louis Company is Blown Up in Daylight, No One Being Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—After a lapse of five days, dynamiters have begun again to place explosives on the tracks of the St. Louis Transit company. A Bellefontaine car was blown up in North St. Louis at 9 o'clock this morning. It is the first case of daylight dynamiting since the strike begun.

The explosion was terrific. All the windows in the car were shattered and the forward trucks were broken and a piece the size of a bushel basket was blown through the floor. There were no passengers on the car and neither the conductor nor the motorman was injured. The women along the line were warned last night that the car would be blown up.

Cherokee Enrollment Postponed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—A Star special from Sallisaw, I. T., says: The United States commission to the five civilized tribes, in conference here today with Cherokee authorities, decided to postpone the enrollment of Cherokee freedmen until next spring. No freedmen will be enrolled by the commission, therefore, until all other citizens of the Cherokee nation are enrolled.

Warehouses Out of Court.

NEWPORT, Ky., Aug. 7.—The Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse company's property was sold today at auction under order of court by James C. Ernst to W. E. Hutton for $1,500,000. The property is located in Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky. The new organization will be known as the Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse company.

IN MEMORY OF HUMBERT

Services in Honor of Dead Ruler of Italy Will Be Attended by President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, announces that a memorial funeral will held at Washington on August 19 at 11 o'clock in honor of King Humbert. President McKinley has already signified his purpose of being present at the official ceremony and members of the cabinet in the city also will attend. The service will be at St. Matthew's Catholic church, with Cardinal Gibbons as the principal dignitary of the church, officiating. All of the embassies and legations in Washington have received invitations to be present, the foreign representatives being requested to attend in uniform.

In diplomatic quarters the announcement of this service at a Catholic church occasioned some little surprise, in view of the conditions existing between the church and the temporal authorities at Rome, and the announcement was accepted as a most pleasant augury of the growing good feeling between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

In this connection it was recalled that when the assassination of King Humbert was announced to the pope he decided that a mass be said for the dead monarch, at which the aged pontiff himself was the celebrant.

A distinguished Italian diplomatist, when asked today as to the significance of these kindly expressions between the Italian government and the church, said:

"The question of the temporal power of the pope is purely political and governmental and it in no way affects the spiritual status of any individuals of the government. King Humbert was a Catholic and Queen Margherita is a most earnest member of the church. The house from which the king descended at one time produced one of the foremost cardinals and later a pope. The royal house at all times takes part in the celebrations of the church, as this is considered quite apart from the political question involved in the temporal power of the pope. On that question the Vatican and the Quirinal differ, but it is a difference not affecting individuals."

ARREST OF EMMA QUAZZI

Letter from Girl Indicates That She Went to Europe on Same Steamer as Bresci.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Emma Quazzi, the 19-year-old girl arrested in Italy in connection with Bresci's crime, lived with her father in Paterson, N. J. She sailed for Italy in May, ostensibly to visit her mother, who is ill. It is believed she took the same steamer as Bresci and the suspicion that she did accompany Bresci on the trip across the ocean is in a measure confirmed by a letter written by the girl to her father. In this letter Emma Quazzi says she met a young man on the steamer on the way to Havre. This friend she names as Gaetano Bresci. She sailed on the Gascogne, with her uncle and other relatives. At Havre these relatives left her and Bresci volunteered to escort her to the home of a friend from Paterson, Luigi Brina, now living in Paris.

The girl, after a stay in Paris with Bresci and his friends, went on to Italy to the house near Biela. This is all the father knows of his daughter's trip.

Emma Quazzi, it would appear, would have known of the meeting of Bresci with Quintavella or Lana and probably obtained more or less information.

The father denies that his daughter is an anarchist. She planned for months her trip to Europe, but her father insists her only purpose in going was to see her mother and brother in Italy.

Protection Against Reds.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Although no plan has yet been adopted for international protection against anarchists, the German foreign office is authority for the statement that it is quite likely a scheme will be devised and a preliminary step has already been taken.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN INDIA

Renewed Advent of Monsoon Gives Hope for Good Crops Coming Autumn.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables, under today's date, that a very decided improvement in the crop prospects has taken place during the last ten days through the sudden and opportune renewed advance of the monsoon. Ample rain has fallen for the present agricultural requirements in Gujerat and the greater part of Rajputana and central India, and sowings are being actively prosecuted so far as the scarcity of plow bullocks permits. If the present favorable conditions continue considerable autumn crops will be secured and the tension will relax. There are now about 6,135,000 persons receiving relief.

Changes in Diplomatic Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the retirement of the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold from his post as British ambassador at Vienna and the retirement of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid, the Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, who has been British minister at Brussels since 1893, has been appointed British ambassador at Vienna and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British minister and consul general at Teheran, Persia, has been appointed British ambassador at Madrid. Mr. Edmund Constantine Phipps, the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, is transferred to Brussels, and Sir Henry Nevill Dearing, British minister to Mexico, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Lieutenant George Cornwallis West, who married Lady Randolph Churchill, has been placed temporarily on half pay on account of ill health. The question as to whether she would retain her title was settled by her decision to be designated hereafter as Mrs. George Cornwallis West.

Peruvian Cabinet Resigns.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 7 (Via Galveston, Aug. 7).—The cabinet of Dr. Rivaguero tendered its resignation this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Dividend on Standard Oil.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The directors of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey have declared a dividend of $8 per share, payable September 15. In June 10 per cent was distributed and in March 20 per cent.

Movement of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 7.

At New York—Arrived—Amsterdam, from Rotterdam. Sailed—Bovic, for Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Hamburg.

At Kinsale—Passed—Caledonian, from New York for Liverpool.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York, for Rotterdam, and departed.

At Cherbourg—Arrived—Palatin, from New York, for Hamburg, and proceeded.

At Moville—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York, for Glasgow.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York; Castalia, from Montreal.

At Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived previously—Moana, from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Auckland.

At Havre—Sailed—La Bretagne, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

TOWNE DECLINES TO ACCEPT

Populist Nominee for Vice Presidency Will Not Take Place.

COMES OUT FOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Silver Republican Leader Waxes Eloquent Over Verbal Beauties of Platform Adopted by Kansas City Convention.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 7.—Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, who was nominated for the vice presidency by the populist national convention held at Sioux Falls in May, has sent the following letter to the committee of notification:

Hon. P. M. Ringdal, chairman, and the members of the committee on notification of the candidate for vice president of the people's national convention held at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9 and 10, 1900—Gentlemen: When, on the 5th of July at Kansas City I had the honor to receive from you the official notification of the action of your national convention in nominating me for the office of vice president of the United States, I requested, in view of the anomalous and delicate circumstances in the presidential situation, that you permit me to take the subject under advisement before announcing a decision and accepting that nomination. This request you were pleased to grant, and now, after mature consideration of the factors involved that concern the welfare of the cause of political reform in this country and my own duty thereto, I am constrained to inform you in all respect that I must decline the nomination made by the Sioux Falls convention.

In announcing this conclusion I cannot forbear to express to you and through you to the great convention whose commission you hold, as well as to that patriotic body of advanced political thought that your convention represented, my deep sense of the honor conferred upon me. To be the unanimous choice of such a convention for the second highest office in the service of the republic would be a distinction to any man. Circumstances, however, that add emphasis to this consideration at present are, first, that the nomination was unsolicited by me, and second, that the convention, as in the case also of its nominee for the presidency, went out of its own political organization to select a candidate. To my mind, this action of the Sioux Falls convention in nominating for president a representative of the democratic party and for vice president a representative of the silver republican party, is one of the most encouraging and inspiring spectacles in recent politics. Its unselfishness and magnanimity, its testimony to the precedence of the cause of the people over any merely partisan advantage, raised the procedure of that convention into the serene upper air of true civic heroism. From such a spirit as this, what service, what sacrifice can be asked in the name of the republic?

Declines in Stevenson's Favor.

It was, of course, the expectation of your convention that its nomination for the vice presidency would prove acceptable to the conventions of the democratic and silver republican parties called to meet in Kansas City on the Fourth of July. The silver republicans, 1,330 delegates, representing twenty-eight states and territories, were indeed eager to name the ticket chosen at Sioux Falls, but to the great democratic convention another course commended itself. The name of your nominee was presented to that convention and was received with remarkable demonstrations of approval by the enormous number of citizen spectators and with the utmost respect of the delegates. But geographical considerations and the fact that in certain parts of the country it was deemed wise to defer to a sentiment demanding that the candidate should be a man already identified with the democratic organization, not only by holding its principles and advocating its cause, but also by name and profession, determined the selection of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, a man of unimpeachable character and of ripe political experience, who as a member of congress more than twenty years ago was a close student and collaborer of General J. B. Weaver and other great leaders in the reform movements of that day, and who as vice president from 1893 to 1897 distinguished himself by rebelling against the betrayal of democratic principles by President Cleveland.

When Mr. Stevenson had been nominated, what was it my duty to do? My name had gone before the convention along with his and I had been beaten. The nomination had been made decisive and with absolute fairness. The candidate chosen was personally unobjectionable; his loyalty to our principles was beyond question, and his career had been a long exemplification to them. Manifestly it was my duty to support that nomination. Acting upon this question, I went before the silver republican convention and succeeded in persuading it not to nominate me, and the vice presidential matter was finally referred to the silver republican national committee with full powers. Later in the night this committee placed the name of Mr. Stevenson on its ticket as candidate for vice president.

Declares for Democrats.

This recital clearly develops the situation as it now is. Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Roosevelt is to be the next vice president of the United States. I am expected to take a laborious part in the campaign. I shall, of course, advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson. The democratic convention, before which I was a candidate, named Bryan and Stevenson. The silver republican party, of which organization I was the official head for nearly four years, has named Bryan and Stevenson. In what light should I appear before the American people if, while advocating the election of one ticket, I should be going through the form of running on another? Nobody in the United States would think I had the slightest chance of being elected and nobody would believe that I considered myself seriously as a candidate, unless at the same time he believed me to be absolutely lacking in common sense. Whom could such a phantom candidacy deceive? What respect should I deserve, indeed, if in such a matter I should attempt to deceive anybody whatsoever?

I know the people's party to be composed of men most exceptionally keen and expert in political judgment. So obvious a sham could not blind their vision. Either they would resent my implied uncomplimentary estimate of them or they would be justified in forming one of me, which could result only in injuring the cause which it had been the professed object of my mistaken folly to aid. Consistency and candor in politics, therefore, my own self-respect, a proper deference to the people's party and a sincere regard for the welfare of the cause of political reform in the United States, all counsel that I now respectfully replace in your hands the honorable trust which your great party committed to me in contemplation of a different complexion of affairs than has resulted.

Thinks the Platform Very Pretty.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express the profound satisfaction which I feel in contemplating the present attitude of the party. In 1896 I was one of those who, keenly feeling the recreancy of the republican party, were much in doubt whether the memorable democratic convention at Chicago, in adopting its splendid platform and nominating William J. Bryan for the presidency, was actuated by an impulse or by a purpose. The magnificent achievements at Kansas City have settled all possible doubts on that subject. The platform adopted not only re-enacts the principles of 1896, but, in language whose force, dignity and beauty have never been equaled in a similar document, responds to the new issues presented in the growth of the trust monopoly and the imperialistic policy of the administration by an appropriate enunciation of those sublime doctrines of human rights and liberties whose profession and observance have been the peculiar glory of our country and are the sure basis of the ultimate happiness of mankind. And, again, the duty of carrying the banner of the cause has been committed to that tried and trusted hand whose grasp has never weakened, which no fear can make to falter, and no burden can dismay. The leadership of Bryan, which could have redeemed a bad platform, sanctifies a good. It made memorable an unsuccessful contest. It will crown a victory with imperishable splendor.

With every sentiment of respect and gratitude, I remain, most sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

It is believed the populist committee empowered to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Towne's withdrawal will immediately endorse Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president on the ticket with William J. Bryan.

Amnesty for Political Prisoners.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 7.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—Congress has declared full amnesty for all political offenders.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—

Fair; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	74	1 p. m.	89
6 a. m.	74	2 p. m.	90
7 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	90
8 a. m.	78	4 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	83	5 p. m.	89
10 a. m.	84	6 p. m.	88
11 a. m.	85	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	87	8 p. m.	84
		9 p. m.	80

NO ABATEMENT OF HEAT

Torrid Spell in Chicago Results in the Death of Several More Persons.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—Excessive heat affected Chicago today and, according to the prognostications of the weather office, it will continue through Wednesday and Thursday, and "probably longer." The highest point reached today was 96 in the weather office. On the street it was 92 to 95. There were three deaths in the street and a score of prostrations, several of which are serious. The dead: Matthew Ahles, Ida Falkhen, Frederick Daws and infant child of a Bohemian family on West Twelfth street.

Since the establishment of the weather bureau in Chicago there has been but one instance where the mercury reached 90 five days in succession. The record for continued heat, if not broken on Thursday, will make six days. The weather bureau says there is not in the entire country a sign of letup in the intense heat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A hot wave which struck the city on Monday continued today with little prospect of early relief. At noon the mercury had climbed to 91 degrees and at 1 o'clock it went up to 92 degrees. A breeze, which had been lacking all day, sprang up and at 3 o'clock the temperature had dropped two degrees, but climbed up again at 4 and 5 o'clock to its highest point of the day, 93 degrees. From that time it slowly dropped. There were nearly 100 prostrations reported during the day, but the fatalities were few, only three being reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—After a day of sweltering heat and excessive humidity a severe electrical storm tonight caused a fall of twenty-five degrees in the temperature. The relief was not of long duration, however, for with the passage of the storm the mercury immediately began to climb. There were thirty prostrations from heat today and one fatality. At 8 a. m. the temperature was 80 degrees and the official thermometer on top of the postoffice building reached its highest point at 4 p. m., when it registered 97. This morning the humidity was 61 and tonight 78 per cent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 7.—Patrick Kelley, iron worker, died this morning from the effects of the heat and of the nine persons prostrated John M. Hammel of the South Side will probably die before morning.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Today was the hottest of the season. Thermometers registered 96 in the shade and all out door work and business was suspended.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 7.—Business was practically suspended here today owing to the extreme heat. The government bureau reported 93 degrees.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 7.—The thermometer at noon today registered 90 degrees, with every indication of going higher before sundown. One death and seven prostrations were reported today. The fatal care was Jacob Reneker, aged 67 years.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—Two prostrations from heat and one death, that of an Italian laborer, occurred here today. The government thermometer at 2 o'clock registered 87 degrees.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Three deaths and four prostrations resulted from the intense heat today. The weather bureau reports 92 degrees recorded at 2 p. m.

GRAIN TO TAKE NEW ROUTE

Crops of Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory to Go Abroad from Gulf Ports.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—Representatives of gulf grain shippers arrived here today and made preliminary arrangements for the shipment to Europe through the southern parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory wheat. The boards of trade of New Orleans and Galveston, accompanied by the state grain inspectors of Louisiana and Texas, made up the party, which later conferred with grain inspectors of Missouri and Kansas. The conference will adopt a standard of grading for new wheat and the movement will begin as soon as the classification has been decided upon.

George S. Stratton of New Orleans and Hamburg, a member of the party, said:

"The crop of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is particularly heavy this year and the quality of the wheat is particularly fine. The crop in other sections of the country is poor and exporters are anxious to get hold of the Kansas crop. This demand will make a good price. It will create an immense amount of business in Kansas City, as well as in the southern ports, and the result will be of great benefit to both."

FALLS HALF MILE TO DEATH

Aeronaut Dew Meets Awful Death by Failure of His Parachute to Work.

OTTAWA BEACH, Mich., Aug. 7.—Johnnie Dew, an aeronaut of Grand Rapids, met a terrible fate while giving an exhibition here. His balloon had reached a height of nearly half a mile when the performer began his descent. His parachute did not open for a few seconds and when it did spread he had gained such momentum that the sudden resistance gave him a violent jerk. He slipped from the trapeze and, having no life line, was dashed to death in the lake below. There was but one foot of water where Dew landed and every bone in his body was broken in the fall. Dew was but 19 years old.

THOUGHT TO BE TRAIN ROBBER

Suspect Arrested at Hugo for Saturday Night Holdup in Which Fay Was Killed.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—A special to the News from Hugo, Colo., says:

"Frederick Merrick was arrested in Elbert county today and brought to Hugo at 4 o'clock on suspicion of being one of the Union Pacific train robbers. A posse is after another man thought to be Merrick's partner and is expected to return some time tonight.

Council Bluffs Man Honored.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—The members of the International Association of Distributors, who are attending the fifth annual convention of the association, today elected the following officers: President, Charles Frilleck, Buffalo; vice presidents, Sam R. Dixon of Piqua, Ia., C. W. Nichols of Council Bluffs, Ia., and J. L. Hill of Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, W. H. Steinbrenner, Cincinnati; treasurer, H. W. Walker, Detroit.

The convention will conclude its business and adjourn tomorrow.

IN THE FORE FRONT

Americans Bear the Brunt of the Fighting at Pietsang on Sunday.

SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS

General Chaffee's Force Assigned to the Task of Turning Chinese Flank.

MARKS LINE OF CLEAVAGE AMONG ALLIES

British, Yankees and Japs on One Side, French and Russians the Other.

GERMANS NOT MENTIONED IN THE REPORT

Meager News of the Fighting Expected Soon to Be Supplemented by Reports to the War and Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The information which came today that American troops were engaged in the battle at Pietsang established positively for the first time that notwithstanding the difficulties which General Chaffee had encountered in debarking troops and supplies, at least a part and a considerable part of our force was in the vanguard of the forward movement. General Chaffee's dispatch to the War department conveyed the most satisfactory evidence that the commanders had thoroughly agreed in advance upon a plan of action and that there is every indication that this plan had been followed, as General Chaffee on Friday sent the cable saying that the attack upon the Chinese at Pietsang would be made on Sunday, the day when Admiral Remey and the press correspondents say the fighting occurred.

General Chaffee's announcement that the present objective international column is Yang Tsun is interpreted by the officials at the War department to mean that this point, where river, railroad and wagon road meet, is to be made the advance base for the operations on Pekin.

Americans Bear the Brunt.

The most positive addition to the news of the day was the brief line from the Associated Press correspondent at Tien Tsin, saying that the Ninth and Fourteenth infantry, Reilly's battery and the marines were in the battle of Pietsang. It was this force which, with the British and Japanese, bore the brunt of the attack on the left flank, which was to turn the enemy's position. This plan had already been made clear by General Chaffee's dispatch, although he did not mention what American troops would be engaged.

In view of the participation of the American troops, the War and Navy departments are anxiously expectant of a report of the part taken by our troops and of any losses which the Americans may have sustained. No light has yet been thrown on the subject of whether the commanders of the international forces have decided on a commander. The Chaffee dispatch would seem to indicate that none had been agreed upon. The movement was planned evidently by the commanders in conference and the part which each command was to play agreed upon in advance.

How They Line Up.

It is perhaps noteworthy and significant that in this plan of attack upon the enemy at Pietsang the American, British and Japanese were joined in the movement to turn the enemy's flank, while the Russians and French operated together on the opposite side of the river against the enemy's left. This may indicate the line of cleavage among the allies, whose general dissensions were reported at Tien Tsin. It is also exceedingly significant that General Chaffee does not mention the German force at all. The War department officials do not believe that this could have been due to an oversight on his part, if it was arranged that they were to participate in the movement. It therefore seems likely that the Germans were not engaged at Pietrang. It is thought possible they may be acting independently.

CHINESE PUT TO FLIGHT

Allies Force Enemy to Retreat, His Rearguard Being Decimated, but Guns Saved.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says:

"It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Pietsang, the allies losing 400, of whom sixty-five were British.

"The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a Chinese crossfire, under which they lost heavily.

"The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rearguard was attacked and practically decimated."

Little News of the Battle.

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TIEN TSIN, Sunday, Aug. 5.—8 a. m.—(Via Shanghai, Aug. 7.)—This morning at daylight 16,000 allies attacked the Chinese at Peit Sang and forced the enemy from the trenches. The Americans who participated were the Ninth and Fourteenth regiments, Reilly's battery and the marines. A heavy battle is still in progress.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The special dispatch to the Associated Press from Tien Tsin, dated Sunday, August 5, 8 a. m., via Shanghai, August 7, is the only press message which has got through from Tien Tsin since the battle at Peit Sang.

Various Tien Tsin dispatches of earlier dates allude to reconnoitering encounters with the Chinese preparatory to a general attack on the Chinese positions, which are five miles long. The reconnaissance has developed that the Chinese are in greater strength than expected and the allies, according to a news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated August 2, are each day pushing nearer to the Chinese positions.

The Russians who have been fighting around Tsai-Chow are reported, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 5, to have killed 3,000 Chinese.

The taotai of New Chwang has refused the Russian demand to give up the forts there.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, under today's date, says trade with the West river is at a standstill.

It is now fully confirmed that a fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Broderick, in the House of Commons today, answering a question, said