# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## POLICY AS TO CHINA

President and His Advisers Compelled to Face Trying Situation.

GERMANY'S CIRCULAR NOTE CONSIDERED

Government at Berlin Asks For and Will Get Immediate Reply.

ANSWER NOW READY FOR TRANSMISSION

Russia and France Signify Their Intention to Begin Negotiations.

SIGNS POINT TO A NEW ALIGNMENT

**United States is So Far in an Independent Position, with Each Contending Faction Trying Hard to Win It Over.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until the persons responsible for the Pekin outrages are punished and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations at once, awaiting him, the president found much matter of importance to dispose of on his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. He lost no time in notifying the officials he desired to consult on his return and the day was largely given up to private discussion. Although it was announced that no answers to the German note would be ready today, it appeared that the president, after talking over the situation with Attorney General Griggs, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, had arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made. Mr. Adee spent the afternoon consulting Acting Secretary Hill and in drafting the note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the State department. It was said that the note is to be gone over carefully at a further meeting between the president and such of his advisers as are in the city.

The German government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer, as Baron Sternberg paid two visits to the State department after the German note was delivered. The Chinese minister also was twice at the State department today seeking to influence the government not to agree to the joint action proposed in the German note. The conclusion reached from the day's developments is that the powers are dividing as to China and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of obtaining that harmony of action respecting China that the president has been seeking so far and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers in reaching a settlement. The Chinese government is urging the latter course upon the State department, but thus far there has been a restraining force in the desire to avoid making the United States the first of the powers to change front in the dealings with China.

Attention was directed in some quarters to the fact that in the very beginning, in the note of July 3, Secretary Hay had notified the Chinese government that he expected that the guilty parties in connection with the outrages would be punished. However, this demand was not made a condition precedent to negotiations. Now the belief is growing that if the United States government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese government and, having settled its scores with that government, withdraw from China, giving notice to the allied powers there as to the arrangement made, in order that that arrangement should remain in full force and unaffected by any settlement that the allies may make thereafter as to China.

## CONGER WANTS ARMY TO STAY

**American Minister at Pekin Advises Against Withdrawal of Troops.**

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PEKIN, Sept. 12. (via Taku, Sept. 16, via Shanghai, Sept. 18.)—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, says that Pekin must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected, as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost.

General Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting or foraging. Every facility is to be given to Chinese who desire to reopen their shops and everything taken must be paid for.

## OPPOSED TO FURTHER DELAY

**France and Russia Notify United States of Their Desire to Conclude Peace with China.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The first definite determination to begin peace negotiations with China seems to have been reached by the French and Russian governments, which have made known their purpose to proceed with negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as soon as feasible. This doubtless will have an important influence in the present negotiations, which are hinging to a considerable extent on the opening of peace negotiations.

Within the last few days the United States minister at Paris, General Horace Porter, has been seen frequently at the office of the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, and it is understood that sentiments of the most friendly accord have passed.

As regards Russia this determination seems to remove any prospect of a modification of the Russo-Franco determination to withdraw from Pekin. It also disposes of all questions as to the credentials of Li Hung Chang and places France in a position of being ready to proceed on the credentials he has brought forward. If it is the purpose of France and Russia to begin peace negotiations, it would follow that at least some of the great powers will not concur in the German note requiring the surrender of the chief Chinese ringleaders as an indispensable prerequisite to the opening of peace negotiations. The German note is based on the theory that no peace negotiations can go on until the Chinese malefactors are surrendered. On the other hand the Franco-Russian attitude contemplates proceeding with the peace negotiations at the earliest possible time.

## AS IT IS VIEWED IN BERLIN

**Diplomats and Newspapers Apparently Regard with Favor Germany's Circular Note.**

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—It is understood that the immediate cause for the issuing of the circular note by Germany to the powers respecting China was that Li Hung Chang, during his recent interview with Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, mentioned a number of names of alleged high mandarins, who hitherto were unknown, as those responsible for the Pekin outrage and said that China was willing to punish them. This explanation seems to be borne out by the following statement made by the German foreign office today to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin:

"What we want to avoid is an opportunity for allowing China to impose any sham concessions upon the powers by delivering up for punishment persons who had nothing to do with the Pekin atrocities. Hence, it is advisable for the representatives of the powers in China to designate before hand all who are notoriously guilty. Germany does not wish to prejudge the case in any way. She wishes to reach an agreement with the powers regarding the guilty and their punishment."

Sato, first secretary of the Japanese legation here, said today: "I think there will be no difficulty in getting the powers to agree in principle to the German position to punish the guilty. The real difficulty will be in deciding how high to go. If they decide to include Prince Tuan, then they will find that the empress regent was back of him.

"Russia, in my opinion, will not now withdraw her troops from Pekin, inasmuch as Germany and the other powers remain. She will decide that circumstances have changed and that she must remain also."

The chief of one of the embassies, discussing the question this afternoon, observed: "Probably all the interested powers will agree to the German proposition, with the possible exception of Russia, who has hitherto carefully avoided mentioning the punishment of the guilty. Certainly, the United States will adopt it."

The German papers, with scarcely an exception, approve the circular note. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Mere notoriousness does not suffice for the assumption of guilt. The ministers at Pekin must produce proofs against each person charged."

The Berliner Post and the National Zeitung declare that the note proves that Germany does not wish excessive or unreasonable demands, but she will insist on the punishment of those really guilty as the only way in which China can be taught a lesson which she will not forget.

The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that the proposition of Germany will demonstrate whether any power deems its special interests more important than the general joint interests.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that Germany will not be satisfied with half measures.

The Boersen Zeitung contends that the foreign envoys in Pekin cannot afford to place the empress regent and Prince Tuan on the list and must, therefore, be content with merely naming the actual anti-legation leaders.

The Neuste Nachtrichten demonstrates at length the necessity of punishing the real culprits.

## ENVOYS TO CHANGE POSTS

**Sir Claude MacDonald to Go from Pekin to Tokio and Sir Ernest Satow from Tokio to Pekin.**

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The only news of any importance from China this morning is contained in a Times dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, asserting that Sir Claude Mazwell MacDonald will become British minister at Tokio and will be succeeded at Pekin by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British minister at the Japanese capital. "This," says the Times correspondent, "is disappointing to Britishers in the far east, as they had hoped that a stronger diplomatist would be sent to Pekin."

It is probable that Vice Admiral Seymour will meet Sir Claude MacDonald at Tien Tsin.

Reports from Nankin point to the increasing activity and influence of the anti-foreign party. The manner in which the Yang Tse viceroys have been ignored by the throne in reference to peace negotiations, while imperial edicts order the Manchu leaders to resume the control of affairs is capable of only one interpretation. Shanghai reports seem to show quite a shower of edicts regarding negotiators to which little importance is attached. According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent Russia will claim an indemnity of £100,000,000.

A Washington special says: "The change of front on the part of the United States government regarding Russia's evacuation proposal was due to the fact that Mr. Conger and Mr. Tower confirmed information obtained by the British minister in St. Petersburg showing that Russia's proposition concealed a well-designed plan to seize Manchuria."

## GERMANY IS TURNED DOWN

**American Government Will Not Accede to Proposal in Reference to China.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—An important conference over the answer to the German note was held at the White House tonight. The parties to the conference were the president, Attorney General Griggs, the only cabinet officer in the city, Dr. Hill, acting secretary of state; Assistant Secretary of State Adee, and General Corbin, who, by executive order, is acting secretary of war. The president entertained these gentlemen at dinner and the subsequent conference lasted until 11 o'clock. At its close one of the participants said no final action was taken. It is understood, however, that the answer of this government, as now framed, is in effect a diplomatic refusal to accede to the German proposal.

**Peace Commissioners Named.**

HONG KONG, Sept. 19.—An imperial edict received at Canton appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Sheng to be peace negotiators.

Since the suppression of newspapers in Canton still more damaging leaflets have been circulated, announcing Chinese victories and that the allies are seeking peace. It is supposed that these were written by the literati with a view of fomenting the anti-foreign feeling. The viceroy is powerless to suppress this form of agitation.

**Buying Coal for Use in China.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A cable message from Major Byron, quartermaster at Taku, announces that he has purchased 2,000 tons of coal at Taku. He is sending ships to Nagasaki for 8,000 tons purchased at that place, of which 2,000 tons have arrived. He says he will try to get 6,000 tons more at Nagasaki. The department has bought 2,500 cords of wood in Japan for the use of the troops in China. These supplies will not be unloaded at Taku if it shall be decided to withdraw the United States forces.

## MEIKLEJOHN COMING HOME

Assistant Secretary of War Ready to Begin Campaign Work.

SPEAKS AT GRAND ISLAND SATURDAY

**Offer to Abandon His Trip Declined by the President, Who Designates Adjutant General Corbin to Act as Secretary of War.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn leaves for Nebraska tonight enroute to Grand Island, where he makes his first speech of the campaign for the republican party on Saturday. Secretary Meiklejohn will stop in Chicago on Friday, having an appointment with Chairman Hanna, and while there hopes to meet the nominees of the republican party for congress from Nebraska, whom, it is understood, will be in Chicago at that time in consultation with a congressional committee. President McKinley today signified to Mr. Meiklejohn that he would not stand in the way of his going to Nebraska, notwithstanding the absence of Secretary Root, who is still sick at his home on Long Island. Mr. Meiklejohn said that he would cancel his speaking dates in Nebraska for the time being in order to help the president in his policy toward China and the Philippines, but Mr. McKinley refused to permit this action and said he would designate Adjutant General Corbin to act as secretary of war.

Mr. Meiklejohn has dates for speeches in Nebraska that will carry him far into October and as a representative of the administration, having for many months been part of the official family of the president and having acted as secretary of war oftener than any former assistant secretary, he may be expected to say something about imperialism that will be interesting to the "cheerless leader" and his followers.

**Traveling Men for McKinley.**

F. M. Heaton of this city, who has been making an extended trip through Nebraska, returns with impressions that are wholly at variance with assertions of the democratic leaders relative to the standing of commercial travellers on the political situation. Mr. Heaton says:

"I was especially interested in finding out the status of the commercial men who are traveling through the west. It has been claimed by democratic managers that a large proportion of the traveling men of the country have changed their political beliefs and that they are going to support Bryan. From my investigation and what I saw I am satisfied there is not one word of truth in this claim. For instance, Hastings, Neb., is a center for commercial men traveling through that part of the state, and at the Bostwick hotel there one can always find a considerable gathering of these agents. When I was at Hastings there were forty-nine traveling men stopping at the Bostwick and an investigation showed that every single one of them was for McKinley. These men were from every part of the country and represented all kinds of commercial houses. I asked a number of them if they knew of any traveling men who were for Bryan and the answer in every case was that they did not. Fillmore county, Nebraska, contains within its borders a very large number of men who are on the road for different houses and I was told on excellent authority that not one of these commercial men favored Bryan's election.

**Business Men Sore at Bryan.**

"Judging by this test the drift is entirely toward McKinley, even in Bryan's own state. At Lincoln there is a very strong feeling against Bryan among business men and hotel keepers on account of his having gone away from that city to be notified of his nomination. These business men say that his own town should have had the benefit of the crowd that would come to such an event, and they feel extremely sore over the matter. I was at North Platte at the time what was called the big democratic mass meeting of the county was held, at which Senator Allen spoke. There were present in this audience just 125 persons, about half of whom were voters and the other half women and children.

"I saw another straw flying in the wind at Gandy, in Logan county, at which place the postmaster told me he noticed that for the first time in years the populists in that neighborhood were subscribing to and reading republican newspapers. Then, again, the magnificant ovation which McKinley's name received at the time the veterans of the Grand Army met at Chicago was a whole bundle of straws. Cheers for him during the Grand Army parade were the most enthusiastic I ever heard. Old soldiers from Nebraska were especially cheered as they went along the streets of Chicago and I saw one old veteran go from the lines to the sidewalk where the crowds were cheering and say to the crowds: 'You are right to cheer for McKinley, for he is going to carry Nebraska by 5,000 majority.'

"As a matter of fact many of the shrewdest politicians in Nebraska are of the same opinion."

**Union Pacific Case Settled.**

General J. C. Cowin was in the city today and took luncheon with the president at the White House. General Cowin is in Washington on matters connected with the Union Pacific sequestration case, which has been concluded and the final dividend paid. The government has realized from these proceedings from unincumbered assets of the Union Pacific Railway company in addition to the foreclosure payments the sum of over $955,000. It is understood that the Department of Justice has cordially congratulated General Cowin upon his very successful ending of this case.

David B. Buzick has been recommended for postmaster at Chase, Chase county. George Wick has been recommended for a like position at Sybrant, Rock county.

The establishment of a rural free delivery route from Kearney has been refused by the Postoffice department on the ground that the proposed route failed to show the number of patrons deemed essential for its establishment. It is understood the postmaster at Kearney will make another recommendation, changing the direction of the route to meet the objection of the department.

The resignation of W. A. Crandall, postmaster at Wellfleet, Lincoln county, has been received and Etta M. Lundy has been recommended in his place.

The petition for the establishment of a rural free delivery at Hooper, Dodge county, has been filed with the Postoffice department.

Horace G. Eaton of Genoa, Neb., has been in the city for the last few days enroute from Baltimore to his home.

Gerald and Glenn Wharton were in Washington today on their way to Princeton.

Supervising Architect Taylor said today that it would be necessary for his depart-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## STRIKE AT BIG PARIS SHOW

**Concessionaires Threaten to Close Up Their Booths and So Win Demand for Arbitration.**

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A large number of concession holders of the exposition and proprietors of side shows, restaurants, etc., who allege that they are threatened with ruin owing to the excessive demands of the authorities and the failure of the latter to fulfill their original engagements, announced their decision today to close their establishments tomorrow unless the authorities would consent to submit their claims to an arbitration committee.

M. Picard, director general, was inexorable, but, in the face of the decision of the concessionaires, the execution of which would mean disaster to the fete which is to be given Saturday at the exposition to the 2,200 visiting mayors, after their banquet in the garden of the Tuileries, M. Millerand, minister of commerce, has consented to the appointment of arbitrators. This is a victory for the concessionaires who designedly fixed the strike prior to the fete in order to force the government's hand.

## CHINESE LABOR IN RHODESIA

**Cecil Rhodes Denies Imputation that He Favors Importation of Cheap Celestials.**

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Cecil Rhodes, according to the Capetown correspondent of the Mail, denies that he is in favor of importing Chinese labor into Rhodesia. On the contrary, he declares that he is opposed to any such step and considers that every other means should first be exhausted.

**Hold Operator for Manslaughter.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Nathan P. Doughan, the telegraph operator at Ladysmith, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter for having caused the railroad accident in which four lives were lost on Saturday last. He admitted at the coroner's inquest that the disaster was due to his neglect. In his evidence he said that he had not looked to see if the train was in the yard when he reported it. He took it for granted that it was in and wired the dispatcher without ascertaining whether it was or not.

**Destroy Newspaper Plant.**

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 19.—The plant of El Diaro, organ of the fraternal party, was completely destroyed by a mob last night. The type and presses were smashed. The supposed cause of the disturbance were articles attacking Mayor Egozcuo, who is a republican. No arrests were made. Munoz Rivera, the editor of the paper, is preparing a protest to Governor Allen on the ground that no protection was afforded by the authorities. The protest will be sent to Washington.

**Big Fire in France.**

ROUBAIX, France, Sept. 19.—This town was the scene of a fire today which destroyed stores of wool and cotton valued at 4,000,000 francs.

An enormous warehouse belonging to the Magasins Generaux, packed with goods, was gutted, the firemen barely succeeding in saving the surrounding buildings. The conflagration is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The warehouse was worth 500,000 francs in addition to the contents.

**Germany in Midst of Absolutism.**

MAINZ, Germany, Sept. 19.—The socialist congress today after a heated discussion adopted resolutions protesting strongly against Germany's course in China.

Herr Schoenlank said the worst feature of the general political situation was the fact that Germany was now in the midst of absolutism with a mock chancellor and a mock reichstag.

**Asks Uncle Sam to Interfere.**

CARACAS, Venezuela (via Haylien telegraph), Sept. 19.—The Venezuelan government has requested the United States minister here, F. B. Loomis, to interfere, through authorities at Washington, with the view of inducing the French government to annul the extra duty imposed on coffee. France imports a third of the Venezuelan crop.

## AMSTERDAM PEOPLE'S APPEAL

**Citizens of a Small Texas Town Say They Are in Need of Assistance.**

AMSTERDAM, Tex., Sept. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: At a meeting of the people of our vicinity the undersigned were appointed a relief committee to solicit aid for the benefit of the sufferers of the severe storm of the 8th instant. Our immediate wants in the way of groceries, supplied by our state and elsewhere, are thankfully received, but most all buildings are a complete wreck and money is needed with which to purchase hardware, pay for carpenter help, etc. In a few cases there is enough lumber to rebuild on a much smaller scale.

Most all funds are sent direct to Houston or Galveston, while smaller communities similar to ours, of from 200 to 600 population, are almost forgotten, yet our loss is just as severe. Most of our people are from the north and a few from your state.

Trusting in the generosity of your citizens to aid us in part to restore our homes, we earnestly solicit your aid in this hour of need. All money can be safely sent to the postmaster at Amsterdam or Alvin Exchange bank, Alvin, Tex., and report made of expenditures.

W. WEYANT, JR.,
C. WESTRUP,
J. H. EVERETT,
Relief Committee.

## OBJECTED TO CRITICISM

**Rough Rider Bell Resents with a Gun Remarks of Editor O'Heron of Flandreau.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Sioux Falls, S. D., says:

Editor O'Heron of the Flandreau Herald was shot and wounded today by William A. Bell of Dell Rapids, who enjoys the distinction of being the only South Dakotan who was a member of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Rider regiment.

During the recent trip of the republican vice presidential nominee through this state Bell, by special invitation of his old commander, accompanied him through the state. O'Heron's criticism of Bell's speech at Flandreau while in company with Roosevelt brought about the trouble.

**Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 19.**

At New York—Arrived—Noordland, from Antwerp; Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Princess Irene, from Bremen. Sailed—New York, for Southampton; Germanic, for Liverpool; Kensington, for Antwerp.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Nederland, from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York, via Queenstown; Waesland, from Philadelphia. Sailed—Cledonia, for New York.

At Browhead—Passed—Cufic, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool; New England, from Boston, for Liverpool.

At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from New York, via Cherbourg, for Bremen. Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, from Bremen, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York.

## GETS BETTER DAY BY DAY

Normal Conditions Are Fast Being Restored to Stricken Galveston.

IT MAY COST HALF MILLION TO CLEAR CITY

**Fire Insurance Companies Show Disposition to Be Liberal and Will Refund a Pro Rata on Policies Covering Storm Losses.**

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 19.—The normal conditions are fast being restored in Galveston. The work of clearing the streets of debris continues unabated and all relief work is now thoroughly systematized. Several human bodies were found today. No attempt was made to identify them and they were immediately cremated.

The report that Miss Clara Barton is ill and that she has been compelled to leave is an error; she is indisposed though not seriously so and remains in her rooms, but she is directing the work of her assistants. A system has now been inaugurated and the work is progressing smoothly in conjunction with the local relief committee. The Red Cross society has arranged to use the warehouse at Twenty-fifth and Strand as a supply depot and office. Herbert Talmadge of Miss Barton's staff will supervise the shipments of supplies.

Dr. Donaldson, chief surgeon of a New York newspaper corps, says it will not be necessary for visiting surgeons to remain here for more than two or three days. He has written an article for a medical journal, commenting upon the comparatively small number of seriously wounded persons, by saying that most of those so wounded were drowned, but says it is surprising that more people, especially women and children, did not get sick from such trying experiences.

**Public Schools Soon to Open.**

Efforts are being made to open the public schools on October 1, the date set before the storm for their opening. Three of the school buildings can be made habitable at slight cost.

The losses to the life insurance companies are estimated at $500,000. Most of those who carried old line life policies escaped. The fraternal orders will lose quite heavily.

The Gulf Ports Trading company addressed a letter to General Manager Polk of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway today, advising him that strenuous efforts were being made to divert business from Galveston to other ports on representation that Galveston would be unable to take care of the shipments. He was asked to say whether his line would issue domestic and foreign bills of lading for export shipments through Galveston. Manager Polk replied that the representations were entirely false; that it is expected to have rail communication opened to Galveston by tomorrow and to begin the delivery of local and export freight here Friday morning; that orders have already been issued to superintendents to let Galveston freight come forward and agents have been authorized to accept freight for Galveston and sign domestic and foreign bills of lading as usual.

The Light House department steamer Arbutus arrived today from Key West and was tendered to the general relief committee.

**Grain Elevators Resume Business.**

The wheat in Elevator A is being turned over and put in shape to deliver to vessels. There were about 10,000 cars of wheat on track here and most of these show a peculiar condition of inspection. It appears that in nearly all of them there is a foot of wheat on the bottom to which the water rose. It was salt water and the wheat caked so hard that the "tryer" used by the inspector will not penetrate it. The grain above this water line appears not to have been damaged. The good grain was being transferred by hand to other cars today. Hanna & Leonard's new elevator began business tonight. The British steamer Endeavor went under the spouts and is taking on a full cargo of wheat.

The most reliable information obtainable places the number of dead at between 5,000 and 5,500.

A census bureau was established and placed in operation today. A mortuary bureau has also been opened, where relatives or friends are to make oath of the known deaths of persons lost in the storm. These bureaus will materially assist in a more accurate record of the dead.

**Matter of Insurance.**

Insurance Inspector J. G. Youens has begun to go over the city to make a detailed report of the houses destroyed. The fire insurance companies are arranging to refund a pro rata on policies on houses and furniture which have been destroyed by the hurricane and the holders thereof want them canceled.

At a meeting of the general relief committee today no one was found who would undertake the job of removing the city's debris on contract, as all state it would be impossible to make a definite statement. The nearest estimate expert wreckers will make is that it will take 2,000 men ninety days to clear away the debris, and to get all of the bodies out, and that this will cost $500,000.

The board adopted a resolution stating that it was the opinion of the board that the best way out of the problem of clearing away the wreckage was to let a contract for the work. It was recommended to the general committee that this be done.

**Galveston Elevators Start.**

GALVESTON, Sept. 19.—The first sign of a resumption of commerce came today. Elevator A began running and this afternoon the steamship Telesfora goes under the spouts for loading. The wheat elevator will run night and day from now on. The other elevators cannot be repaired for some time.

## KRUGER TO SAIL ON MONDAY

**Starts for Europe on the Steamer Herzog as He Originally Intended Doing.**

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 19.—Mr. Kruger, the former president of the South African republic, will sail for Europe on the German steamer Herzog Monday, September 24, as he originally intended.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The government of The Netherlands has been notified of Mr. Kruger's acceptance of its offer to place a war ship at his disposal to convey him from Lourenzo Marquez to Holland.

## BOER FIREBRAND GOES NORTH

**General Viljoen, Botha's Successor, Will Endeavor to Protract South African War.**

SPITZKOP, Sept. 19.—General Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Peterspruit and Hectorspruit with 300 men and thirty guns. He is known as "the Firebrand," and will endeavor to protract the war.

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
SOUTH DAKOTA [illegible]

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 55 | 1 p. m. | 71 |
| 6 a. m. | 55 | 2 p. m. | 71 |
| 7 a. m. | 55 | 3 p. m. | 71 |
| 8 a. m. | 56 | 4 p. m. | 70 |
| 9 a. m. | 58 | 5 p. m. | 69 |
| 10 a. m. | 61 | 6 p. m. | 67 |
| 11 a. m. | 64 | 7 p. m. | 66 |
| 12 m. | 68 | 8 p. m. | 64 |
| | | 9 p. m. | 63 |

## DIE BY FILIPINO BULLETS

**Twelve American Soldiers Slain and Twenty-Six Wounded in Engagement with Rebel Forces.**

MANILA, Sept. 19.—During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase in insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad and in the provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, culminating on Monday in an engagement near Sinaloa, near the east end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh regiments, ninety men all told, met 1,000 insurgents, armed with rifles and entrenched. The American loss was twelve killed, including Captain David D. Mitchell and Second Lieutenant George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth infantry; twenty-six wounded and five missing, who are probably dead. The enemy had been pursued for several days.

There are rumors in Manila of attacks on the railroad. Refugees are arriving here from various provinces. The natives of Manila are restless and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and on the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and outposts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Guiguinto, Polo, Maloles and Caloocan have been subjected to this treatment.

The Manila mail escort of thirty men was attacked at Cabuago lake and a two-hour fight ensued. Cabuagon was attacked and the telegraph office there destroyed. The insurgents have burned the village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points. Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San Jose, San Mateo and Marisquina. In the province of Nueva Ecija ration wagons with an escort of twelve were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing. Advices from Cebu describe several attacks upon American garrisons near the capital. The American casualties outside the Sinaloan engagement, it is difficult to ascertain, but they are at least fifteen.

The Philippine commission held a long session today and passed the civil service bill.

## DEFENSE OF HOWARD BEGUN

**Attorneys Outline the Plan for Proving Him Innocent of the Crime.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19.—The defense began introducing its testimony in the Howard case today. The statement of facts which the defense expects to prove will tend to show that Howard arrived in the city about thirty minutes prior to the assassination and did not go to the state house till several hours after the tragedy; that Howard was then and had been clean shaven for a year past and that he was not the man seen running from the capitol grounds or later standing on the steps of one of the buildings, as that man, according to the witnesses, had a beard. Howard had come to Frankfort for the purpose of procuring a pardon for the murder of George Baker, but Governor Taylor refused to consider his application.

Attorney Little, in outlining the plan of the defense, said the defense would prove that Howard would have to borrow money to go home when he left Frankfort, and that consequently had not received money for killing Goebel or from any other source and that the records show he had never received a pardon of any kind, though the commonwealth alleges that both money and a pardon were to be his reward.

In his own behalf Howard testified that his train was late and that he went from his train to the Board of Trade hotel, and was there when Goebel's body was being carried by. Howard in a general way contradicted everything of an incriminating nature told against him by James Stubblefield and other witnesses in regard to alleged remarks concerning the murder of Goebel.

Howard resumed the witness box this afternoon and was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination by Lawyer Campbell. Howard retained his composure and answered all questions in the most deliberate manner.

Howard will resume the stand for further cross-examination tomorrow.

## BANK HELD UP FOR LARGE SUM

**Armed Robbers Cover Five Persons at Winnemucca and Get Away with $15,000.**

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Sept. 19.—The First National bank was robbed of about $15,000 at noon today by three men, who entered the front door of the building and with revolvers made all present throw up their hands. There were five persons in the bank at the time, Cashier Nixon, Assistant Cashier McBride, Bookkeeper Hill, Stenographer Calhoun and a horse buyer named Johnson. The robbers threatened with instant death the first man who made a resistance. One robber at the point of a pistol made Cashier Nixon open the safe and take from it three sacks of gold coin. They threw this in an ore sack, together with all the gold coin in the office drawer. The robbers then marched the five men out through a back door to an alley, where three horses were waiting. The men were kept covered with guns until the desperadoes mounted their horses and escaped. The whole affair occurred in but five minutes. An alarm was quickly given and several shots were fired at the desperadoes as they sped through town, but without effect. The robbers returned the shots, but no one was hit. Officers and armed citizens have started in pursuit of the robbers, who took a course up the river. A posse has also started from Golconda to head them off and it is thought they cannot escape.

**Kansas Bank Robbed.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal received notice by mail today of the robbery of the State Bank of Bushton last Sunday night. The robbers made a clean sweep of it, taking $3,964 in money and $20,000 of discounts.

**Intent of Pure Food Law Nullified.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—By a decision rendered today by Judge Smith of the criminal court the pure food law passed by the last legislature was partly nullified. Judge Smith ruled that no conviction can be made unless it is shown that the owner of a store had guilty knowledge of the selling of impure food from his place of business. The case on trial was the first to come up under the new law and the state has decided not to prosecute in a number of similar cases.

## MORE MEN ARE IDLE

President Mitchell Says Striking Coal Miners Now Number 126,000.

GENERAL TIE-UP OF MINES IS LOOKED FOR

Strike Leaders Expect Production of Coal Soon to Be at Standstill.

MARCHING WINS OVER MANY AT HAZLETON

Operator Pardee Declares Present Contest Will Prove Finish Fight.

MANY COAL TRAIN CREWS ARE LAID OFF

**Reading Company, Which Has More Coal to Sell than Any Other Concern, Begins to Feel the Effect of the Strike.**

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 19.—The third day of the strike passed off as quietly as the two preceding days. Beyond the occasional stoning of a mine worker going to or from his work there has been no disorder. It was estimated tonight that about 70 per cent of the mine workers of this region were idle today, which is quite an increase over yesterday's figures. President Mitchell did not issue a formal statement tonight, because of his absence from headquarters. He said, however, that from reports he had received he figured on more than 126,000 men being idle in the anthracite district. He added that most gratifying reports were received from this and the Schuylkill district.

No negotiations for a settlement of the strike are yet in sight and the situation in that respect is practically the same as it was yesterday.

All of the strike leaders say they are confident that every mine will be tied up before the end of the week and the production of coal will be at a standstill.

Marching, the form of persuasion or coercion used by the Hazleton strikers in 1897, began in earnest early this morning in the Hazleton region. A determined band of strikers from McAdoo went to several mine settlements before daybreak and induced several hundred men not to go to work. It was this marching from mine to mine day after day in an effort to stop men from working that culminated in the awful massacre by sheriffs and deputies three years ago.

Calvin Pardee, one of the most influential mine owners in the Hazleton region, gave out an interview today full of defiance, in which he declared that the operators will never yield to the demands of the strikers and that it is a fight to the finish.

What is likely to become a serious feature of the situation is the stoppage of coal traffic and the consequent laying off of coal train crews. Carrying of coal is almost at a standstill in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions and many hundreds of railroaders are idle. These men are likely to take action designed to force the strike to a quick conclusion. Even the Reading company, which has more coal for sale than any company, is feeling the effect of the strike and is shipping less coal today.

**Hope to Tie Up Every Colliery.**

The United Mine Workers of this section are confining their efforts to get the men to quit work everywhere, believing that they cannot successfully carry on the contest unless every operator in the three districts is tied up completely. The operators appear to be doing nothing toward a settlement of the trouble. They are working the collieries, which are crippled, as best they can. The mine owners in the Hazelton district complain bitterly of what they call the "cruel tactics" of the union. They claim that the workmen who are still going to the mines are being intimidated and even threatened with serious bodily harm if they do not quit work. They also add that most of the men now idle desire to resume work, but through fear of assault they do not leave their homes.

**Remarkable Joint Debate.**

The meeting this afternoon at Jeddo of the employes of G. B. Markle & Co., who operate the Jeddo, Ebervale, Highland and Oakdale collieries, proved to be probably the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in the anthracite regions. It was expected to be a heart to heart talk between John Markle, managing partner of the firm, and his employes, who number 2,500, but it developed into a joint debate, in which Mr. Markle, President Mitchell, Rev. Father Philips and National Committeeman Benjamin James took part. It began in a dignified manner, but gradually degenerated into impassioned argument and wound up very close to personalities.

Over 1,000 persons were present at the meeting. Before the arrival of the Markles one of the miners in the crowd moved that the men in the Markle mines strike. A viva voca vote was taken and there was a great roar of "yes."

President Mitchell was in the crowd and he was invited to speak. As he walked up the steps of the school house John Markle, Alvin Markle and General Superintendent Smith of the firm's mines, came along the railroad track and the trio stood on the cinder embankment of the road and listened to the strike leader exhort his hearers. All around them, sitting on the embankment were the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the men, while the school children gazed from the windows of the one-story building and the school master stood at the door.

Mr. Mitchell said in brief that he regretted that the men of the Markle mines were divided, but was glad that those who opposed the strike were in the minority. He said the eyes of 138,000 miners were looking toward them and that if they all stopped work the victory would be won, but on the other hand, if a few went to work it would injure the interests of all the men.

**Operator Markle Addresses Men.**

Then John Markle made his way toward the crowd of miners and started to address the men.

Mr. Markle was unable to speak for a while, because of interruptions by many in the crowd. Several of the United Mine Workers' officials attempted to get the crowd to disperse and not to listen to Mr. Markle. The latter, however, won over the gathering. He told them the company stood ready to arbitrate any differences with the men. He said the company had an arbitration agreement of long standing with the men and that he would live up to it and expected the men to do the same. He also said that he would abide by the decision of the arbitrators, no matter who the award might be. Mr. Markle concluded his address by paying his respects to the United Mine Workers' officials, calling them agitators and charging them with