A PROMPT REFUSAL

LI Hung Chang Appealed for an Armistice.

WANTED A HALT AT TUNG CHOW

Was Told the Allies Would Not Stop Till Pekin Was Reached—Would Receive Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—At the close of a day of intense anxiety, the State Department tonight made public the latest correspondence between the United States Government and China, constituting not only a remarkable series of state papers, but at the same time dispelling all doubt and uncertainty as to the American policy in the present critical juncture.

The urgent, almost pathetic, appeal of Li Hung Chang, submitted early in the day, that the victorious march of the allies stop at Tung Chow and that the military commanders on the field be instructed to arrange an armistice at that point, was met with a response that General Chaffee already had been given complete instructions empowering him to carry out an arrangement in concert with other commanders for the delivery of the Ministers and persons under their protection to the relief column, not at Tung Chow, as had been suggested, but at Pekin. Furthermore, it was known to China that General Chaffee's instructions left free rein as to whether he should insist upon entering Pekin and going to the legations or should receive the delivery of the Legationers at the gate of the inner Tartar City, or at the outer wall. In short, China, through her peace envoy, besought a halt and an armistice at Tung Chow, 12 miles from Pekin, whereas the response of the American Government is that if there is to be a halt—an armistice—it must be at the walls of the Imperial City.

Earl Li's Appeal.

Li Hung Chang's appeal follows:

"A cable from Earl Li Hung Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary of China, dated August 15, and received by Minister Wu, at 7 P. M., on the same day:

"The allied forces are approaching Tung Chow. I have memorialized the Imperial Government to depute an envoy to negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Pekin. The powers being fully aware of the embarrassing position in which their majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, are placed, are earnestly requested to telegraph instructions to their respective commanders after arriving at Tung Chow with their forces to stop their further advance to the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to their majesties and calamities to the people, for such advance would shake the foundations of the Ta Ching empire and wound the feelings of all her people, high and low. For a compliance with this appeal, the millions of people of the empire will be profoundly grateful to the powers. Please communicate this cablegram at once to the Secretary of State."

America's Response.

The following memorandum in reply was handed Mr. Wu this afternoon:

"Memorandum: Foreseeing that there would be insufficient time after receiving a reply to our memorandum of August 12 to get instructions to the relief column before it had reached Pekin, we sent on the same day to the General commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch:

"'Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1900.—Fowler, Che Foo. For Chaffee. August 12.—The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Li Hung Chang, appointed by the Chinese Government to negotiate with the powers, requests a cessation of hostilities. We have replied that we are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese Government for a cessation of hostilities on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Pekin unmolested and to escort the foreign Ministers and residents back to Tien Tsin, the movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the Generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition. We have communicated this to all the powers.' The Japanese Government takes the same position. We have not heard from the other powers. CORBIN.'

"And two days ago, in view of the rapid progress of the relief expedition, we sent the following:

"'Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 14, 1900.—Fowler, Che Foo. For Chaffee. August 14.—In anticipation of acceptance by the Chinese Government of the condition in our reply cabled August 12, if the Chinese authorities communicate a willingness to deliver the Ministers and persons under their protection to the relief column at Pekin, under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangements in concert with other commanders, without referring it here. From informal communications with representatives of other governments here, we believe all to take substantially the same position. The question whether you should insist upon entering Pekin and going to the legations, or will receive delivery at the gate of the Inner Tartar City or at the outer wall, taking the risk of the Ministers passing through the city with only a Chinese escort, you and the other Generals must determine. By order of the Secretary of War. CORBIN.'

"We are advised by Minister Conger that the attacks by Imperial troops upon the legations in Pekin have not ceased. While these attacks continue we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Pekin. If such attacks cease, the above quoted instructions will be allowed to stand, and they will seem to provide for all the action required under the circumstances stated by Earl Li in his dispatch.

"Alvey A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State."

Latest Message From Conger.

At the same time the authorities gave out an extract of the latest dispatch from Minister Conger, received today. It was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, who explained that he had received it at midnight from the Taotai of Shanghai, by whom it had been received by way of Tsi Nan, August 15. It is undated, but would seem to have left Pekin some time between August 5 and 11. It follows:

"Secretary of State, Washington—Our cipher is safe. May it not be sufficient authenticity? We have been imprisoned and completely besieged since June 27.

"Continued artillery and rifle firing until July 17; only rifle fire since, but daily, with frequent desperate attacks; one last night. Have already reported our losses.

"French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Dutch legations and all other foreign property in Pekin destroyed.

"Dr. Inglis' child dead.

"Marines Fanning, Fisher, Turner, King, Tutcher, Kennely and Thomas killed. All other Americans alive. Inform Alta and Secretary Ryan. Nearing allied forces give us hope. CONGER."

The appeal of China and the prompt response of the American Government were the subjects of supreme importance today. Coming at a moment when the allied armies were in the shadow of the great walls of Pekin, the circumstances in which the correspondence occurred were of a peculiarly momentous character. The President had just returned from a brief respite at Canton, and, going to the White House, found his advisers ready to present to him the issue now advanced by China. The appeal from Li Hung Chang came first to the Chinese Minister, who, early in the day, conveyed it to the Department of State. Although it was not the regular day for a meeting of the Cabinet, word was conveyed to those Cabinet officers in the city that a special Cabinet session would be held at 11 o'clock. Secretary Root, who has been a guiding factor in the Chinese negotiations, was with the President before the meeting opened, presenting the Chinese communications and the dispatch of instructions already sent to Chaffee. With the President at the Cabinet table were Secretaries Root, Gage, Wilson and Postmaster-General Smith. The conclusions reached can be stated best by reference to the succinct response of the United States Government. After the Cabinet meeting the American reply was sent to the Chinese Minister, who, later in the day, cabled it to Li Hung Chang.

The Issue Framed.

Thus the issue was framed and unalterable. The United States declined to consider the proposition of Li Hung Chang for a halt and armistice at the City of Tung Chow. Even the supreme appeal of the venerable statesman that the Chinese Empire would be shaken by an advance of the allies beyond Tung Chow was not heeded. The answer of the United States is that our position is the same as it has been from the outset, namely, that the Ministers must be delivered at the walls of Pekin and in such circumstances as will meet the judgment of the military commanders on the spot.

It will be observed that the American memorandum of reply gives Li Hung Chang practically nothing beyond a repetition of two dispatches heretofore sent to General Chaffee. The first dispatch of August 12 gives a sharp response to Earl Li's first communication, laying down the condition that the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Pekin unmolested. The second dispatch, of August 14, merely amplifies General Chaffee's authority in anticipation of China's acceptance of the American demand that the relief column must enter Pekin. The second order to General Chaffee is predicated solely upon the presence of the allied forces at Pekin. It specifically states that, if the Chinese authorities are willing to deliver the Legationers to the relief column at Pekin, then General Chaffee is authorized to make and carry out an arrangement in concert with the other commanders, without awaiting the slow process of a reference to Washington. Whether this arrangement thus freely committed to General Chaffee is to be an armistice, a truce or some other device of military science is for him to decide at Pekin.

The two dispatches to General Chaffee contemplate action only at Pekin, and it is for him to determine upon the manner of delivery at the inner gate or at the outer wall. Thus there can be no misunderstanding of the issue as made up. Li Hung Chang's appeal for an armistice at Tung Chow is rejected, and the continually reiterated demand of the United States that the Ministers be delivered to the allied troops at Pekin is reinforced.

The latest dispatch from Minister Conger was scanned with eager interest, but it brought little information beyond that already at hand. In one respect, however, it gave the Government strong encouragement, as it was almost a categorical answer to the inquiries of the State Department. This was the first definite knowledge that we were in direct touch with our Minister, for all of his dispatches up to today had conveyed information without reference to the repeated inquiries of the Government. That the situation is desperate is shown by his statement that one of the attacks upon the Legation occurred the night before the dispatch was sent. In response to a request of the State Department, Mr. Conger gives the list of the brave band of American marines who fell in defense of the Legation. It is evident that the Minister is informed as to the approach of the column. The two dispatches to General Chaffee, sent on the 12th and 14th, were sent also in duplicate to Minister Conger, so that he is well advised by this time of the movement of the troops and of General Chaffee's authority to negotiate at the walls of Pekin.

Whereabouts of the Allies.

Beyond the important diplomatic exchanges of the day, and the receipt of the Conger message, chief interest centered in the exact whereabouts of the allied army. From Japanese sources came the most advanced information, first in the Tokio advices that Tung Chow had been occupied without a fight on the 12th, and later in the day, in an official dispatch from the Japanese Foreign Office to Minister Takahira, confirming the report. The Minister promptly communicated his information to the Department of State, and it was accepted by the officials, including the Secretary of War, as the latest and most authentic news of the whereabouts of the relief column. Some days had elapsed, however, since this occupation of Tung Chow, and there had been ample time to cover the 12 miles between that place and Pekin. Whether the allied forces actually were there was the all-absorbing question of which every one in official and international life awaited word with keen anxiety. Secretary Root was satisfied that Tung Chow had been left behind, and this was one of the reasons why it was regarded as futile to consider Li Hung Chang's proposition for an armistice at Tung Chow. A dispatch was received during the day from Admiral Remey conveying the Japanese report of the occupation of Tung Chow, and adding the statement, also on Japanese authority, that the attack on Pekin was expected to be made yesterday. The message follows:

"Taku, Aug. 15.—Front unheard from since 11th. Lieutenant Latimer is on Chaffee's staff expressly to furnish me authentic information. Latest reports from Japanese sources say allies occupied Tung Chow on the 12th, and would attack Pekin today. REMEY."

A dispatch was sent to General Chaffee, but its contents were not made public. Although the officials regarded it as unimportant, it doubtless made the American commander aware of the fact that there was no deviation in the American attitude. A dispatch also was sent to Minister Conger, advisory in character, giving him the benefit of the latest developments.

The department has been notified by Minister Buck, at Tokio, that the Japanese Government has given permission to the United States Government to establish a United States hospital on Japanese territory wherever the United States Government may select a site.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, promptly telegraphed to Li Hung Chang tonight the contents of the memorandum handed to him today by Acting Secretary Adee giving the instructions which have been sent to General Chaffee regarding his course in dealing with the Chinese situation. The Minister, while regarding the situation as critical, hopes that the instructions to the allied commanders may have reached them in time to provide for negotiations with a representative of his Government whereby the Minister will be escorted from Pekin in safety.

Missionaries Murdered.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 16.—A cablegram, received this morning at the Chinese Inland Mission, from Shanghai, reads:

"Miss H. J. Rice, from Lucheng, murdered; Miss M. E. Huston, from Lucheng, Mrs. E. J. Cooper, from Lucheng, and three Saunders children, are all dead, having received injuries while traveling."

Miss Rice was from Haydenville, Mass., and went to China in 1892. Miss Huston came from Mobile, Ala., and went to China in 1896. Mrs. E. J. Cooper went from Scotland to China in 1897. All these missionaries are members of the Chinese Inland Mission.

Repairing the Railway.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—An undated dispatch from Tien Tsin says the railroad between Tien Tsin and Peit Sang has been restored, and the Russians are repairing the line in the direction of Pekin.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China, will sail from Naples for the East August 22.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Externally for cuts, sprains and bruises.

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN

WILL NOT LAND TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

Unwilling to Persist in a Course That Is Not Approved by the Other Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The situation at Shanghai absorbs British attention. The Times totday in its second edition publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, August 15, which says:

"Admiral Seymour, through the Consul-General, has instructions that the troops which it was intended to land here shall proceed north. This will be done August 16, unless the order is countermanded in the interval by the Foreign Office. The final decision of the latter is awaited. The principal British banks and shipping firms have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Government's decision (to send the troops north) will have a disastrous effect, and urging the government to reconsider the matter. The foreign Consuls are equally alive to the results of such action on the Chinese and are addressing an identical note to their governments with the object of inducing the British to land troops."

France has 1100 troops on board the transport Cochar, which arrived at Hong Kong yesterday, August 15, convoyed by the French cruiser Friant. These troops, the French Consul at Shanghai informed the other Consuls there, would be landed at Shanghai if the British persisted in landing troops at that place.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, August 14, represents the United States Consul-General, John Goodnow, as joining with the French and German Consuls in opposing the British plans.

The British Foreign Office officials decline to enter into the reasons for not landing troops at Shanghai, but the Foreign Office is credited with being unwilling to persist in any course not approved by the other powers. The Foreign Office is expected to make some explanation later.

The Times has the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated Tuesday:

The Viceroy has withdrawn his opposition to the landing of British troops on condition that this does not entail the presence of other forces, but instructions have been received from the British Government that the disembarkation is to await further orders. The fact is generally known that Great Britain is hesitating. The public, official and unofficial, is unanimously of the opinion that withdrawal at this stage would be deplorable and would produce the worst results.

The British Government believes the allied forces are now at Pekin, but no completely trustworthy message, either official or press, has been received. As the allies were 10 miles from Pekin Sunday, August 12, according to the semi-official dispatch received at Tokio, the military authorities here infer that the Chinese troops defending the capital were not going to fight again outside its walls.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the contingent of troops from India to China, has wired to the government from Ma Tow, under date of August 11, via Che Foo August 15, as follows:

"Arrived here this morning early, after a most trying night march. The troops of all nationalities are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be entrenched north of Chang Chi Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

General Gaselee sends two earlier dispatches, repeating advices already received by the British Government.

The Transports Returned.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.—The British transports had sailed, but they were recalled by a torpedo-boat-destroyer, and have now returned to Wu Sing.

BUOYANT FEELING IN LONDON.

Foreign Office Officials, However, Are Not Optimistic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The general public is now looking forward hopefully to the relief of the Pekin legations in the course of the next few days, and the Stock Exchange, which for some time past has been in the lowest depth of depression, became almost buoyant for a short time yesterday. The few Foreign Office officials left in town are by no means inclined as yet to lay aside the pessimism which has possessed them ever since the Asiatic crisis began. No doubt is entertained in Downing Street as to the ability of the allied forces to make their way into the Tartar City of Pekin in the course of the next few days, but there is still much misgiving as to what they may find when they get there.

A cipher message from Sir Claude MacDonald, which Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh handed to the Foreign Office yesterday, is reassuring in so far that it shows that the Ministers were alive a few days ago—that is if dates in the message can be trusted. But its purport is much the same as that received by the Consul at Hong Kong, and it represents the position of the Legations as so desperate that it is tolerably certain they could not resist a sudden concerted attack by large numbers of Boxers and Chinese troops. For these reasons official experts here do not yet permit themselves to indulge in too confident hopes, notwithstanding Sir Chih Cheng's declaration that the Legations were certainly safe on Sunday last.

On receipt of the Chinese Minister's communication, which was immediately conveyed to Lord Salisbury by telegraph, the Premier sent instructions to the Foreign Office to send a reply in cipher to Sir Claude MacDonald. The message was of considerable length and placed Sir Claude in full possession of the latest facts of the situation, including the progress of the relief force. It was handed to the Chinese Minister, who guaranteed its safe transmission to the hands for which it was intended.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

Causes Much Anxiety in Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

One of the points of greatest importance at the present moment is the attitude of Germany on the Yangtse question. The protest of the French and Russian Consuls against the proposed landing of British troops at Shanghai is a serious matter and causes much anxiety here, all the more as it is seen that it is now scarcely possible or at any rate, very difficult for Great Britain to retreat from the position she has taken up. Much depends on the view which will be taken by Germany. If the Kaiser should support France and Russia in opposing British action, a grave situation might easily arise.

Several of the evening newspapers comment rather unfavorably on the German Emperor's speech, with its uncomplimentary reference to Admiral Seymour's action in advance with his small force from Taku. The Westminster Gazette pertinently observes that if the British War Office and the Admiralty were misinformed about the Chinese preparations, those of France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy were no wiser. However, this journal is comforted by being able to infer that on the Chinese question generally, the policy of the German Emperor is identical with the enunciated by Mr. Broderick in the House of Commons, that is to say, he is in favor of the establishment of a strong native government.

Count von Waldersee leaves Berlin for Genoa, whence he sails for the Far East at the end of this week. His title "Commander-in-Chief of the Army in East Asia," is carefully chosen to spare French and other susceptibilities. It leaves an open question whether the supreme command is that of the whole allied forces or merely that of the German contingent.

Letter From Foo Chow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Mrs. N. C. Marsh has just received a letter from her son, the Rev. Benjamin C. Marsh, who for two years has been a missionary in the Anglo-Chinese School at Foo Chow, China. The letter was written at Kuling, a few miles from Foo Chow, and was dated July 9. He says:

"It is estimated that over 2000 persons were drowned by the overflow of the Min River last week. The bridge of the Thousand Ages, as it is called, was broken in two places. Those who attempted to cross were never seen again. One of the wretched conditions was that they did not like to leave their floating homes because robbers would come and carry off everything of value. Some one would always go with the house when it fell or floated away, after the flood. The officials raised about $5000 and the missionaries $1000 to help the sufferers.

"Although at present we go wherever and whenever we please, still we do not know when the Boxer trouble may break out here. The Viceroy of this place has sent guards to the foreign settlements."

Japan Proposed an Armistice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A cable dispatch from Kobe, Japan, dated today, to the Evening Journal, says:

"Japan has proposed an armistice between the powers and China, and China has accepted. The terms are that the Ministers either be placed under the protection of the allies at the gates of Pekin, or that the allies be admitted to enter Pekin to receive them. Japan has begun negotiations."

Chinese Homeward Bound.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Twenty of Chinatown's leading citizens left last night for San Francisco, where they will take the first boat for their native land. The men are, according to statements made by some of them, responding to the Emperor's call for volunteers from America. Every member of the party is said to have military training in some capacity.

Complications at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.—The Consuls will meet today. The landing of the British troops is not objected to by the representatives of other nations, the latter declaring they will adopt the same course. To this the British have objected and threatened to withdraw the troops which are now ready to land.

Japanese Occupied Tung Chow.

TOKIO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Tung Chow, dated August 12, says:

"The Japanese troops occupied Tung Chow today. We are now 10 miles from Pekin. Last night a quantity of arms and a granary with great stores of rice were captured."

Malt-Nutrine

is the easiest tonic in the world to take and the most beneficial and lasting in its results. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n prepares it, hence its merit. Sold by all druggists.

IT.

ADLAI—Bill's the whole show. I don't cut any ice, but, 'tween you 'n' me, there's an awful frost on this performance.

BRYAN'S HOME COMING

LINCOLN HELD TWO MEETINGS TO WELCOME HIM.

Why He Does Not Stay at Home—A Talk to Republicans—Iowa Democrats.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—Lincoln tendered a very handsome welcome to Mr. Bryan upon his return to his home after an absence of 10 days. He was met at the station by a large concourse of people, who escorted him to his residence, and who, after listening to a speech there and shaking hands with both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, only dispersed to meet in the evening with many others in a reception given in the state capitol grounds, which partook more of the nature of an official function. In his address at his home, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have sometimes been criticised for going away from home instead of staying here and having people come to see me, but I have felt, in the first place, that people could not come here as well as they could go to Canton. Lincoln is not in the center of a thickly populated country, as Canton is, and our people have not the means of traveling without cost that they have in some parts of the country, and, under the circumstances, I have felt that it was a great deal cheaper for me to go and see the people than for me to compel them to come and see me." (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan then discussed National issues at some length, in part as follows:

"Not long ago a Republican was chiding one of our people with the fact that the Filipinos were looking to a Democratic election for the securing of their rights, and the Republican said: 'Are you not ashamed that the Filipinos are expecting aid from the Democrats?' and this man replied to the Republican: 'Do you know of any people in the world who are fighting for liberty who are looking to the Republican party for help at this time?'

"The Boers in South Africa are hoping for the success of the Democratic party because they believe they have a right to expect the sympathy of the American people in their struggle for liberty. The Republican party of today is not the representative of human rights as it claimed to be 40 years ago. I want those who are about to cast their first votes, as well as those who have voted before, to take these questions that press upon them for a solution and ask themselves: 'What will the result be?'

"When we say that Republican success menaces the foundation of our Government, some Republicans laugh and say that we are alarmists, but it is much easier to take the second step in the wrong direction than it is to take the first step, and if today the American people declare that we can hold the people of Porto Rico as subjects and exclude them from the guarantees of the Constitution, it will be easier to take the next step. If we are to exclude the people of Porto Rico from a share in the Government in which they live we will destroy our faith in a principle that has been fundamental in this country for a century and a quarter."

"No one can tell what the future has in store, but we can reason. We can apply the rules of every day life; we know human nature and we know that if this Nation reaches a point where it is willing to deny the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will not be long until those principles will not be applied in our own country, and I want to warn those who toil that whenever in this country we begin to neglect the principles of self-government, the poor will be the first who suffer. Those who today say that the dollar of trade is superior to the rights of the Filipinos will be saying in a few years that money is more important than man, and that those only who have great wealth have sufficient at stake to have a voice in the Government here. Our contention is that our Government is built upon the doctrine that all men are created equal. Destroy that doctrine and there is no foundation upon which a free government can be built. If all men are created equal, if they are endowed with inalienable rights, if governments are instituted among men and derive their just rights and powers from the consent of the governed, then this Nation has no more right as a nation to claim the ownership of 8,000,000 Filipinos than one man has a right to claim the ownership of another man. The Republican party, which was not willing that a black man should be sold for $1000, now claims that a Filipino can be bought for $2 50. (Great applause.) The principle is exactly the same." (Great and continued applause.)

At the night meeting in the capitol grounds there was a very large attendance, and speeches were made by Mr. Bryan, ex-General Master Workman Sovereign and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana.

Mr. Bryan's speech was addressed largely to Republicans, and he announced his plan for the campaign to be an appeal to them, rather than to Democrats, who were already convinced of the dangerous tendencies of the Republican party. He declared that he had not been called to retract anything he had said in the past on important subjects, but said he had tried to meet new issues as they presented themselves. Hence, while now giving especial attention to imperialism because it was a question of emergency, he had nothing to take back on the tariff question, or the silver question. Far from it. He would be ashamed to look a fellow-citizen in the eyes if he had to take dictation from England on the question of our finances. Mr. Bryan commented upon the action of the Indianapolis anti-imperialistic meeting and said the utterances of such long-time Republicans as Boutwell should cause others to stop and think.

Mrs. Gougar said she had heard of 20 Methodist ministers who had voted for McKinley in 1896 who would vote against him in the coming election.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Nominated a Full Ticket.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 16.—The state Democratic convention today nominated this ticket:

Secretary of State—S. G. Crane, of Polk.
Auditor—I. M. Gibson, of Delaware.
Treasurer—H. L. Williams, of O'Brien.
Attorney-General—C. Harper, of Des Moines.
Judge Supreme Court—J. W. Freeland, of Wayne.
Railroad Commissioner—J. E. Anderson, of Winnebago.
Electors-at-Large—Joseph E. Ibock, of Polk, and C. H. Mackey, of Keokuk.

The platform says:

"As a phase of the trust question bearing disastrously on manufacturing interests in Iowa and other agricultural states, we point to the fact that the combination of manufacturing trusts and railway trusts has resulted in closing many such factories. Many plants in Iowa now stand idle because they have either been driven out of business by unfair competition or have been bought by trusts and closed down. We demand the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws, both state and National, to control all trusts.

"We deprecate the growing power and influence of the railways in state politics, and the subservience of the executive council, the railroad commission and even the Governor himself to railway dictation. We demand that railway rates and taxation, as well as legislation affecting railways, shall be fixed for the benefit of the whole people, without improper interference from the special interests involved.

"We condemn the subterfuge of the pharmacy act, by which the Republican party has returned the saloon to Iowa while still maintaining the farce of prohibition. The Democratic party believes in majority rule, and favors an honest and open policy of local control, with stringent regulations.

"We condemn the Republican party for passing an anti-fusion law and constantly changing other election laws, with a view to confuse voters and defeat the will of the electorate."

State Chairman Huffman called the convention to order, and introduced John G. Dennison, of Clarion, as the temporary chairman. Mr. Dennison delivered an address, in which he highly eulogized Bryan.

The Populists of the state have agreed, if A. B. Crane were nominated for Railroad Commissioner, to hold no state convention and to support all the Democratic state and Congressional nominees.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Senator Hanna's Health Causes Some Uneasiness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Senator Hanna, at Republican headquarters, today gave out the two additional names of members of the advisory committee, announced early in the week. They are John W. Duryea and Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago.

The report that Senator Hanna was troubled with heart failure caused many telegrams and long-distance telephone messages of inquiry to be made today. Senator Hanna answered, telling all inquirers that, though he was not feeling well, he would keep up with the work. Tonight Cornelius N. Bliss declared that he thought Senator Hanna as vigorous as at any time he had known him.

Joseph H. Manley left today for Maine. He said:

"I expect to work. There is no easy thing ahead, even in Maine. I don't mean to say that Maine will go Democratic, but we will have to work to keep up the majority so as to make the falloff from the majority four years ago as small as possible. A great slump would give encouragement to the Democrats. I don't expect the phenomenal majority of four years ago. That is why I say there is work ahead of me."

It was stated today that it may be possible that Hanna will not go to Chicago September 1, as he intended, but will remain here during the warm spell, unless it is absolutely necessary for him to go.

ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

Dates of His Speech-Making Tour in the West.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The itinerary of Governor Roosevelt in his coming speech-making tour of the West was given out tonight. He will begin his speech-making at Saratoga Springs September 5 and, traveling westward, will speak at Albany, Detroit, Grand Rapids, South Bend, Ind., and Chicago, arriving in the Illinois metropolis Sunday morning, September 9, and remaining there until late Monday night, when he will depart for Milwaukee, La Crosse and other Wisconsin points. From Wisconsin he will pass through the Dakotas, arriving at Helena, Mont., September 18, after which he will be guided by the schedule which follows:

Arrive at Helena 11:55 A. M., September 18, via Northern Pacific; leave Helena 12:20 P. M., September 18, via Great Northern; arrive at Butte 3:45 P. M., September 19; leave Butte 1:15 A. M., September 20, via Oregon Short Line; arrive at Pocatello 11:10 A. M., September 20; leave Pocatello 2:30 A. M., September 21; arrive at Ogden 7 A. M., or leave Pocatello 11:25 A. M., September 21, and arrive at Ogden 4 P. M.; leave Ogden 7 A. M., September 22, via Oregon Short Line and arrive at Salt Lake City 9:05 A. M.

BARKER IS INELIGIBLE.

Populist Candidate Lost His Citizenship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A special to the Record from Lincoln, Neb., says:

A sensation has been caused by the discovery that Wharton Barker, Middle-of-the-Road candidate for President on the Populist ticket, is ineligible for the office to which he aspires. It is said while superintending some improvements in Russia some years ago, Mr. Barker was made "Lord of St. Wieceslas" by the Czar. Before accepting the title he did not ask Congress to grant him the privilege, and he is therefore ineligible because he forfeited his citizenship by accepting the honor without permission of the United States authorities.

If this proves true, Mr. Barker must step down and out. Ignatius Donnelly would succeed him as candidate for President, some one else being chosen as candidate for Vice-President.

Hoar on the Indianapolis Speech.

Interview with Senator Hoar at Worcester.

I myself, in my humble way, did everything in my power to prevent the ratification of the treaty. I do not understand that any opponent of imperialism charges me with failing to do my full duty as a Senator, both by vote and speech. I did it at the cost of what was as dear to me as my life—the approval and sympathy of men who had been my friends and political companions for more than 30 years. Everything I tried to do was brought to naught by the action taken by Mr. Bryan, an action taken against the remonstrance of the wisest leaders in his own party."

He is not to get the reward of his conduct if I can help it. I do not give him any confidence in this matter. He says that if he is elected he will call an extra session at once and propose to Congress to give up the Philippines to their own people. He must know very well that this talk is the idlest and most ridiculous nonsense. He knows he could not expect either house of Congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine Islands have abandoned their opposition and have re-established an orderly government under our protection.

He knows that if there should be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the Republican majority in the Senate should be reduced or wiped out altogether, so that there will be a tie—which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expectations—there are still earnest and pledged imperialists enough in the Democratic party to prevent any such action.

No, the anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and that of his party is but a mask—it is a mask to cover the things they have had most at heart from the beginning, it is a mask to cover their purpose to establish the free coinage of silver, a mask to cover their purpose to overthrow the banking system, a mask to cover an attack upon the Supreme Court, and a purpose to reorganize it if they can get the opportunity.

Gates Wants to Be Senator.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

"John W. Gates, the American Steel & Wire magnate, has won nearly $1,000,000 on English race tracks, and is about to return to the United States. Mr. Gates, when he arrives, will enter active politics in Illinois, and try to gain Senator Cullom's seat at Washington."

New York Democratic Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Democratic state committee today voted to hold the state convention of the party here September 11. Ex-Senator D. B. Hill's candidate for temporary chairman of the state convention, Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, was defeated by a vote of 23 to 16.

Buried in Potter's Field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—George Ferguson, who superintended the burial of some 8000 bodies in the Kings County potter's field, has himself been buried there. He was 68 years old. He died on August 6, and as the authorities could find no trace of his relatives, a grave was dug for him in the place where in life he directed the burial of so many paupers.

THREE TRANSPORTS SAIL

WARREN CARRIES OVER ONE THOUSAND TROOPS TO CHINA.

Two Squadrons of the Ninth Cavalry—Aztec Takes Horses and the Siam Freight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Three transports sailed today for the Orient. The Warren carried the headquarters, band and two squadrons of the Ninth (colored) Cavalry, under Command of Colonel McGregor; 75 Hospital Corps men, under command of Surgeon-Major Ives; 158 recruits for the Ninth Infantry, 164 drivers and other Government employes and also a detachment of Hospital Corps men for Manila. The Warren also carried $1,500,000. According to present arrangements the troops will be transferred at Nagasaki to a transport that will take them to Taku. The Warren will then proceed to Manila with a few officers and men, together with freight. There are over 1100 troops and civilians on the transport, and the cabin accommodations are taxed to their full limit. It was necessary to leave considerable supplies on the dock, owing to lack of room.

The Aztec sailed for Kobe with 300 horses and mules for China, and the Siam sailed for Manila via Guam with 5000 tons of freight.

The General Hospital at the Presidio is to be enlarged to accommodate the extraordinary detachments of sick and wounded on the way here from the Philippines and China. Fifty wall tents will be erected inside the inclosure at the rear of the hospital, and a large tent to serve as a ward.

The Seventh Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Light Battery M, Seventh Artillery, which has been stationed at Washington Barracks for several months, will leave here Friday for San Francisco, en route to China. Light Battery F, Second Artillery, has arrived here from Cuba to relieve Battery M, and will garrison the arsenal post for the present. At San Francisco the troops from Washington will be joined by Light Battery C, also of the Seventh Artillery, and will sail on the first available transport. The equipment of Battery M, including horses, has been shipped to San Francisco.

Second Infantry Hurrying West.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Five hundred and fifty soldiers of the Second United States Infantry, destined for service in China, being rushed through to San Francisco from Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived here from Chicago this afternoon, with their officers and equipments, and were hurried on West.

RUSSIANS AT NEW CHWANG.

Caused England's Latest Move at Shanghai.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Russia's occupation of New Chwang without adequate reason caused the decision to land troops at Shanghai, in which Great Britain is supported by Japan. Germany apparently is paying no heed to Russia's action in the north, but objects to Great Britain's policy at Shanghai and proposes to offset it by stationing a squadron there and landing troops to protect her interests. This important information just received in an official quarter here, presents a comprehensive view of the attitude of four of the principal powers interested in the Chinese situation with respect to the treaty ports of the empire.

In view of the determination of the American Government not to interfere with the action of Great Britain and Russia in landing troops at the ports named, the powers are thus divided with respect to this portentous complication in the international situation. Great Britain and Japan oppose the occupation of New Chwang by Russia and the former has landed troops at Shanghai to counterbalance the Czar's move in the north. Russia, Germany and France object to Great Britain's action at Shanghai, while the St. Petersburg government will not withdraw and thus remove all reason for the policy of the British Government in the south. The United States remains neutral.

The occupation of New Chwang by Russia has aroused great excitement in Japan. It took place, according to information received here, on August 4, and, though a dispatch received from Admiral Courrefolles received in Paris, referred to the subsequent evacuation of the treaty port, nothing confirming has been received here. There were a few Boxers on the outskirts of the town, but their operations were unimportant and it was unnecessary for the Russians to occupy the port "for the protection of foreign interests," as their government alleges.

Instead of leaving the administration of the port in the hands of the Chinese officials, it is declared that the Russian commander, who acted in accordance with instructions from his superior General, took over the municipal government, administering justice in the courts and installing Russian officials to collect the customs duties. Russia, in fact, extended her sovereignty over the port. This procedure, in the face of repeated Russian declarations that the Czar had no design upon New Chwang, has deeply incensed the Japanese Government.

The international situation has, according to diplomats here, entered upon a most dangerous and complicated phase and the greatest skill will have to be exerted to prevent trouble between the powers.

Another Rumor From Pekin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo quotes Wildman, the correspondent, as follows:

"I learn from a thoroughly trustworthy Chinese source that the army of the allies reached Pekin Monday. I have every reason to believe that the army forced an entrance and that the envoys and their friends were rescued today. They probably are now safe within the Christian army."

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