NOTE UNANSWERED

No Replies to the Russo-American Proposal.

THE POWERS THINKING IT OVER

Full Text of the Instructions Sent to Our Representatives in Europe—General Chaffee Advised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Russian note relative to the withdrawal of Russia from China and the United States' response thereto were made public today by the State Department, after the Cabinet had fully considered the expediency of so doing. The correspondence follows:

"Chinese correspondence, August 18-23, 1900:

"Purposes of Russia in China:

"Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Tokio and St. Petersburg:

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.—The Russian Charge yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect: That, as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that equally with other powers now operating there, Russia has sought the safety of the legations at Pekin and to help the Chinese Government to repress the troubles; that, incidental to necessary defensive measures on the Russian border, Russia has occupied New Chwang for military purposes, and, as soon as order is re-established, will retire the troops therefrom if the action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; that the purpose for which the various Governments have co-operated for the relief of legations in Pekin has been accomplished; that taking the position that, as the Chinese Government has left Pekin, there is no need for her representative to remain, Russia has directed the Russian Minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn; and that when the Government of China shall regain the reins of Government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and will express desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian Government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hope that the United States will share the same opinion."

To this declaration our reply has been made by the following memorandum:

"Memorandum in response to the Russian Charge's oral communication, made on August 28, to the acting Secretary of State, touching the purposes of Russia in China:

"The Government of the United States receives with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China, and that, equally with the other powers now operating in China, Russia has sought the safety of her legation in Pekin and to help the Chinese Government to repress the existing troubles. The same purposes have moved and will continue to control the Government of the United States, and the frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers. All the powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been renewed since relief has reached Pekin, it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action through negotiations, to reach an amicable settlement with China by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them.

"So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace and earnestly strives to protect the life and property of foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have been taken by the boys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our Consuls and local officers. The present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

"While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been co-operating, viz.: the relief of the Ministers at Pekin, has been accomplished, there still remains the other purposes which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian Charge, and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the powers of July 3.

"These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the Empire, and the recurrence of such disorders; and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

"In our opinion these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Pekin under a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese Government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Pekin and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiations our just demands.

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Pekin would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all the powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any power which determines to withdraw its troops from Pekin will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders at Pekin should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that until there is such a general expression by the powers for a continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

"The Government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia that the occupation of New Chwang is for military purposes, incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be re-established Russia will retire her troops from those places, if the action of the other powers be not an obstacle thereto.

"No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States, whose policy is fixed, and has been repeatedly proclaimed.

"ALVEY A. ADEE,"
"Acting Secretary.

"Department of State, Washington, August 29, 1900.

"You will communicate the foregoing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and invite careful consideration and a response."

United States Takes the Lead.

The correspondence is unique in the history of diplomatic exchange. It may be said to illustrate a clever move by which the United States Government again has assumed the lead in prescribing the policy of the powers respecting the Chinese trouble. This was accomplished by the State Department availing itself of the Russian note to address the powers with an inquiry as to their policies, an answer to which scarcely can be avoided.

Various meanings may be placed upon the statements of the two principals to this correspondence. Thus, on the one hand, it may be noted that while Russia announces a purpose to withdraw her troops from China she still has the occupying force at New Chwang, a condition attached that almost negatives the proposition as to that point. Respecting our own attitude, it appears that while believing the best course to pursue is to remain in Pekin, our Government is still willing to withdraw. Perhaps this means that if there is to be separate action by the powers in China, the United States proposes to deal with the situation with a free hand.

It may be noted, in connection with our withdrawal statement, that, whereas Russia proposed to withdraw from China, our offer is to withdraw from Pekin. A significant fact in this connection is that General Chaffee, who is well advised of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for just such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian action, continues his preparations for wintering the American troops in China. Indeed, unless the men are afloat and out of the Pei Ho within the next six weeks, they are likely to remain in China perforce, being icebound. General Chaffee was further advised today of the developments in the situation, a compendous statement of the points in the Russo-American correspondence being cabled to him for his guidance. As bearing further on the prospects of the future, it may be noted that the War Department officials state that the Government has not considered the question of the evacuation of China.

It scarcely is expected that even with the aid of the cables a complete accord can be reached upon this last proposition immediately. Up to the close of the official day, only two communications had been received in consequence of our last note. One was from the British Foreign Office through the American Embassy, stating that Lord Salisbury was absent from London, and merely promising consideration for the note. The German response was through Mr. Jackson, and was equally inconclusive, indicating a wish on the part of the German Government for time to consider the proposition. The officials here say they are satisfied that Japan, at least, is fully in accord with our objects as set out in the note, and rather expect an early answer from the government of that country. France has not been heard from on this point, her last communication relating entirely to the matter of Li Hung Chang's status.

Li Hung Chang's Credentials.

The full text of the French Government's answer to Li Hung Chang's peace proposals of August 19 and 21 has just been received here. It proves to be almost identical in language with the reply of the American Government, which laid down as a preliminary to peace overtures that security in the Chinese capital and responsible government authority be established. It has developed, in the course of the careful consideration which officials have given Li Hung Chang's credentials, that they were issued by the Empress Dowager, and not by the Emperor Kwang Hsu. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the authority of the Empress Dowager since the coup d'etat of September 9, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the Emperor. It involves also the issues between the Empress Dowager, who is anti-foreign, and the Emperor, who is pro-foreign. Still a further consideration is the Russian sympathies entertained by the Empress Dowager as against the British sympathy held by the Emperor. Thus far, however, there has been no questioning of the credentials on any of the personal grounds mentioned, although they are forcible in shaping the action of the several powers.

Although the exact whereabouts of Li Hung Chang continue to be in doubt, it is understood by diplomatic officials that he is now in continuous communication with the imperial household, and thus is enabled to convey to them the prospect of a return to the Chinese capital. The expected return of Prince Ching to Pekin is said to be a result of this communication between Earl Li and the Imperial family, and to be the initial move of responsible authorities toward the capital. There is reason to believe that Earl Li is now in frequent telegraphic communication with European capitals, although Washington has not received a word from him since August 21, the date of the last appeal for peace. Some significance is attached to this as indicating that Earl Li, failing to get from Washington an acceptance of his overtures, turned to Europe, and more particularly to Russia.

It was stated today as an additional reason for American acceptance of Li Hung Chang that his confidential secretary and adviser is an American, Mr. Pethick, formerly of the American Consular Service at Tien Tsin. Mr. Pethick is known to have great influence with the Viceroy, and among the officials here he is regarded as a man of exceptional ability and scrupulous integrity.

The disposition to look for ulterior motives in Russia's plans is met by the statement in authoritative quarters that such suspicions show a lack of familiarity with Russia's traditional friendship with China. It is pointed out that the two countries have lived as neighbors since 1644, and that their relations have not been as traders, each pushing commercial enterprises into the territory of the other, but as border friends. It is stated that this brought about the agreement over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which, while beneficial to Russia, also helped China to develop the resources of Manchuria. In seeking concessions, also, it is said that Russia has never permitted her citizens to acquire rich railroad and mineral concessions and then to sell them in speculative markets. This unselfish and neighborly sentiment, it is maintained, is the chief motive for Russia's present course.

MUCH RECRIMINATION.

Accusations by Rescued and Rescuers.

TAKU, Aug. 28, via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—There is much recrimination between the foreigners in Pekin and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports, and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremities as the official dispatches represented. The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely. The besieged accuse the Generals of timidity and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much smaller army might have made the march and relieved them months sooner.

The looting at Pekin proceeds industriously and openly. Officers of every nation except the Americans ignore the repressive order, and all the allies ridicule the Americans for their abstension.

The Oregon at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The battleship Oregon arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, today. She eventually will return to the United States for the complete repair of the injuries sustained in her grounding, but will first go to China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31.—It is announced that the United States battle-ship Oregon and four German battle-ships have been ordered to Wu Sung.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT

EVERYTHING AVAILABLE PRESSED INTO SERVICE.

More Details of the March of the Pekin Relief Column—Americans at a Disadvantage.

PEKIN, Aug. 14, by Post via Tien Tsin.—One disadvantage that the Americans had during the hard march to the relief of Pekin was that their transportation wagons were late in arriving. The Ninth Infantry possessed the only outfit which reached Tien Tsin up to the time of starting. The supplies were divided among the soldiers of the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry Regiments and the battery. The Americans, with haversacks, blankets and tent rolls, started under the heaviest loads, but they soon stripped to fighting trim, preferring to forego their blankets rather than to sweat under them. During the last two nights of the march they slept tired and worn out in the rain, without shelter or cover.

One night the wagon train lost the road and passed the American camp. The drivers plodded along four miles in the darkness and rain. They might have driven into the Chinese camp, but fortunately the Russians stopped them just in time.

The Americans often bivouacked supperless and breakfastless, and toward the end the officers kept the men at work only by appealing to their National pride.

"Don't let the Britishers beat you. Don't let the Russians get ahead," they urged constantly.

The Army transport when it reached Pekin was an unique spectacle. Miles of animals, vehicles and coolies trailed behind. Everything imaginable on wheels, from farm wagons to fashionable equipages was impressed, and every horse, mule and Chinaman in the path was commandeered. The Japanese had cows bearing packs and the Russians had camels. Chinamen pulled the carts and staggered under heavy packs, the soldiers cursing and beating them. Several dropped dead. Two hundred red junks and scows, bearing munitions, were towed up the river by coolies. Had the Chinese taken the offensive, most of the transportation might easily have been captured and cut to pieces by small flanking parties.

After it was apparent that the enemy was demoralized, the Generals trusted the transport to luck and bent their efforts toward getting ahead. Only such an emergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were imposed upon the troops.

COMING ENGLISH ELECTION.

Has Much Influence on Britain's China Policy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Nothing is known here of the note of the United States to the powers; but this is not surprising, as the Foreign Office at present is a mere forwarding agency to transmit documents to Lord Salisbury at his place of retirement on the Franco-German frontier. If a formal communication of the purport suggested by the Washington dispatches was received in Downing street yesterday, no action of any kind could be taken on it till the text had been dispatched to the Prime Minister and considered by him.

Mr. Broderick's references to the Chinese question in his speech of Wednesday have made some impression chiefly because the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs is one of the very few Ministers who is not now on a holiday and also because he is believed to share Lord Salisbury's confidence. Mr. Broderick's words, however, were extremely vague and only repeated that Great Britain is not inclined to be forced into accepting the large responsibilities in China, while, at the same time, Her Majesty's Government is determined to defend British interests. Not much can be made out of this, though no doubt it accurately reflects the noncommittal attitude of the British Cabinet.

It must be remembered that Mr. Broderick's speech was primarily intended for electioneering purposes. He stated almost in so many words that the Government will, if it can get a reasonable opportunity, dissolve Parliament and appeal to the constituencies in the course of the Autumn. With that prospect before them and with the whole of their South African War policy to defend, the Ministers are not anxious for the electors to imagine that there may be a long, difficult and costly task before the country in Eastern Asia as well as in South Africa.

For this reason English diplomacy, even if busy just now, tends to be unusually unobtrusive and all appearance of undue activity and aggressiveness will be avoided, if possible, for fear of frightening the electors, who have had quite as much in the way of imperialism and a spirited foreign policy for the last few months as they care for.

At the same time the grave character of the Chinese outlook is not at all minimized by well-informed persons here, official and unofficial, and it is recognized that Great Britain may have to arrive at a most important decision at an early date. It is believed the War Office has already made preparations for keeping the two Indian armies and nearly a brigade of English troops in the far East all Winter and that if the South African War comes to a close this Autumn, a number of regiments which were intended to come home will be shipped off to the far East. It does not follow that the British Government contemplates further military operations in China, but it feels that it must be prepared for eventualities.

One of the most disquieting circumstances for British statesmen is the manner in which the naval strength of some of the Continental powers in Chinese waters is being increased. The German battle-ship squadron arrived at Hong Kong on Tuesday and leaves there for the north this week. Thus both Germany and Russia will have more than England, at any rate so far as battleships are concerned, off the North China Coast.

The rioting at Canton was not in itself very serious, and was easily suppressed by the Governor's soldiers, but it is sympathetic of the unrest which is beginning to spread over Southern China. Canton is headquarters of the reforming and anti-Tartar movement, and the feeling against the dynasty, not only because its members are Manchurians, but because they are Northerners, seems to be growing in intensity.

A MESSAGE FROM ANDREE

S. A. ANDREE.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—Captain Grendahl telegraphs the following message here from Skjervoe, Norway:

"Andree's buoy No. 4 has been found here, and contains the following:

"'July 11, 10 P. M., Greenwich.—Our voyage gone well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 meters. Original direction north, 10 degrees east; compass undeviation. Later north, 4 degrees east; compass undeviation. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits. ANDREE, STRINBERG, FRENKEL, FRENKEL.

"'Above the clouds, fine, 7:45 Greenwich mean time.'"

(Professor Andree began his balloon voyage to the pole at 2:35 P. M., July 11, 1897, starting from Dane's Island, on the west coast of Spitzbergen, in latitude 80 north, longitude 10 east.)

DEPREDATIONS OF BOXERS.

Religious Fanatics Now on Bad Terms With Chinese Soldiers.

TAKU, Aug. 28, via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—An intercepted letter, written by the Viceroy at Pao Ting Fu, who commanded at Tien Tsin during the fighting there, complains that the Boxers are overrunning the country southwest of Tien Tsin, particularly the cities on the Grand Canal, despising the officials who at first countenanced them, and looting and killing the enemies of their organization and fighting the Imperial troops. The gates of Pao Ting Fu are kept closed, and the people inside are suffering, the Boxers practically besieging the place.

The Viceroy reports that the Taotai of the City of Tsang Chow, on the Canal, invited 2000 Boxers to a feast, and that while the Boxers were eating and their weapons were stacked, the imperial soldiers, by his orders, fell upon them and slaughtered all of them.

Missionary Green, of the China Inland Mission, his sister, wife and their two children, who were for some time held as prisoners by the Boxers at Hsing Nan Sien, near Pao Ting Fu, were well treated. A company of Chinese Catholics have held a town near Pao Ting Fu for three months against the Boxers and imperial troops. The officials have offered large sums for their capture.

Guarding the Imperial City.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 31.—General Yamaguchi, commanding the Japanese troops in China, reports that at a meeting of foreign Ministers and Commanders, it has been decided to maintain guards at the imperial city, entrusting the south gates to the Americans, while the Japanese hold three others.

It was also decided to commemorate the occupation of Pekin by a march of the allied troops through the imperial city, August 28. Many of the eunuchs' guards have left the palace and have surrendered themselves. The inmates of the palace have been assured that they will be treated with every consideration.

Five companies of troops from the Japanese garrison at Tapish, Island of Formosa, started Tuesday for Amoy.

Captured Imperial Summer Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—General Linevitch, commanding the Russian troops at the Chinese Capital, reports from Pekin, under date of August 20, that the Russian detachment on the previous day captured, without loss, the Imperial Summer palace. The Russian artillerymen have also unearthed at Pekin 30 cannon and many rifles. A large quantity of silver was found at the Tsung li Yamun.

German Troops Embark for China.

COLOGNE, Aug. 31.—The embarkation of the German East Asia Army Brigade began today. Over 7000 men will be transported. The work must be accomplished within eight days. The vessels of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines are doing the transporting. Vast quantities of supplies and war materials will also be forwarded.

Canadian Pacific Conductors.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 31.—There may be serious trouble with Canadian Pacific conductors. Two conductors on the Southwestern branch, who refused to give up their equipments when requested by officials, have been suspended. Other conductors are indignant and say they will stand by those suspended.

PEASANTS BEGIN WAR

FIGHT ON THE BORDER BETWEEN BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA.

First Clash in the Trouble Between the Two Governments—Other Foreign News.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—As a result of the tension between the Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments, due to the demand of the former for the suppression of the Macedonia revolutionary committee, a frontier conflict took place yesterday between Roumanian and Bulgarian peasants at Verciorova. Two Bulgarians were killed and many of both parties were wounded.

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Eleven Cases and One Suspect Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following cablegram was today received by the Marine Hospital Service:

Glasgow, Aug. 31.—The local Board of Health declares Glasgow infected with plague. Eleven cases and one suspicious case in the hospital today.

"THOMAS."

This afternoon, at the direction of the President, Dr. Thomas was detailed to serve in the office of the United States Consul at Glasgow, and to insist on the enforcement of the regulations of this Government, so far as they affect outgoing passengers and traffic to our ports.

GLASGOW, Aug. 31.—Past Assistant Surgeon A. R. Thomas, of the United States Marine Service, who is now in the city, will investigate the bubonic plague here and take the necessary precautions in regard to outward-bound vessels. There has been no increase in the number of cases of plague in this city and no undue alarm as to the spread of the disease is felt.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The port authorities of Liverpool, Southampton and elsewhere have ordered the strictest inspection of vessels from the Clyde, and prices of iron have hardened in expectation that Spain will immediately enforce a quarantine against Glasgow, which would seriously interfere with the Scotch steelmakers, by delaying the receipts of iron ore.

No Fear of It Spreading.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Health Officer Doty tonight said:

"The danger from bubonic plague is very much overestimated in the case of cities where sanitary regulations are studied, cleanliness is enforced and the conditions are good. We have no right to argue what it would do in an enlightened city like Glasgow, where the civil authorities have shown their power. Although the disease is due to a specific organism that is always present in the disease and thrives under filth, it could not thrive where careful inspection, thorough cleanliness and disinfection is forced. This was shown when the disease appeared at Lisbon, Oporto, Alexandria, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco and Honolulu. In not one instance has it spread to any extent. It never went beyond certain limits in these cities. I do not think there is any reason to doubt that the Glasgow authorities will get rid of it in a very short time."

NO BOERS VISIBLE.

Roberts' Operations Scattered the Dutch Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, August 29, reports to the War Office as follows:

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Watervalhoven and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town.

"French's column reached Doornhoek, overlooking Watervalonder, with slight opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcone's Horse, is further near Nooit Gadacht. We have occupied Watervalhoven and Watervaldon. Buller reports that Nooit Gadacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a stream up the line toward Watervaldonder. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commandoes left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as fas as Watervalonder, except for a small bridge near the station, which has been destroyed."

The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"Belfast, Aug. 31.—About 1800 British prisoners, released at Nooit Gedacht, have reached French and Pole-Carew. They are badly clothed and some are said to be half-starved. Ambulances are out picking up many of the sick and weakly ones. The captured officers are reported to have been taken to Barberton. Some of them escaped, including the Earl of Leitrum and Viscount Ennismore. The prisoners report that Kruger, Steyn, Botha, Lucas Meyer and Schalkburger left Nooit Gedacht August 29 for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering."

HOW OLIVIER WAS CAUGHT.

The Clever Work of a Few Queenstown Volunteers.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Queenstown dispatch yesterday describes the dramatic capture of General Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg. Eight Queenstown volunteers sortied from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed and behind the Boer position. As the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were stuck up one by one and put in charge of a couple of men out of sight until the colonials had captured 28, including General Olivier and his three sons. As 200 Boers were following behind in fairly close order the colonials then began hard volley firing with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others, who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

Not an Opportune Time.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 31.—The Board of Trade has been notified that a deputation of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire waited upon Lord Salisbury and presented a desire that the British Government should appoint a royal commission to consider the possibility of increasing and strengthening the trade relationships between the different parts of the empire; also that a conference be called to consider a proposal for the consolidation of the various parts of the empire by permitting the colonies to contribute toward the naval and military defense of Her Majesty's dominion. To these proposals Lord Salisbury replied that he did not think the present an opportune time to discuss the subject.

Welsh Coalminers' Strike.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 31.—A meeting of the strikers at Cardiff today confirmed the action of their committee in agreeing to a resumption of work, the company having acceded to the demands of the strikers. About 50,000 colliers went to work this morning.

Lord Farnham Not Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The announcement of the death of Lord Farnham made here yesterday was erroneous.

Czar Decorates Loubet.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—President Loubet has been accorded the Russian Order of St. Andrew, which, together with an autograph letter from Emperor Nicholas, will be presented to him next Monday at Rambouilt by the Russian Ambassador.

IN AMERICAN SAMOA.

Commander Tilley Reports Conditions Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received an interesting letter from Commander B. F. Tilley, commanding the United States Naval Station at Tutuila, describing the promising conditions in the American section of the Samoan Islands, and recounting the impressive ceremonies attending the unveiling of a monument to the American and English dead who fell in the shore engagement there in July, 1899. Of the conditions, Commander Tilley says:

"I am glad to report that everything connected with the new government is progressing in a most satisfactory manner in all the islands. The natives show much interest in the new methods of government, and they are striving to learn and to comply with my wishes. The general condition of the people could not be more satisfactory. They are quiet everywhere, and are improving their roads, cleaning up their villages and their surroundings, and planting their gardens and plantations. Prosperity for the islands seems fully assured.

"The enrollment of a force of Samoans for service in the islands has done away with necessity of having an armed force of our own on shore, and will win the natives to loyalty and allegiance to the government of the United States. During the past month I have visited all parts of the islands and have found everything in a very satisfactory state."

Regarding the monument in question, Commander Tilley says the unveiling took place at Mulinuu in Apia, on July 28. The officers and men of the Philadelphia contributed liberally for the expense of purchasing the memorial stone, and officers and men of several British ships likewise contributed. The stone, which is large and imposing, weighing 22 tons, was obtained at Sydney. It was brought to Apia by H. M. S. Pyllades, Commander Tupper, and put in place by the officers and men of that ship.

The monument is situated in a lot not far from the ocean, commanding a beautiful view. The land has been given in fee to the British and United States Governments. A handsome iron fence, with stone foundation, surrounds the plot. It is a part of the conditions of the deed that the German Government shall cause the prospect to be kept open to the sea. No building of any kind shall be erected between the lot and the ocean. The land is given in lieu of ground where the bodies of the men were originally interred. Commander Tilley has sanctioned the disinterment of the bodies of our men, and similar action was taken by Commander Tupper. The lot is situated not far from the dwelling-house of the Governor.

Commanders Tilley and Tupper had requested Governor Solf, representing the German Government, to unveil the monument. The Governor made a short address, then drew aside the American and English flags disclosing the memorial stone to view. The Governor and others had brought numerous wreaths of flowers and placed them on the monument. Among these wreaths was one from Mataafa, with a short note. Commander Tilley says:

"I feel confident that it will be gratifying to the Department and to all the friends of the officers and men to whom this memorial is erected to know that everything possible has been done to show respect to their memory. The ceremony was attended by all the German officers in uniform, and by nearly every resident of Apia."

In his address before the unveiling, Governor Solf gave assurances for his government that the memorial would be guarded and cared for perpetually.

The names of Lansdale and Monaghan head the list of the American dead; those of Freeman and Long of the British, and the simple inscription, "Killed in action, April, 1899," tells the story of their patriotic devotion to duty.

CIVIC FEDERATION.

Big Subjects to Be Discussed at the Chicago Meeting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The meeting that is being arranged by the National Civic Federation for the week begining September 24, at which will be discussed "Imperialism," "Money" and "Trusts," promises to be an important contribution to the general interest of the coming campaign. Instead of a conference it will practically be a joint discussion. The following are among those invited to participate, a majority having already accepted: On the Administration side of the subject "Our New Possessions and Their Problems," Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University and late president of the Philippine Commission; John Barrett, William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Samuel B. Donnelly, ex-president International Typographical Union, and Senator J. C. Spooner.

Those opposed to the Administration policy include Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran, Charles A. Towne, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Edwin Burritt Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the National Anti-Imperial League.

Two days will be devoted to the discussion of the money question, the invited speakers being for the one side ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, ex-Controller James H. Eckles, Marriott Brosius, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency; Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the Indianapolis Sound Money Conference; William C. Cornwall, ex-president of the National Bankers' Association; Edward Rosewater of Omaha; and for the other side A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic League; Governor Charles Thomas, of Colorado; Henry F. Bartine, of Montana; George Fred Williams, of Boston; Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, and Charles S. Hartman, of Montana.

WYOMING TRAIN ROBBERY.

No Money Belonging to the Government Was Stolen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Government has lost no funds through the reported hold-up on the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming. At least, careful inquiry at the War Department shows that no funds were in transit to the troops in Manila, nor were any of the staff bureaus at the War Department sending any money on that train to the Philippines or to China.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—E. Eggleston, president of the Pacific Express Company, is out of the city and could not be seen in respect to the robbery of an express car of that company on the Union Pacific in Wyoming Wednesday night. Mr. Hartson, his secretary, stated that the general superintendent had reported to headquarters that the robbers obtained less than $100.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., says reports received from the trail of the Union Pacific train robbers tonight state that the posses have surrounded the bandits in the mountains near the Colorado-Wyoming state line at a place known as the "Haystacks," and that the desperadoes cannot escape.

Paris Award.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—James W. Fuller, Portland Hotel, Portland, Or.—Log Cabin maple syrup receives medal and first prize at Paris Exposition over all competitors. TOWLE SYRUP CO.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN

DEMOCRATS MAKING PREPARATIONS TO OPEN IT.

Bryan Starts on Another Speechmaking Tour—Nevada Republican State Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Tonight, ex-Governor W. J. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee which will have charge of the Eastern campaign, after a conference with several of his colleagues, including Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, Democratic leader in the National House of Representatives, and Hon. Daniel J. Campau, National committeeman of Michigan, announced that no decision had been reached as yet concerning headquarters. He explained that several of the members of the committee had not reached the city, and it might be several days before the selection could be announced. According to Mr. Stone it is not the intention to locate large and expensive headquarters in New York, but moderate-sized rooms, suitable for the distribution of literature and the arranging of campaign speakers. Mr. Stone added that only preliminary plans for the opening of the campaign in the East had been considered at the conference tonight.

BRYAN'S NEXT TOUR.

Started for South Bend, Ind., Where He Speaks Tonight.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—Mr. Bryan left at 6 o'clock tonight over the Burlington for Chicago, on his way to South Bend, Ind., where he will speak tomorrow evening. No members of his family accompanied him, and only a few friends were at the station to bid him good-bye. Mr. Bryan is in good voice, and his health is excellent.

Mr. Bryan announced this afternoon that he would deliver a speech in opposition to the trusts before the Traveling Men's Association at St. Louis September 15. He will prepare the speech in advance and will make a careful presentation of his opposition to combinations in restraint of trade.

Where Bryan Will Speak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Bryan is scheduled to arrive here at 8:30 tomorrow morning, and at noon he will leave for South Bend. Between Chicago and South Bend several five-minute speeches will be made. After the South Bend engagement Bryan will return to Chicago, reaching here Sunday morning, and on Monday afternoon he will speak at the Labor day meeting here. On Monday night Colonel Bryan will leave for Cumberland, Md., to fill an engagement Tuesday night, speaking in conjunction with Senator Wellington. Mr. Bryan will make a few speeches in West Virginia and will then return West and speak in Milwaukee on September 8. Mr. Bryan will speak at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 12th, and at Columbus, O., on the following afternoon, whence he will go to St. Louis.

NEVADA REPUBLICANS.

Ticket Nominated by the State Convention.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Aug. 31.—The Republican state convention closed its session at midnight last night. E. S. Arrington, of Elko, was nominated for Congressman; Trenmor Coffin for Supreme Judge; Simon Bray, of Austin; D. D. Lyman, of Reno, and Enoch Strother, of Virginia City, for Presidential electors; George Turritin, of Reno, and Mark Averill, of Virginia City, for University Regents.

The platform congratulates Republicans on the bright outlook for success in November; endorses the Administration of McKinley; protests against the surrender of the Philippines; favors protection, tariff, storage reservoirs, the largest use of silver as a money metal compatible with the best interests of our Government; condemns the existence of all combinations of capital known as trusts, denounces disfranchisement of negroes; opposes the lottery amendment and demands the repeal of the prize-fight law.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 31.—The Senate met with a bare quorum today, and immediately adjourned until Tuesday morning. The House will meet tomorrow, but it is understood the Speaker will not appoint the special committee created to consider all election bills until the Senate passes a similar resolution.

Nominated for Congress.

Tenth Illinois District—L. B. DeForrest, Democrat.

Ninth Iowa District—S. B. Wadsworth, Democrat.

Yellow Fever in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Ignacio Garcia, aged 23, a steerage passenger on the Leon XIII, which arrived this morning from Havana, was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment and observation. Dr. Doty, health officer of the port, says Garcia shows symptoms indicating yellow fever. The steamer and 124 passengers are held at quarantine for disinfection and to serve out the remainder of the quarantine period of five days. Nine immune passengers were permitted to land.

Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well today you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water