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TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1900.

TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT REPLIES TO THE EMPEROR'S APPEAL

Text of the Message as Received at Washington.

THE TERMS PROPOSED

Conditions on Which the Good Offices of the United States Were Promised—First, Diplomats Must Be Put Immediately in Free Communication with Their Governments—Second, All Danger to Their Lives and Liberties Must Be Removed—Third, Chinese Government Must Co-operate with the Allies to Restore Order—The American Government Is Playing a Waiting Game—Casualties at Tien Tsin.

Washington, July 24.—The following correspondence between the president of the United States and the emperor of China was made public by the state department today:

Translation of a cable message received by Minister Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Tait of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900:

I have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shandong), dated 23d day of this month (July 19), who, having received from the emperor a letter (at Peking) a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the president of the United States, has instructed me to transmit to you with the highest respect and cordiality the following message:

"The emperor of China to His Excellency the President of the United States, greeting: 'China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion of distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of anti-foreign sentiment among the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the imperial government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been a cessation of friendly relations with the United States. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. 'We have just received a telegraphic message from our emperor, Wu Ting Fang, who is highly gratified to see that the United States government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in bringing about a settlement of China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to your excellency in all sincerity and with the hope that your excellency will decide measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.'"

"Kwang Hsu, 56 year, 6th moon, 23d (July 19, 1900).
I have, therefore, my duty to transmit the above, with the request that your excellency in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to his high destination and favor me with a reply."
Yu Jien-Yuen (Taitai at Shanghai).
Kwang Hsu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

The President's Reply.

This cablegram was at once communicated to the president at Canton and the following is his reply:

The president of the United States to the Emperor of China, greeting: 'I have received your majesty's message of July 19, and am glad to know that your majesty recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger and the lives and property of the Americans, who were subjected in China to the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purpose is publicly declared by all the powers which have landed military forces in your majesty's empire.'

I am to infer from your majesty's letter that the Chinese government disapproved the massacre of Chinese, who have murdered the missionaries of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, and who now hold hostages in Peking the foreign diplomats, who will survive, have not only not received any favorable recognition from your majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be the case, I must solemnly urge your majesty's government to give positive assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition.

To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

The Casualties at Tien Tsin Very Heavy.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)
Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 14, via Chefoo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment, United States Infantry, entered the fight at Tien Tsin July 14. An incomplete list of casualties shows 18 killed, 75 wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and 18 wounded.

IN WAITING ATTITUDE.

State Department's Course in the Chinese Affair.

Washington, July 24.—The state department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation and the correspondence given publicity today makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government. It is to accept or reject our terms at once and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Peking and the welfare of the legation.

The chances for successful mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause that must be acceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest, she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life or property at Peking. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task, provided its conditions are met. If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the imperial government of China, the United States government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its proper interests to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

At least one of the greatest of the powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold-blooded and without regard to sentiment or any more than the material considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop out of the league at Tien Tsin and conduct a campaign on its own account against Peking and it is even suspected that this power is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital.

Resistance Advised.

One fact regarded as very beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with what remains of the imperial government at Peking, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government is continuing to maintain its international advance upon Peking.

The state department and the Chinese legation substantially agree in the estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the Chinese answer to the appeal of the Chinese government. According to the best information here, urgent messages are being transmitted between Peking and Shanghai by the flying express, mentioned in Consul Fowler's cablegram a few days ago. This, according to the Chinese, is a relay system of mounted messengers, similar to the old pony express across the plains, and is used when the wire communication is interrupted. The relay riders make about 200 miles a day. It is four hundred miles from Shanghai to Peking, and this means that the flying express is in operation, and the speed made in forwarding and returning the Conger message. Assuming from Sheng's dispatch that a movement was on foot on the 18th to get the foreign ministers started from Peking to Tien Tsin under escort of imperial troops, the state department would not be surprised to get definite news of them from the headquarters of the allies in a short time. The distance from Tien Tsin to Peking is seventy-five miles, and at this season the trip is usually made by road from Peking to Tongchow, a point on the Peking-Ho, twelve miles below the capital, and the remainder of the way by boat. This trip now would take four days, supposing the escort of imperial troops met with no resistance from the insurgents. If the move from Peking is made within two days after Sheng's information was received, it would be possible that the legation and their escort are now in touch with the headquarters of the allies, always supposing that nothing serious happened to the party on the road.

GOMPERS AT ST. LOUIS.

Claims to Have Learned Who Was Fault for Renewal of Car Strike.
St. Louis, July 24.—Samuel Gompers, president, and James O'Connell, vice president, of the American Federation of Labor, held a conference with local labor leaders today in an effort to fix the responsibility for the breaking of the agreement of July 2, which led to the second street railway strike declaration. Mr. Gompers said today that having learned who is at fault, he will exhaust every resource to bring about a settlement.

DUNGWORTH'S SUICIDE.

Fired Three Bullets Before Becoming Unconscious.
Chester, Pa., July 24.—Frank Dungenworth, a machinist, shot and killed himself today while standing in the presence of a dozen people, firing three shots, one of which entered his body, another the right cheek and the third passed the forehead and entered the brain.

REGIMENTS FROM CUBA.

Will Recruit for Service in the Far East.
New York, July 24.—The United States transport Solgwick arrived today from Matanzas and Cienfuegos, Cuba, with twenty-two officers and 558 men of the Second United States Infantry on the way to Port Thomas, Ky., where the regiment will recruit for the service in the far East.

TRAGEDY OF A BARN FIRE.

Boy Burned to Death and Mother and Brother Fatally Injured.
Barnesville, O., July 24.—The 7-year-old son of William Smith, a farmer, was found burned to death and Mrs. Smith and a 6-year-old son fatally burned, in a barn fire today. The boys were playing with matches in the hay loft when the hay ignited. Mrs. Smith was burned in trying to rescue the boys.

Peace in Venezuela.

Caracas, July 23.—President Castro has officially proclaimed the reestablishment of peace throughout the republic of Venezuela. All political prisoners have been set free. The outcome has been received with great enthusiasm in Caracas.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

New York, July 24.—James R. English, for many years the Republican leader in Union county, N. J., and a leader of the bar of the state, died tonight at his home in Elizabeth, of paralysis.

Embassador Draper Resigns.

Worcester, Mass., July 24.—The Gazette has a special from its Milford correspondent announcing that General W. F. Draper, of Milford, has sent to Washington his letter of resignation as ambassador of the United States at Fair. The announcement is declared authoritative and General Draper's resignation is said to be final. The reason given is necessity of attention to his private business.

AWFUL CONDITION AT CAPE NOME

THE GOLD BELT A BREEDING PLACE FOR PESTILENCE.

Surgeon General Sternberg Receives Report from Surgeon R. G. Ebert of the Army, Giving Details of the Distressing State of Affairs in the Gold Fields—A Population of 20,000 Living in Tents and Without Sanitary Regulations.

Washington, July 24.—Surgeon General Sternberg received a report today from Surgeon R. G. Ebert of the army, dated Nome Harbor, Alaska, June 29, which gives the details of the conditions existing at that place. He says that within two or three weeks the population has increased from 2,700 to 20,000, with tents and buildings irregularly located along the beach. The sanitary conditions were very crude in the first place, and with the influx of the new population have become much worse. He describes a horrible condition existing, as there is no method of cleaning up the town and no provisions for the destruction of accumulations of garbage and filth. Upon the recommendation of the surgeon, General Randall has issued a circular order directing the construction of drains, the destruction of garbage, and the removal of filth, but as there is no revenue, except voluntary contributions, it is hard to get anything done. Common laborers receive a dollar an hour, mechanics \$1.50 an hour and teams \$10 an hour. Owing to these high prices it is almost impossible to carry out the orders of General Randall. All of the commissioners, except one, have resigned or ceased to act. The thirst for gold existing among the people who have gone to Nome City outweighs everything else, and no attention is paid to sanitary conditions. Water is very bad, and costs from seven to ten cents per gallon.

"There is no truth-telling in this country," says Dr. Ebert, and he has been unable to get any definite information. Reports of the cases of enteric fever vary from 175 to 700. There have been thirteen cases of smallpox and one death. Measles have also broken out. A pest house, in a tent has been established by Captain Jarvis, of the revenue cutter Service, Smallport, according to the report, was introduced by the steamer Oregon and Ohio.

DISPUTE TERMINATED.

Exhibition of Military, Civil and Religious Pomp.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 24.—Amid great military, civil and religious pomp, the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican government engineers and General E. P. Alexander, of South Carolina, arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, appointed by President Cleveland, signed today in congress hall in the presence of a large and distinguished company, the maps delimiting the boundary recently agreed upon.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Solution of the Death of Mrs. Marchand and Her Daughter.
Philadelphia, July 24.—An investigation by the police of the death last night of Mrs. Charles Marchand and her 6-year-old daughter proved conclusively that the woman gave the child carbolic acid and then committed suicide. The husband, who was taken was released today.

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EPISCOPAL MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.



REV. NGOL GI LANG, Hai-Tung District. REV. M. C. WILCOX, American Vicar of Both Districts. REV. HUIUNG PAN SENG, Holo-Chiang District.

BRYAN TO VISIT CHICAGO.

Will Be in Attendance at National Encampment of G. A. R.

Chicago, July 24.—William J. Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army in this city next month. General John C. Black, chairman of the committee on invitation, received Mr. Bryan's formal acceptance today, settling a question over which there has been considerable controversy. Colonel Bryan, in his letter to General Black, says:

"When I wrote you on June 28 the convention had not been held, and I did not think it wise to make any promises until the convention was over and I had a chance to consult the committee in regard to the date of notification. I am now in a position to accept the invitation and take pleasure in doing so, although it is still impossible for me to fix the exact date on account of the uncertainty of my whereabouts just before and after the encampment. It is necessary to know the day at once, I would suggest August 20. That would seem nearer harmonizing with a subsequent date which I have in contemplation."

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FAVOR ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

A NEW SOCIETY FORMED IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is Composed of Men Powerful in the Financial and Political World. Object of the Society Is to Be Bringing Into Close Relations the People of the United States and Great Britain.

Philadelphia, July 24.—In the belief that an alliance with Great Britain would be an excellent thing for the United States, a society has been formed in Philadelphia composed of many men powerful in the financial and political world, who pledge themselves to work for such an alliance. The first meeting of this organization, which is known as the Trans-Atlantic Society of America, was held about one week ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but today the plans of the organization became known as follows: C. Stuart Patterson, president; Theodore C. Search and John H. Converse, vice-presidents; Alfred R. Witzan, treasurer; Theodore C. Knauft, secretary. The board of governing consists of William D. Winsor, William P. Hennessy, Charles C. Harrison, the Rev. Thomas F. Fuller, Edward H. Coates, the Rev. J. L. Levy, Alexander Van Kenseborgh, John Thomson, Alva E. Johnson, Fred Turnbull, Greenville E. Freyer, Joseph G. Rosemarten, Henry R. Edmunds and William H. Lucas. Mr. Patterson is one of the most prominent financiers in this city. Mr. Search, one of the vice-presidents, is the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Mr. Converse, the other vice-president, is the president of the firm operating the Baldwin Locomotive works.

In the application to the court the object of the society is stated to be bringing into closer relations the people of the United States and Great Britain by a general strengthening of the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two countries. This is to be done "by tendering hospitality and manifesting friendship toward British subjects who may be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia, and by collecting, preserving and disseminating information tending to educate public opinion in this direction." The society is similar to one formed in England, known as the Atlantic union. Any native-born or naturalized American man or woman over twenty-one years of age is eligible for membership in the society formed today. The annual dues are five dollars.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED.

Several Adults Injured by Explosion of a Steam Boiler.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Through the explosion here today of a steam tube connecting with the boiler in the steamer yacht Trinity, owned and commanded by Fred T. Spink, of Scrba, Oswego county, three young children lost their lives, one more was frightfully scalded and three other people were more or less burned.

The dead are: Eva Spink 9 years old; Gladys Spink, 7 years old; Fern Spink, 2 years old.

The wounded: Captain Fred Spink and wife and Mrs. Jay Felsky, Herald Spink, aged 4, was frightfully burned all over the body and will die.

Trinity was about to pass through a lock near the city limits when the accident happened. Without the slightest warning a fue in the upper row of boiler tubes loosened and the scalding steam forced open the door of the fire box and carrying hot coal ashes and acids with it, flew all over the passengers.

RACES AT ERIE.

Erie, July 24.—First day of the Erie meet of the Lake Erie Trotting association. Track slow, weather rainy and attendance small. Summary: 2:35 pace, purse \$100—Marion Liddy, won; Vahle B, second; Pure Gold, third. Time, 2:34; 2:34; 2:34.

2:10 trot, purse \$100—Milled Samuels, won; Green Wilson, second; Billy G, third. Time—2:09; 2:09; 2:09.

2:17 pace, purse \$400—Cartilage Girl, won; Sweet Fern, second; Bang B, third. Time—2:06; 2:06; 2:06.

Some Reforms for Cuba.

New York, July 24.—Governor General Wood, of Cuba, who has just returned from Havana, has been to Clinton, to consult with President McKinley in connection with important matters of interest to residents of the island. He will return to Havana in a few days and inaugurate a few reforms that are much needed there, but declines to state just what changes are to be made.

Grain Elevator Destroyed.

Buffalo, July 24.—Fire tonight destroyed the Eastern elevator which is situated on the island opposite the foot of Washington street. The elevator and its contents were valued at \$750,000 and are a total loss. The cause of the fire was not learned. The elevator was owned by the American Lined Oil company who came into possession of the building only a few weeks ago.

Orangemen Meet.

New York, July 24.—A public meeting of the Orangemen of Greater New York on the occasion of the visit of the imperial grand council of the world and the supreme grand lodge of the United States in this city, was held tonight in Lyric hall.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today.

LOCAL RAINS.

- 1 General—China's Appeal and Uncle Sam's Reply.
- 2 England's Shepherd Unshaken. Society Formed Favoring Alliance with England. Pestilence at Cape Nome.
- 3 General—The Tribune's Education Contest. Financial and Commercial.
- 4 Local—Electric Lineman Falls from a Pole and Is Killed. Court Proceedings.
- 5 Editorial.
- 6 Local—Mine Workers Favor a Strike. Railroad Companies Rounding Up Brass Tiles.
- 7 Round About the County.
- 8 Local—Live News of the Industrial World.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POWERS CASE

Editor McDonald, of Frankfort, Gives Testimony Bearing Upon the Plot to Kill Goebel—Records and Telegrams to Be Produced.

Georgetown, July 24.—In the Powers case today the prosecuting attorney was granted a writ against managers of both telegraph offices at Frankfort, requiring them to bring into court all cipher telegrams sent through their offices between December 24, 1899, and February 5, 1900. Writs were also granted against both the secretary of state and the adjutant general, requiring them to bring the executive journal and other records.

Editor McDonald, of Frankfort, testified that on January 29, a few minutes prior to the shooting, he saw W. H. Culton and another, whom he thought was State Inspector Lester, standing at the point where Goebel fell shortly afterwards. On Saturday prior to the assassination witness saw a man run down the stairs from the executive hall and call to a crowd of mountaineers: "Go get your gun, it's time for the shooting to begin." Representative Berry (Rep.) had just been unseated. Witness did not know the man.

E. P. Thompson, Jr., was standing on the street, directly opposite the executive building, when the shot was fired and saw Goebel fall. The shots sounded as if they were fired from the executive building, or between the executive and legislative buildings.

Frank Hooney, a Frankfort merchant, whose store is on Broadway, opposite the state house, said he heard the shots, and ran to his front door and saw Goebel's body on the pavement. No one was near. He did not see either Jack Chinn or Eph Lillard.

R. H. Berryman, of Frankfort, was the last witness at the morning session. His direct testimony did not elicit anything new.

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LONDON STILL IS SKEPTICAL

Will Not Entertain Hope That White Men in Peking Are Alive

DEMANDS FOR PROOF

Salisbury Must Have Direct Communication with the British Minister Before He Will Believe That the Foreigners Are Safe—All Military Operations in the Flowery Kingdom Will Close with the Delivery of the Peking Prisoners.

London, July 24.—The Chinese minister, Chih Yen Lo Feng Luh, had a long interview with Lord Salisbury this afternoon. The general situation was discussed and the Chinese minister reiterated his belief that the British minister to China, Sir Claude MacDonald, and the other foreigners at Peking were safe. Lord Salisbury reiterated his demand for direct communication with the minister at Peking. To this request, the minister could only renew his protestations that it would be speedily accomplished, if feasible. He added no new facts to prove his assertions. The interview closed without result. Despite the Chinese minister's statements and despite Sir MacDonald's letter of July 4, a strong impression continues to prevail at the foreign office that the ministers at Peking were massacred July 6. The Associated Press correspondent is informed that not one scintilla of evidence is yet in the possession of the foreign office leading them to disbelieve the reports of the murders. Sir Claude MacDonald's letter with its account of severe fighting in progress merely confirms the government's forebodings. William Pritchard Morgan, member of parliament for Morristhry, whose knowledge of incidents in China are extensive, informed the Associated Press correspondent today that he was positive from cables from his agents, that the members of the legations were alive July 8. When the foreign office was told this the rejoinder was made: "Mr. Morgan has submitted no reasons to convince us of the truth of his statement, however anxious we may be to believe it."

Consultations are in progress between the cabinet ministers and officials as to the course to be pursued should the ministers prove to be alive. The contingency of China holding them as hostages is uppermost in the minds of all although the Associated Press correspondent is officially informed that the Chinese diplomats have not yet been taken captive.

Negotiations between the powers have brought out mutual assurances that the military expeditions to China are for the sole purpose of relieving the legations, and that there is no intention to partition China. Hence, should China agree to release the ministers alive, no power will have a reason for continuing aggressive military operations except Germany, whose minister is undoubtedly dead, and even Germany, to quote a British official, "will have to forego the empire's most cherished ambition."

As for the other powers, it is emphatically stated that they have unanimously agreed that with the safe delivery of the ministers the aggressive campaign will end. All rumors of an international agreement regarding the future of China subsequent to the return of the ministers are false. The agreement is purely negative and based upon the lines stated by Secretary Hay, of which the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire are essential features. Of the imperial edict proves true, the powers, while holding their forces in readiness to enforce demands, will accept pecuniary indemnity. No territorial propositions will be considered. In common with the other powers, Germany must through arbitration or otherwise, gauge the damages by the loss of life of her minister by a pecuniary standard. The same rule will apply as to the loss of other lives and destruction of property.