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## MURDERED BY CHINESE

### Fate of Baron Von Ketteder Known at Last.

## BOXERS BURN LEGATIONS

### American Minister's Residence Among Those Destroyed—Fears for the Safety of Congress and Other Ministers Received—State Officials Do Not Regard the Situation as a State of War—Two More Regiments to Be Sent to Taku.

Washington, July 2.—Official confirmation of the reported assassination of Baron Von Ketteder, the German minister to China, including the burning of the American legation, was received at the Navy Department this morning in the following cable dispatch from Admiral Kempff:

Chefoo, July 2.—Runner from Pekin reports legations are besieged; provisions nearly exhausted; situation desperate. German minister going to Tsung-Li-Tsun murdered by Chinese soldiers. American, Italian duty (2) legations burned. Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers inside, 20,000 outside Pekin; 3,000 reported bound Tien Tsin; still fighting at Tien Tsin. Communication Tien Tsin by railway and river insecure.

It is supposed that the word "duty" which is accompanied by an interrogation mark in the dispatch, was intended by the original to mean "Dutch." In the case of the news from Admiral Kempff, and that which came previously from Consul General Goodnow and other American official sources, the government is declared authoritatively, there is no change in its position that the United States and China are not at war. The information was furnished this morning on the very best authority that the question of calling an extra session of Congress to meet at Washington, in the event of a crisis, had never been considered and the president had not sent any word from Canton on that subject.

It is apparently the opinion of the government that the officials in Canton it is to be expressed as their opinion, that the outrages committed on the foreign representatives at Pekin are not endorsed by the Chinese government, but are the work of an insurrectionary force and of private Tsin, foreign of the help-apparent, whose anti-foreign ideas have never been concealed. The government's position is that if Tsin has revolted and is controlling the situation in Pekin, there is no ground for a declaration of war by the United States or any other foreign nation against China, Germany with her minister murdered not be excepted. In further explanation of the American policy, an illustration was given with reference to the condition which would be brought about in the relations between the United States and China if Minister Conger had been killed. It was said, "If the news of the death of the minister in Pekin, it was explained that if his death were due to violence at the hands of insurrectionists whose strength was as to render the Chinese government powerless to control the situation and protect the foreign ministers, war would probably be averted. This explanation applies also to the indignity done the government of the United States through the burning of its legation in Pekin.

The government accepts as true the statements that Baron Von Ketteder was killed and the Americans and other legations burned. The British government has been notified this morning that the American legation had been burned was the first news to that effect that has reached the government.

In response to the inquiries of Li Hung Chang and the viceroys of the Yangtze provinces, the Secretary of State has informed these Chinese officials by telegraph that the United States will commit no hostile act in the provinces controlled by the viceroys so long as the latter are able to maintain peace and protect foreigners.

The treaty signed by the viceroys and the foreign legations in their provinces, including the consul of the United States, providing for the safeguarding of the Chinese and foreign interests in the absence of communications with the central government at Pekin, has not been satisfied by this government, but the general proposition contained in it that foreign governments will send no troops to the provinces of the viceroys' signature of the treaty so long as they are able to maintain order and protect foreigners, has been accepted.

No message has been received here to confirm the report from Tokio that the Japanese government is sounding the powers as to an arrangement concerning the Chinese situation. It was said at the State Department today that these reports evidently referred to inquiries made by Japan several days ago as to whether there would be objection to her sending a large force of troops to the provinces of the viceroys. This government readily assented to the proposals and understands that all, or nearly all, the other powers have done likewise.

Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch from Admiral Kempff, Secretaries Hay, Root and Long held a long consultation. It was decided that with the legations burned and the members besieged, without provisions, it was necessary that Chinese troops, vigorous action should be taken by the powers.

Secretary Root was advised to forward instructions to General McArthur to prepare the Fourth and Eighteenth Infantry for immediate shipment to Chefoo. The transport Sherman can be used to carry 900 troops and there are plenty of transports now ready to take the balance of the force.

The statements of Admiral Kempff

caused no little excitement at the State, War and Navy departments and the feeling is that immediate and final action should be taken. At the State Department the dispatch was regarded as extremely serious and it was acknowledged that action would be taken at once to end the daily bulletins of horrors now existing in China.

The Ninth Infantry will arrive at Taku Wednesday and an immediate expedition will leave for Taku. About 900 marines, with naval landing guns and Maxims, will press on to Tien Tsin and aid in the rejection of that city.

The ginseng boat Princeton has arrived at Canton and will leave at once for Taku. The feeling among members of the cabinet is that the United States should not declare war even under present provocation, but should allow the powers to take this step, this government merely furnishing a fair quota of fighting men and artillery to aid the allied forces. The War Department, it is thought, will not decline to order regular troops from Cuba to this country, when they will be forwarded to the Philippines to replace probably 10,000 men to be withdrawn for Chinese service. The New Orleans will be ordered to Chefoo for burning of the water works. In this she will be aided by the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn will arrive at Chefoo Thursday and will at once commence active operations. It is by this government believed that the worst fate has befallen the detail of 3,000 Chinese troops now moving on Tien Tsin and prevent a junction with the forces threatening that city.

Great fear is expressed as to the fate of the minister Conger, and the officials desire to forward an expedition to Pekin as soon as possible so as to learn the fate of the American diplomatic representative.

## THE WORST FEARED.

### All the Foreign Ministers Probably Victims of Boxer Fury.

London, July 2.—The confirmation of the report that Baron Von Ketteder, the German minister to Pekin, had been treacherously slain by the Chinese, has aroused fears for the other foreign diplomats in Pekin, and it is persistently believed here that the worst fate has befallen many or all of them. There is the faintest hope that the ministers may have survived the onslaught in a state of siege, but there is only a slight basis for this optimism.

The killing of Baron Von Ketteder is further confirmed to day by a dispatch from Paris, which says that the French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that Sheng, the Chinese director of telegraphs and railroads, has received a telegram from the nephew of the Empress Dowager, announcing the death of the German minister while en route to the Tsin-Li-Yamen.

A dispatch from Chefoo says that the commanders of the allied fleets have sent a threat to the Dowager Empress declaring that if any of the ministers are harmed they will sack and devastate the towns of her ancestors. There is nothing more dreaded by the Chinese, and if the ministers are still alive, the warning will mean that the Dowager Empress has been shown of power, and effective. To have the tombs of her dynasty wrecked by foreigners would be the greatest calamity according to Chinese faith and tradition that could befall the woman ruler of the Empire.

A slightly different light has been thrown upon the situation at Pekin, by a dispatch to the Central States that an official Chinese telegram handed from General Yuan, the commander at Pekin, to Tsung-Li-Tsun, which was brought by a courier who left the Chinese capital June 26th, and was wired to Peking, states that General Yuan Lu and the Empress Dowager have been endeavoring to protect the ministers and the foreign legations. The telegram continues that Prince Tuan, the head of the Tsung-Yamen and father of the help-apparent, usurped the imperial power in his office at the legation, and that the Chinese soldiers refuse to obey him. The attack on the foreigners was ordered by Prince Tuan himself.

The news received here that fighting at Tien Tsin is still in progress, is the cause of the utmost concern. It is understood that Tien Tsin is practically cut off from Taku, and that the foreigners in the besieged city, including Seymour's rescued forces and others, are still in the greatest danger.

## Minister Wu Keeping Quiet.

Washington, July 2.—As the situation in China becomes more grave and nearer a crisis and the relations between the powers and the Chinese government grow more strained, Minister Wu appears more and more reticent. In further advance of the progress in the legation, refuses to see other than official callers, and when newspaper men appear he will not see them unless they have some information to impart.

A reporter called at the legation today and sent in his card. In a short while the messenger returned and said: "The minister presents his compliments, but he cannot see you unless you have some startling news to report. He begs to say that he has no news other than that he had read in the morning papers, and has received no official confirmation of the killing of the German minister by the Boxers in Pekin."

In reply to another question the minister said through his messenger that he had not quite made up his mind whether he would go to Philadelphia to deliver an address on Independence Day as he planned. He said that there had been so much adverse newspaper comment on the subject that he was still in doubt about making the proposed trip.

## Fear Has the Better of Hope.

London, July 2.—Dr. DeBergens' eloquent "haste" in his letter to Colonel Zimmerman at Tien Tsin, has intensified the anxiety concerning the foreigners in Pekin throughout Europe, and whatever hopes had been based on the reports that the Russian or combined relief forces were approaching or had arrived at the Chinese capital seems to be crushed by Mr. Brodick's announcement in the House of Commons that Admiral Bruce thought it was not yet possible for the allied force to attempt further advances. It is remembered here that even if the foreign force of 13,000 men who have now been landed at Taku were homogeneous it would be practically powerless to act while its composite character and the failure to possess a leader greatly impair its efficiency. It is accordingly recognized that the members of the legations, if they still survive, must, for the present trust to their own resources.

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## STAND UP FOR SILVER

### Sixteen to One Will Figure in the Platform.

## BRYAN TO HAVE HIS WAY

### Ex-Congressman Kerr States His Opinion After a Conference with Bryan in Lincoln—The Party Harmonious and United in Support of the Ticket and the Platform—Bryan Tells the Colorado Delegation Where He Stands.

Lincoln, July 2.—Mr. Bryan is to have his way about it. There will be specific mention of free silver in the Kansas City platform. This much is conceded by every Democrat of prominence in the city today.

Most of these Democrats come direct from Kansas City for the purpose of talking with Bryan about the platform. The most prominent today was Ex-Congressman Kerr, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the Democratic National Congressional Committee. He came here for the purpose of telling Bryan that a poll of the delegations by Congressional districts shows a overwhelming majority for mere reaffirmation, without specific mention. Mr. Kerr, with Ex-Congressman Mutchell of Easton, and Mayor Fritchey, of Harrisburg, took dinner with Mr. Bryan and spent the afternoon with him. After his return Mr. Kerr said:

"Things are shaping up well, and the construction of the platform is practically decided. It will reaffirm the Chicago platform and have an additional plank setting out specifically free coinage of silver at the legal ratio, as it will also have an additional plank on the trust question."

Mr. Kerr was decidedly enthusiastic over the prospect for harmony on all sides at Kansas City and the probability of Bryan's ultimate election with a comfortable working majority in the House to assist him.

"Nine hundred votes properly distributed will give us the House," he said. "Then think of this too: In 1896 Bryan then almost unknown, without any organization of any particular worth back of him, with the gold wing of the party against him and in power, a power which was worse than having the Republican party in power, obtained a greater vote than any man who had ever been elected before that time. He is sure to be elected this fall. The opposition is trying to make out that there is a fight against the money plank of the Chicago platform, but as a matter of fact the opposition is very limited. Sixteen to one is not an issue between the wings of the Democratic party. We are all for bimetallicism at the legal ratio. All the Democrats are coming back to us. They will all vote for Bryan this fall with very few exceptions and those exceptions you can count on the fingers on one hand. The gold wing will absorb the attention of the people this fall will be trusts and imperialism. We might come out and stand on the money plank alone and yet these two other issues would arise for consideration and would have a very serious effect on the vice-presidency, our delegation has not had a dissenting yet and I cannot say just where we will stand, but personally, I am quite favorable to Shively. Our State platform should have the same as the Chicago platform, without a specific reiteration of the money plank, but we will stand for reiteration at Kansas City."

Mr. Hill, Mr. Maguire and Mr. McHugh left at early this morning for Kansas City, still in progress in the cause of the utmost concern. It is understood that Tien Tsin is practically cut off from Taku, and that the foreigners in the besieged city, including Seymour's rescued forces and others, are still in the greatest danger.

## DEMOCRATS GREET ROOSEVELT.

### The Rough Rider Governor Meets With a Very Cordial Reception.

Kansas City, July 2.—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, was given a remarkable reception in this city today. The governor will be here to attend the annual reunion of the Rough Riders at Oklahoma City, arrived here about 9:30 o'clock a. m. and for half an hour Democrats and Republicans united in giving him a vociferous welcome and in shaking his hands until he was glad to quit.

Governor Roosevelt's train was due at 8:30 a. m. It arrived an hour late. Fully 7,000 people were jammed along the platform, sitting on the roofs of the train sheds and clinging to the iron girders. Shortly before the train arrived a big delegation of Kansas City Democrats and a few delegates from Kansas State, all carrying huge sun-downer armbands and they also awaited to see the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee.

When finally the Santa Fe train slowly backed into the shed and Governor Roosevelt, smiling and unattached, was seen on the platform a perfect roar of cheers went up.

"Hello, Teddy," "Hail to Roosevelt," "Teddy, step off and talk to the Democrats," yelled enthusiastic members of the crowd.

The governor laughed at the last remark, but refused to talk politics. The instant the train stopped a rush was made for the platform to shake Governor Roosevelt's hand, and it took the united efforts of the policemen to keep the crowd from degenerating into a mob.

For twenty minutes the governor was kept busy shaking hands with enthusiastic men and women who succeeded in crowding up to the car platform. Several members of the rough rider regiment, attired in khaki, were among those at the station, and to the governor gave an especially cordial greeting. The crush about the car was terrible, and several women fainted in the crowd. No one was seriously hurt, however.

The train was boarded at Carrollton, Mo., this morning by a delegation from Kansas City Mo., headed by Major William Warner and a committee from Kansas City, headed by Postmaster Warner, who gave the governor a formal welcome to Missouri and Kansas, and accompanied him to this city. Just before the train carrying Governor Roosevelt and his party reached Kansas City today the governor met and exchanged

## SEVEN NEW PLANKS

### Forecast of the Democratic National Platform.

## WHO MAY BE CHAIRMAN

### Rose and Richardson Appear to Be on the Slate—Four Contests in the Convention Referred to Sub-committees—Sulzer and Towne the Leading Candidates for Vice President—Shively and J. Hamilton Lewis.

Kansas City, July 2.—The Democratic National Committee met at 10:40 o'clock this morning, Chairman Jones, presiding, for the purpose of selecting the temporary officers for the convention which will begin its session Wednesday. It is understood that Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, will be chosen the temporary chairman, and Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the permanent presiding officer of the convention. The committee, however, will not decide upon the temporary officers until tomorrow.

The other purpose of the national committee to consider the claims of the contesting delegations. There are four contests and they are all complete. They are those of the Clark-Daly delegates from Montana, and rival bodies chosen in Indian Territory, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia. The contests were referred to sub-committees, which began their work at 11 o'clock.

An effort was made to throw the Montana case into the Committee on Credentials, thus giving the Clark delegates a place on the roll, but this was defeated.

The chairman of the sub-committees named by the national committee to consider the contests are: Williams, of Massachusetts, on the Montana case; Daniels of North Carolina, on the Indian Territory case; Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, on the District of Columbia case; Senator Kenney, of Delaware, on the Oklahoma case.

The views of numerous delegates, the platform will be the Chicago declaration with at least seven new planks.

The latter will deal with trusts, imperialism, a demand that Cuba be delivered to the Cubans, a denunciation of the Porto Rican tariff, and of the gold standard law passed last winter, and an expression of sympathy with the Boers.

There are strong advocates of planks to denounce the course of the administration in connection with the "Copper Age" troubles, the price paid for armor plate, and in favor of building warships in the navy yards. The invasion of China is scarcely likely to be considered. The trouble, it is contended, is not fully developed, and Colonel Bryan is said to be opposed to criticism of the action taken to protect American lives and property.

The platform now overshadows the contest for the vice-presidency. New York may get the place if it will agree upon a man. Coker said today that New York will support whoever is nominated by the convention.

The Sulzer boom is still demonstrative, but it is said, has gained comparative little strength. Towne's canvass in New York will get a number of votes, and it is reported that Shively will discuss the question of entering the race with the Indiana delegation when its members reach the city. J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, will get a number of votes, and it is expected that he will be successful in advancing his senatorial chances.

Richard Metcalf, of Nebraska, is popularly mentioned for chairman of the committee on resolutions.

## What is in the Platform

Lincoln, July 2.—It is confidently asserted here that Bryan was successful in securing from Mr. Hill a definite promise of his active support.

Mr. Bryan is credited with having a copy of the first draft of the platform, prepared by the ex-Governor Stone, of Nebraska. The first plank deals with imperialism in vigorous terms of opposition, thus making it the leading issue. The second plank is anti-trust, declaring that private monopolies are intolerable and indefensible. The third plank deals with militarism and opposes a large standing army and points out the dangers menacing from this source. The fourth plank condenses in as brief a form as possible the declaration for free coinage of silver and gold, 16 to 1. As compared with either of the preceding planks it is very short. Government by injunction is opposed; direct legislation favored; arbitration recommended as to settlement of labor troubles and the blacklist denounced. An amendment to the Federal Constitution especially authorizing the imposition of an income tax is favored.

As the story goes Bryan read this platform to Hill and asked his opinion as to each plank. This is mere guess work, however. The conference was held behind closed doors and neither gentleman would or has talked about what has passed between them on the subject. The talk on the Vice-Presidency today has all been in favor of Shively. Bryan has taken special pains to be neutral in the matter, and while the opinion is his, personally Mr. Towne is his choice, he has been desirous to the point of anxiety to avoid anything that would favor of dictation in the matter. The platform is regarded by him as a personal matter, and while he has insisted that he would not dictate what it should be he has persistently maintained that it was his right to say what it should not be.

## What Leading Delegates Say.

Kansas City, July 2.—Mayor David N. Rose, of Milwaukee, candidate for temporary chairman of the convention, arrived at the head of the advance guard of the Wisconsin delegation.

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## BUTLER'S STRONG PULL

### Our Senator's Henchmen on the Senate Pay Roll.

## HOW HE GOT LLOYD ON

### What He Proposed to Do Directly His Experienced Republican Friends Assisted Him to Do by Indirection—Lloyd Now Whooping It up for the Fusionists—Butler's Secretary Also Drawing Government Money.

By JOHN BOYLE

Washington, July 2.—Special—It has developed that Senator Butler shortly before Congress adjourned succeeded in attaching Mr. J. B. Lloyd, his protégé, to the Senate payroll. Lloyd had been discharged in Senator Butler's absence to make room for some of the new Senators' henchmen, who upon the re-organization of the Senate, clamored for spoils. So Lloyd was fired, but no sooner did Butler return than he introduced this resolution which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

"Resolved, That J. B. Lloyd, a citizen of the State of North Carolina, by and he is hereby, appointed to the office of second acting assistant door-keeper of the Senate at a compensation of \$1,800 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

This was too bold a proposition for the committee, but the same thing could be accomplished in another way. Colonel Ramsdell, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, was "seen." He agreed if given another "messenger," he would appoint Lloyd. So Senator Jones, of Nevada, chairman of the committee, toned down the former resolution to read:

"That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one additional messenger, at the rate of \$1,410 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law."

For high sounding "second acting assistant door-keeper" the word "messenger" was substituted; for \$1,800, \$1,410 was put in, and as changed it was passed. It was supposed to take effect July 1, but it is now said, by its peculiar wording it became effective immediately and that Lloyd was sworn in June 7.

Senator Butler's Republican friends had done him a good turn. Since then Lloyd has been out to Sioux Falls, with Senator Butler, and is now working to help the Republicans carry North Carolina.

Mr. Hoover, who acts as private secretary for Senator Butler is also on the Senate pay-rolls at \$1,500 per annum. A new post office has been established Phelps, Halifax county, with Chas. F. White as postmaster.

## CONSPIRATORS CONVICTED

### Nothing Comes of Alleged Attempt to Influence the Jury

New York, July 2.—Alfred R. Goebel, Eugene L. Packer and Charles Thomas Davis, three of the four men who for the past year have been under the surveillance of a court officer. An affidavit has been submitted to me by one of your body in which he stated that an offer of money had been made to him to induce his verdict. He says that he has been approached and offered money to bring about a disagreement of the jury. This juror also swears in his affidavit that the person who approached him announced that already one of the jury had been fixed. Now this is a very serious matter, and I wish to impress upon you that if any other member of this jury has been approached and a bribe offered him and he fails to acquaint me of the fact he is guilty of a very serious charge. You may retire in a body to your lunch."

After the jury had returned from their lunch Justice Fursman delivered the charge, and twenty-five minutes later the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. Nothing further developed about the alleged attempt at bribery.

## Too Sharp for Detectives.

Washington, July 2.—For the second time since its creation the bureau of engraving and printing has suffered a loss by theft. During the past month one of the employes in the counting room succeeded in stealing eight \$10 national bank notes. They were all complete, save for the imprint of the red seal and the Treasury numbers. The robbery was discovered almost immediately, but the secret service officials working on the case have been absolutely baffled. The thief, the officials say, was certainly one of the 100 employes, chiefly girls, in the counting room, but there is absolutely no clue to the offender. The notes were put in circulation at once, and despite the fact that the money was unaccounted for, circulated readily.

## Pennsylvania Wins a Boat Race.

Poughkeepsie, July 2.—The four oared inter-collegiate boat race, postponed from Saturday, was rowed this morning under favorable conditions of wind and water. It was won by Pennsylvania with Columbia second and Cornell out of it at the finish.

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