PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1900—TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IS TOO HOT TO HANDLE

War Department Refuses to Make Public Chaffee's Last Dispatch.

IT IS INTERESTING, BUT NOT DIPLOMATIC

American Commander Tells What He Saw and Heard at Tien Tsin.

FOREIGN GENERALS ARE HIT HARD

Free Criticism of Those Responsible for Unsanitary Conditions.

OFFENDERS ARE MENTIONED BY NAME

Secretary Root Adds That He Desires to Keep Chinese in Dark as to Movements of Troops and Will Keep Message Secret.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Some features of the dispatch received from General Chaffee yesterday, and which the War department refused to make public, became known today. The first dispatch received by the War department from General Chaffee contained very little information, but closed with the statement that he was going forward to Tien Tsin and would give his views. That is what he has done. His views as cabled yesterday would be far from palatable to several governments and that was one reason why the dispatch was not made public. This much is asserted: General Chaffee and the United States forces available under his command have gone forward toward Pekin with the British and Japanese forces. The troops of the other nations assembled at Tien Tsin did not join in the movement, but the reasons given by General Chaffee could not be learned.

It is understood that the criticism contained in the Associated Press dispatch received yesterday of the sanitary condition existing at Tien Tsin is borne out in General Chaffee's dispatch, but in discussing the matter with the War department he has been more specific and the names of the commands are given which failed to take proper precaution for the health of the international forces.

War department officials generally refuse to discuss the contents of the dispatch and Secretary Root announced emphatically that it would not be given to the public, and further that no additional dispatches had been received from General Chaffee. The international questions involved make it impossible on account of diplomatic relations to give the dispatch to the public, and it is further desired that the proposed movement of troops should not be heralded to the world for the advantage of the Chinese forces, which are opposing the advance for the rescue of the besieged ministers.

Probable Action of Viceroys.

The steady prosecution of the military movements undoubtedly has frightened the Chinese viceroys, who have been sparring for time and endeavoring to use the diplomatic corps at Pekin as protection. The tsung li yamen dispatch received this morning through Yuan and Wu fairly illustrated this condition and made it plain that the imperial government again is trying to force a suspension of the advance on Pekin by menacing the foreign ministers.

Having formally refused to put them in communication with their governments and having tried ineffectually to stop the advance, it would not be surprising if the Chinese government should next do one of two things, either come forward with a threat to renew the attack on the legations if the advance is not stopped or resort to the plan of delivering the ministers safely at Tien Tsin or at least to the commanders of the international column, trusting in that way to abate the force of the invasion and induce the powers to consent to negotiations for a settlement of the trouble. It is learned here that Viceroy Li Hung Chang actually undertook to do this, but sought to make the condition for the safe delivery of the ministers that the imperial government should be held blameless for what had occurred at Pekin. This condition having been rejected absolutely by the terms of President McKinley's reply to the Chinese government, it may be that Li is trying to arrange for the delivery of the ministers without conditions, trusting to the gratitude of the powers to secure the desired absolution.

RUSSIA WANTS AMERICAN AID

Seeks an Understanding with the United States Concerning Action in China.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Russia fears that an international war is inevitable unless she can arrive at an understanding with the United Sttes in regard to a course to pursue toward China. Consequently the chief object of Russian diplomatic efforts now is to bring the two countries into closer relationship. With this object in view, overtures have been made to Washington recently, Russia taking the ground that as both countries earnestly desire peace the only way to bring it about is for them to agree upon a Chinese policy and get together.

CHINESE READY TO FIGHT

Latest Dispatches Indicate That Allies Will Be Attacked Twenty Miles from Tien Tsin.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—3:50 a. m.—Last night's dispatches add nothing to the general information concerning the progress of events in China. Although the agents of the cable company at Tien Tsin on July 30 asserted that the censorship of press dispatches had been abolished, it is evident that correspondents are not allowed to cable any account of the advance in the direction of Pekin.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 3, the principal opposition will be met twenty miles west of Tien Tsin, where it is stated the Chinese have erected extensive barriers and obstructions have been placed in the river. Mines are said to have been located under the railway, the line apparently being left intact. Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railways, objected to the measures being taken for the defense of foreign settlements, the enrollment of volunteers and the presence of numerous war ships, and asked the foreign consuls to suspend these measures. The British consul replied by pointing out that the measures were only intended to strengthen the hands of the lawful Chinese.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated August 4, says General Mozievski reports

(Continued on Second Page.)

REPORT THAT EARL LI IS DEAD

Unconfirmed Rumor That Chinese Diplomat Has Taken His Own Life.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—5:25 a. m.—A report having been circulated here to the effect that Li Hung Chang had committed suicide, a foreign official sent a messenger to his residence, but an answer was refused.

CIPHER WIRES DO NOT GO

Messages to Ministers at Pekin Must Be Written in Plain Language.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State department this morning issued the following:

"Minister Wu this morning handed to the acting secretary of state a copy of a telegram from the taotai of Shanghai, dated August 2, and received by Mr. Wu on the evening of the 3d. It confirms the message of Yuan Shih Kai, governor of Shan Tung, to Mr. Fowler, consul at Che Foo, purporting to communicate the same telegram of July 30 from the tsung li yamen, but it is to be noted that it contains a passage omitted from Governor Yuan's message—namely, the announcement that as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin it is inexpedient to send cipher telegrams to the foreign ministers in Pekin. In this particular the present telegram agrees with Consul General Goodnow's report received yesterday that Earl Li Hung Chang had told the French consul at Shanghai on the 3d that no messages would be delivered to the ministers because the foreigners were advancing on Pekin.

"The tsung li yamen's cablegram of July 30 is as follows:

"'Foreign ministers in Pekin are all safe and well. Recently vegetables, fruit and provisions have been repeatedly supplied to them. Relations most friendly. At present consultations are going on for the protection of various ministers going to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which will soon be concluded satisfactorily, but as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin it is inexpedient that cipher telegrams should be sent. Different consuls have been notified so that they may inform their respective governments. Please inform the foreign office. Besides wiring to other ministers, I transmit the above to you.

'YU LIEN YUEN.'"

RUSSIANS DEFEAT CHINESE

Cross Into China from Town of Unpronounceable Name and Attack the Mongolians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—General Grodekoff has sent the following dispatch to the War office:

"KHABAROVSK, Aug. 3.—Two columns from Blagovestchensk crossed over the Amur river at 3 a. m. under Colonels Schwerin and Scherikinoff, attacked the Chinese troops and took the town of Sakhalin."

One gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges were captured. The steamer Silenga suffered severely from rifle fire. The Transseisk detachment under Colonel Pfotenhauer bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars, and the Chinese replied. One officer and five men were killed and fifteen men were wounded. Four armored steamers are patrolling the Amur.

A telegram received here today from Engineer Offenberg, dated Kawg-Kumsig, Gasimur, in the trans-Baikal province, Wednesday, August 1, says: "In the retreat to the frontier the agents, workmen and guards were surprised and bombarded by Chinese in the Shingan passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned."

CONTINUE WORK ON DEFENSES

Batteries on Yang Tse River Being Repaired in Spite of Promises to the Contrary.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, August 2, received here today, says that after Li Hung Chang left Canton the imperial troops joined the Boxers. The dispatch adds that the provisional troops along the Yang Tse river remain quiet, owing to the promise of the viceroy of Nankin to the foreign consuls.

Boxers, it is further stated in the dispatch, are murdering missionaries in South China, but are not disturbing treaty ports. Troops are being secretly brought to treaty ports.

Batteries of the Yang Tse river, the dispatch says, are being repaired and new ones are being erected at Wu Sang, despite the declaration of the viceroy that the work would be stopped, five guns have been pointed. The dispatch accuses the British of a secret understanding with the viceroy in accounting for the indifference of the British fleet to the strengthening of the Chinese fortifications at Wu Sung. At the fort near Nankin two six-inch quick-fire guns were disabled at the first trial. Chinese officials affirm that the guns were mounted as a precaution against Boxers advancing southward.

SEYMOURS' MEN NOT SHOT

New Denial of Old Story Concerning Treatment of Wounded on Retreat to Tien Tsin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—Dr. G. P. Smith, who was in the allies' hospital at Tien Tsin until July 5, arrived here today on the steamer City of Pekin from China and absolutely denied the story of the shooting of wounded soldiers by Admiral Seymour on the retreat from Tien Tsin. The doctor states that he was present when Admiral Seymour's column arrived and that the wounded were with him. "I met the column when it arrived," said Dr. Smith, "and assisted in attending the wounded men on their return. I talked with them and am positive there is nothing in the story that the men who were wounded were shot during the retreat. The admiral had barely enough men to carry the wounded and look after them, but there was no shooting of them. He was very hard pressed and the city of Tien Tsin was also in straits when I was there."

CHINESE CUT BANKS OF CANAL

Country Between Tien Tsin and Pekin Flooded to Delay Advance of Allied Forces.

TIEN TSIN, Aug. 1.—(Via Che Foo, Aug. 3.)—It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

Thirty thousand Boxers are eight miles north of Tien Tsin and a battle is imminent.

HOT WORDS AT COURT

Kaiser Wilhelm and Count von Buelow Disagree on China Policy.

EMPEROR SAID TO BE TOO IMPULSIVE

Minister of Foreign Affairs Declares Conservatism Absolutely Necessary.

ROYAL MEDALS FOR WORKMEN ON DOCKS

Hamburg Strikers Condemned by Emperor for Embarrassing Fatherland.

ANOTHER BIG EXPEDITION TO ORIENT

General Ludlow of United States Army Now in Berlin for Purpose of Studying German Military Methods.

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BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William this week has been unusually talkative, especially during the embarkation of the China troops. Besides delivering a regular sermon to a large body of departing troops, aboard a ship, promising from a passage in the second book of Moses, about the struggle between the Israelites and the Amalekites that so long as the troops and those remaining at home prayed hard for success against the Chinese, victory would be theirs, The emperor also yesterday afternoon addressed a number of Lloyd workmen.

The Lokalanzeiger states that the emperor decorated them personally, aided by his officers, attaching medals to the workmen's breasts, thanking them and saying that by faithfully remaining at their posts, in spite of the strike of their fellow-workers, the timely embarkation of troops had been made possible. Next the emperor severely condemned strikers and those responsible for lockouts in Hamburg and elsewhere for leaving the Fatherland in the lurch in such critical times.

Besides these talks a number of the emperor's utterances made privately this week at Bremerhaven have become current, all showing that his indignation against the Chinese is still as strong as ever.

Kaiser and Von Buelow at Outs.

In official circles here it is stated that there is a strong divergence on the subject of the policy regarding China between the emperor and the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, the latter being aware that Germany's aims at obtaining suitable satisfaction in China are seriously hampered by the emperor's impulsive utterances. It is further stated that hot words have already passed between the emperor and Count von Buelow on that subject.

The Associated Press correspondent here understands that before an advance on Pekin was definitely decided upon the powers concluded that hereafter they would not consider the Chinese third-hand advices, but it has now been shown that the Chinese government is not willing to allow the legations to freely communicate with their home governments. The resolution was unanimously reached by the powers that Li Hung Chang was playing false, his main object being to retard or frustrate the advance on Pekin, by various ruses, of which Chinese statecraft is always a master.

Indications increase that Germany is preparing another large body of troops for China. The latest news on this point has been given by the Frankfurt Zeitung, saying that despite the absence of official admission of the fact it is certain that three other large steamers of the North German Lloyd line have been chartered for September and that in the cabinet an order is impending for the formation of a corps of 10,000 men. Opposition papers criticise this because the Reichstag has not been asked to sanction the step, and point out that another heavy army increase will be asked at the fall session of the Reichstag for the organization of a colonial reserve army.

Fined for Criticising Officers.

A socialist member of the Reichstag named Molkenbuhr has been sentenced to pay a fine of 600 marks and to a month's imprisonment in jail for criticising army officers. Herr Terratave, the captain of a steamer, has been appointed in his place.

The emperor's Baalbee exploration expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Puchstein, has arrived at the scene of its labors. The excavations will require three years.

The Russian ambassador here, with the whole of the embassy, will go to Dantzic August 15 to witness the launching of the Russian cruiser Novick.

William Waldorf Astor has arrived at Hamburg, where the prince of Wales is also expected within a fortnight.

Bandmaster Sousa, who, despite inclement weather this week, played to enormous crowds, today gave a concert, the program of which was given up to Berlin and New York composers, the latter being McDowell, H. K. Bradley, Bartlett, Sousa, Kerry Mills, Gustav Kerker and George Rosey. Mr. Sousa was today entertained at a luncheon at the Bristol by a number of his Berlin admirers.

General Ludlow in Berlin.

General William Ludlow, who was interviewed here today, said his work of studying the general staff has been somewhat delayed through the emperor's absence. General Ludlow said he had seen the minister of war, the chief of the general staff, and other officers, all of whom he found extremely kind and communicative. He spoke in the highest praise of the German Kriegsakademie (war college), which gives technical military courses to picked officers, to train them for general staff work. The general said he thought the United States' plan for a general staff will embrace some post-graduate study like the War college.

"All the world," he added, "goes to school to Germany in military matters."

Discussing the China situation General Ludlow said he doubted the success of the movement on Pekin with the present forces. Owing to the rainy season the general remarked the troops must follow the railroad, which must be rebuilt and then guarded to secure communication with Tien Tsin.

General Ludlow said he doubted if the members of the legations were still alive, since the dispatches purporting to be from them are of a very doubtful character and contain nothing that Chinamen could not have written. It was incomprehensible to him, General Ludlow said, that ministers could send messages giving such meager information and the only possible theory is that China had either emasculated the dispatches or invented them outright. On the other hand the general foreign office maintains the authenticity of Secretary von Buelow's message from Pekin, since a German consul who knows the secretary's handwriting cabled the letter from Von Buelow.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY CARS

New Line in London an Immense Success from the Very First Trip.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The new London underground electric railroad from Shepherd's Bush to the bank, opened on Tuesday, is proving an enormous success. During the first four days 36,000 passengers were carried, 25 per cent more than the highest advance estimate of the company. The competition is proving quite ruinous to the lumbering, ill-ventilated, unreliable street cars which, at the busiest times morning and evening, are running with a third usual complement of passengers.

The new underground electric cars cover six miles in six minutes. Their brightness, luxury and regularity are appreciated as an [illegible] boon by Londoners accustomed to the suffocating atmosphere and the [illegible] cars of the old underground. [illegible] three companies are being formed to construct other electric underground [illegible] along the main arteries of London tra[illegible] A solution of the rapid transit quest[illegible] has been found.

COLONEL LYNCH HAS HIS SAY

Commander of the Irish Brigade in Dom Paul's Army Affronts a Peace Convention.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Editor Stead of London and Colonel Arthur Lynch, the Irish-American journalist who is just back from commanding the Irish brigade with the Transvaal army, were the star actors yesterday of the Women's Peace Federation meeting at the United States pavilion. Stead, in his discourse, expressed the conviction that it is within woman's power to secure the immediate abolition of war. This met with general satisfaction, but Lynch's fiery anti-English speech was not at all to the taste of the large audience of women, banded for the amity of nations. Several women left the hall in great indignation. Others loudly vented their disapproval, but Lynch obstinately kept on. The chairwoman, Mrs. Sewell of New York, listened with a forced smile, and in a speech of thanks introduced some biting irony.

Stead contemplates establishing an English weekly in Paris filled with critical paragraphs similar to the London Truth.

DEATH OF DUKE A MYSTERY

Something Not Understood in Connection with the Taking Off of Saxe-Coburg's Ruler.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Saxe-Coburg's death is surrounded by mystery. Suicide was freely hinted at, and consequently an official account of his last hours was issued. This, however, is not deemed satisfactory. Even apart from cancer, the duke could not have lived long. He ate and drank to excess, and had become quite impossible for social purposes, as, even at his best, he was very disagreeable and overbearing. [illegible] son's death undoubtedly accelerated his [illegible]. Since that tragedy the duchess has also almost entirely withdrawn from society. The cable last week gave the first indication of the duke's serious illness. His death has been a great shock to Empress Frederick, who, as already cabled, is in a most precarious state of health.

The royal family is greatly concerned, too, about the health of the duchess of Fife, the prince of Wales' eldest daughter, who has become a chronic invalid.

CLARK ON HIS SUBSCRIPTION

Declines to Say Whether He Gave Anything to Bryan Campaign Fund.

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QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I saw Senator Clark of Montana on board the Lucania and asked him about the truth of the report that he had given $100,000 toward the democratic campaign fund. He replied:

"Is that all you want to know? Well, I can't answer you. Whatever a politician does in that way you should understand he does privately. I don't say I gave that or any sum to either side, but I am not going to deny it. You can take it either way. Now tell me what time could I get to London if I landed here instead of going to Liverpool?"

Senator Clark decided to remain aboard and went on at the advice of the correspondent.

DISCORD AT THE COMEDIE

Leading Man Lebarky Forces Director Claretie to Resign His Position with the Company.

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PARIS, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Long-smouldering disaffection at the Comedie Francais has again burst aflame. A. Lebargy, the famous leading man, and the Beau Brummel of France, backed by all the actresses, among whom, though married, he reigns supreme, has finally succeeded in forcing Director Jules Claretie out. The resignation of the latter will take effect October 1. Both Lebargy and Claretie are preparing for a merciless war which, when it breaks out, will reveal ugly scandals in the ranks of the famous Comedie Francais. The rebuilding of the burned theater is progressing slowly.

WEINER BLUT IS COMING OVER

Posthumous Operata by Johann Strauss to Be Presented in New York Next Season.

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DRESDEN, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Rudolf Aronson attended a special performance of Johann Strauss' posthumous operata "Weiner Blut," by the Carl Theater company from Vienna. He will present it during the coming season in New York. Nearly very number was encored. The costumes and plates for America are being designed here and in Vienna and Paris.

Eduard Strauss and his orchestra will sail from Bremen for New York October 1.

ROWLAND STRONG'S BRAVERY

Gallant Newspaper Correspondent Saves Two Children from Drowning Near Paris.

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PARIS, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Rowland Strong, correspondent of the New York Times, today saved two drowning children at Nogent, on the river Marne, one hour from Paris. He himself was seriously hurt by a bungling naptha launch hurrying to the rescue.

FOES TO ALL RULERS

International Anarchists Play No Favorites in Picking Out Victims.

ASSASSINS ACT WITHOUT ORDERS

King-Slayers Are Not Specifically Directed to Commit Any Murder.

ENRICO MALATESTA ON THE SUBJECT

Acknowledged Head of the Guild Talks in General Terms of Its Work.

DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF BRESCI

Says Individual Rebellion is the Outcome of Individual Initiative and is Not Chargeable to the Society He Heads.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Count Enrico Malatesta, the reputed friend of Bresci and himself the arch-anarchist and chief of the king killers, made his first detailed statement since King Humbert was assassinated to-no tonight. He said:

"What is it you wish to know? I can tell you but little. It is true that our silence may cause your American police to plan repressive measures, but that is an affair for the police and does not concern us. Those who want to know our principles can easily learn them in your country. There are plenty of ways of getting at the truth. I know nothing about Bresci. I do not know of any organization that planned the assassination of King Humbert. That, if you will excuse me saying so, is a ridiculous suggestion. Rebellions against royal heads are not instigated in that manner. Our society cannot essay to send a man to accomplish such a deed. It is not done in that way. We are not the instigators of individual rebellion. It is the emperor of Germany who foments the rancor when he talks 'no quarter,' 'no prisoners.' It is Chamberlain of England who is responsible when he knowingly plans the robbing of little nations of their freedom. They are the instigators. It is they who help the arm that does the deed. It is they who place the weapon in the assassin's hand. Those are the men who make individual rebels and who have made them in all ages. It has always been the same where tyranny has ruled. Men of old fought against tyranny and strived to overthrow the tyrants. These men have sometimes been called republicans, sometimes anarchists.

Wrongs of the Italian.

"Have we not had some cause in Italy for rising? Look at our suffering. Consider the hunger that has been ours. Our women have gone to the hills to gather grass. The necessities of life are taxed until they have become to us luxuries. Even salt is made too dear for the poor. That has now become a luxury, to eat salt, think of it. What wonder that one man strikes. You ask us what we want. We want to expel government by revolutionary means. We want to expropriate the holders of social wealth. We would have all this world, all that it contains of good or evil, shared in equal measure by the great and the small. I tell you that a revolutionary attempt will come and come surely. It may not succeed from the beginning, but we cannot help that. If today we fail without lowering our colors victory will come tomorrow. Triumph will be ours in the end. Of Bresci I know nothing.

"I will not say how much I know of all the plans and conspiracies concerning which the papers have said so much. You can dismiss them all. The world will see what is coming and must wait until then. Believe me when I say that the blows struck against kings are not planned by societies. They are not designed by conspirators. Planning and conspiring do not enter into it. They are the protest of individuals. They are the individual expressions of men striving to right a wrong. Adieu, sir. I regret that I cannot tell you more."

The polite and smiling Count Malatesta bowed himself into a little room behind the shop in which he had received the visitor.

Something About the Man.

Count Malatesta is about 50 years old. While he talked an opportunity was given to study the man. The last few years have wrought a great change in this strange character. He is of middle height, his forehead seamed with creases; eyes deep-set and skin a swarthy olive. He does not bear out the characteristics of the typical anarchist. He is fat and bears evidence of prosperity, despite the plainness of his attire. When the secret police first knew him as an anarchist leader several years ago he was thin and cadaverous looking, ill dressed and sullen. Today he was dressed as a workman in blue serge clothes, far from new, and wore a shiny hat. He has taken up quarters in a little shop in North London, where oil, wines and fancy goods are sold. It is in a district where the anarchist propaganda of five nations is issued. It is for the purpose of renewing activity among the union workers of London that he has taken up headquarters here. He has been there but little more than nine months. Count Malatesta is a member of one of the oldest families of Italy. His ancestors have served that country as soldiers and statesmen. The count has long been known as a revolutionist and has been concerned in every uprising of consequence in Italy and Spain during the last thirty years. He was one of the leaders in the Barcelona bread riots, the Milan riots and the peasants' revolution in Sicily. Since the founding of the physical force school of anarchy he has been a pupil of Michael Bakounine. He was not displeased, apparently, when he saw that his whereabouts were discovered. He greeted the visitor cordially.

What the Signora Did Not Like.

A beautiful signora waited on customers in the little shop while not engaged in hushing the cries of a baby at her breast or chatting with Count Malatesta. She regarded the visitor suspiciously and showed her sympathy with the anarchist leader by declaiming: "Why does he need to be interviewed? He can write beautifully."

"And I shall not be interviewed, as I object to interviews on principle," Count Malatesta broke in pleasantly, although the next moment he belied his words as he warmed to his subject. He expressed sorrow that a journalist should journey so far to see him and then perhaps get nothing to reward his trouble.

His manner of speaking is forcible and his gestures animated. Never in the excitement of his conversation did he lose the polish of a patrician born.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—

Showers; Cooler; Variable Winds.

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2 Fire Burns Ashland Lumber. Saturday's Results on Race Tracks
3 Millions Held in Nebraska Banks. Game Laws in Holt County. Progress of the Powers Trial.
4 St. Joseph Defeats Omaha Again. Union Pacific Downs the B. & M.
5 England Watching the Campaign. Paris Upset by the Assassins.
6 Last Week in Omaha Society.
7 Some Big Local Real Estate Deals. Passing of the Mankiller Couplers.
8 Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Taxes to Be Reduced.
9 Glimpses of the Sporting Fields.
10 Foot Ball Talk is Again on Tap. Preparing the City Tax Rolls.
12 Woman: Her Ways and Whims.
13 Amusements and Musical Notes. Echoes from Local Anterooms. Floriculture, Ancient and Modern.
14 Editorial and Comment.
15 Imperialism as a Political Issue. When the Boxers Began Killing.
16 "The Unspeakable Turk."
17 Commercial and Financial News.
19 Queer Punishments in China.
20 Wild Ride of Miss Tangney.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	75	1 p. m.	88
6 a. m.	75	2 p. m.	92
7 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	90
8 a. m.	78	4 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	81	5 p. m.	90
10 a. m.	84	6 p. m.	88
11 a. m.	85	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	87		

MANY BOERS SURRENDERING

Almost Four Thousand in Two Camps and Others Are Seeking Terms.

FOURIERSBERG, Aug. 4.—There are 2,400 Boer prisoners at General Hunter's camp and 1,500 prisoners and nine guns at General Ian Hamilton's camp. There were about 5,000 in the Caleden valley, originally, but some refused to acquiesce in General Prinsloo's surrender and slipped away in the night. These have now sent in, asking for terms of surrender. It will take some days to ascertain the exact number. The Boers who excuse themselves for not fighting say they are in a hopeless position. The ravines were choked with wagons, which were placed in the most dangerous spots of the roads, which were blocked for twenty miles.

General Hunter also secured 3,046 horses and three guns.

Lord Roberts adds that General Ian Hamilton, continuing his movement towards Rustenberg, engaged the Boers in the Magaliesberg range Thursday. Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes and Major G. A. Williams were among the forty-one British wounded. The Boers left two dead and several badly wounded. Thursday night a train was derailed and attacked twenty miles south of Kroonstad, four men being killed and three wounded. Lord Algernon Lennox and forty men were made prisoners, but were released at the request of the American consul general, who was in the train.

A Boer force was attacked by General Knox near the railway north of Kroonstad, Wednesday, August 1, and left five wagons and a lot of cattle.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated August 4, to a news agency here, says: "It is reported that General Christian DeWet is dead from a shell wound. The report has not been confirmed."

BLOEMFONTEIN, Aug. 4.—A train, on board of which was United States Consul Stowe, and over which was flying the stars and stripes, has been derailed and burned at Heningspruit, south of Kroonstad, by a flying patrol of Boers. No prisoners were taken.

LIVELY TIME AT PEACE TALK

English Delegate Chucked Bodily Out of the International Peace Congress Session.

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PARIS, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Violent scenes marred yesterday's session of the international peace congress. During a discussion of the journalistic mission to promote universal peace and fraternity among nations a majority of the speakers had denounced the English newspapermen's attitude in the Transvaal war. Others had demanded resolutions calling England a "peace disturbing factor." Lord Stanhope, long identified with newspaper and magazine enterprises, protested loudly, calling his adversaries in the debate "ignoramuses." An indescribable row followed and Lord Stanhope was bodily ejected.

TAKE TEA ON THE TERRACE

Thirty Thousand the Record for the Season at Parliament House in London.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Thirty thousand "afternoon teas" have been served on the terrace of the House of Commons to members and their friends during May, June and July.

The terrace, which overlooks the river, during this session of Parliament has become one of the most fashionable resorts in London and presents the appearance of a garden party, owing to the hordes of beautifully gowned women entertained there any fine summer afternoon.

KAISER ON AN AUTOMOBILE

Germany's War Lord Will Discard His Charger for a Motor During the Maneuvers.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The kaiser will attend the German army maneuvers on a motor, of which, amid many preoccupations, he has made himself a complete master.

The count of Turin was on his way on his motor from Rome to Potsdam when the murder of King Humbert interrupted his journey.

LIPTON APPLIES ONCE MORE

Knocking for Admission to the Royal Yacht Squadron with Wales' Favor.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sir Thomas Lipton is a candidate for election to the Royal Yacht squadron at its annual meeting on Monday. The prince of Wales has been working hard for him, but, as he is absent owing to the death of the duke of Saxe-Coburg, Lipton's chances of election are considered seriously jeopardized.

EVEN IN DEAD JULY

Omaha's Business Record Shows a Most Gratifying Increase.

BANK CLEARINGS FAR AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Three-Quarters of a Million More Than During July of 1899.

POSTOFFICE FIGURES PLEASINGLY LARGE

Over Thirteen Thousand Dollars Greater Than for Same Month Last Year.

TAX COLLECTIONS UP WITH PROCESSION

City Treasurer Hennings Makes a Showing of Receipts at His Office That Gives Evidence of Great Prosperity.

	1899.	1900.
July bank clearings	$25,580,515.60	$26,336,384.23
July postoffice receipts	273,393.27	286,538.39
July county tax collections	14,495.49	18,459.31
City tax collections to August	517,705.36	807,818.00

These figures tell the story of prosperity in Omaha business circles, by comparison of the month of July for two years, with the exception of the city tax collections, which are given for a term of four months ending August 1.

July is one of the "dead" months of the year in business circles, but the month of July, 1900, seems to be an exception to the rule, as the bank clearings show but a slight reduction, compared with other months of the year, and will be quite up to the average of the monthly reports of the preceding twelve months. There is really no way of reducing to figures the business of a community, but the bank clearings are generally accepted as the best criterion obtainable. These show that checks to the amount of over $750,000 in excess of the corresponding month last year passed between the banks of the city.

A comparative statement of the month's clearings is as follows:

July.	1899.	1900.
1	$ 943,437.60	Sunday
2	Sunday	$ 1,156,051.09
3	1,198,903.93	1,164,974.64
4	Holiday	Holiday
5	1,204,176.45	1,214,869.83
6	1,016,372.30	1,128,191.56
7	834,891.13	1,000,931.18
8	896,435.31	Sunday
9	Sunday	1,130,429.61
10	1,080,568.12	1,094,775.67
11	1,212,329.11	1,116,096.01
12	1,166,863.12	991,018.60
13	951,804.77	957,813.65
14	1,007,489.01	959,506.22
15	899,776.91	Sunday
16	Sunday	1,073,745.78
17	1,016,826.52	996,708.68
18	1,026,574.55	960,960.74
19	1,044,596.38	999,559.42
20	993,463.85	1,095,762.70
21	987,122.56	1,165,143.61
22	915,140.45	Sunday
23	Sunday	1,016,842.24
24	1,364,965.52	956,550.19
25	1,222,949.26	944,133.98
26	1,190,443.91	1,140,999.71
27	867,318.64	1,296,770.42
28	784,236.43	852,556.23
29	889,466.52	Sunday
30	Sunday	1,078,598.03
31	1,014,703.66	982,160.41
Totals	$25,580,515.60	$26,336,384.23
Excess over 1899		755,868.63

Business at the Postoffice.

The July report of the receipts of the Omaha postoffice is particularly gratifying in showing that the state of Nebraska is prosperous in a degree hardly to be hoped for, much less expected. In 1899 the July receipts were larger than for the same month any year preceding, but the receipts for July of the present year exceed those of a year ago by over $13,000.

The business of the smaller towns of the state is largely done through money orders. Omaha is the depository of the money order offices of the state and in the month of July over $197,000 was deposited in money order funds by the country postmasters. The office also receives deposits of postal funds from the offices of the state. These deposits are made quarterly and the postmasters are not getting them in as early as last year, which reduces the collections of the office slightly on its totals, but the receipt of money order funds indicates with certainty that the amounts on hand in the country offices are larger than they ever have been at this season.

One feature which is particularly gratifying to Omaha in particular is that the money order business brings into the city a larger amount of money than it sends out. Omaha houses are supplying trade in the territory covered by its merchants in greater volume than for the same period in any year. The larger number of money orders coming to this office is in payment of goods purchased and it would be interesting to trace the growth of Omaha's retail mail order business, which probably exceeds in ratio of growth any other feature of the retail trade.

In the table showing the business of the office the receipts from newspaper and periodical postage show that 51,984 more pounds of this class of matter has originated in Omaha in July, 1900, than for the corresponding month last year. This represents, largely, an increase in the circulation of Omaha newspapers and periodicals and the nineteen new publications not printed a year ago. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, twenty-three publications were entered at the office. Four of these died, but no paper established since June 30, 1899, has gone to the wall.

The figures for the month of July at the postoffice are as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Value of money orders issued	$ 24,234.09	$ 21,940.16
Remittances from money order offices	182,891.80	197,696.22
Sale of stamps, etc.	29,275.10	30,647.73
Deposits from country offices	34,424.62	33,164.79
Newspapers and periodicals	2,569.66	3,089.50
Totals	$273,393.27	$286,538.39
Money orders paid	$126,181.05	$133,904.10
Number of orders issued	2,781	2,825
Number of orders paid	14,243	14,615

Large Tax Collections.

The report of City Treasurer Hennings is made out for the first four months of his term, compared with the same period of 1899. The largest month's collections during the term covered was the month of June, when the amount paid was nearly $500,000 in excess of the corresponding month last year. The accompanying table not only shows that the people are meeting their obligations better this year than last, but it is interesting in showing how far back delinquent taxes run. The figures given in the first column are the years for which the taxes were assessed. The comparative statement follows:

Tax Years.	1899.	1900.
1899	$ 73	$ .....
1898	112.20	3.65
1897	230.02	.....
1896	137.76	.....
1894	5.66	.....
1892	.....	4.14
1887	.....	57.15
1888	68.64	114.43
1889	52.45	274.34