

ANARCHISTS

A MEMBER HATE BETRAYS THE PLOTTERS.

MALTESTA DIRECTS ALL

Discontented Italian Tells of Secret Session Held by Leads to Discuss Crime.

New York, Aug. 6.—The police here are of the opinion that even should the efforts of the secret service to ferret out the principals in the assassination of Humbert fall the culprits may be brought to justice through information given by discontented anarchists.

Last night an Italian, whose name is not known, said in a straight street saloon that he knew of a meeting which had been held in this city early in May and of which he intended to inform the police.

According to his story, the Group of Existence met in New York about the first of May and after the others had departed the leaders held a long secret session, at which they discussed a trip which Bressi and others were about to take, and listened to a letter from Count Maltesta.

Those present at the meeting were Bressi, Quintali, Gronvelli, Biondes Esteve and Wildmar, editor of an anarchist paper, and one or two others whom the Italian was either unable or unwilling to name. Speaking of Count Maltesta, the informant said:

"Maltesta is the man who made up all these things. He is a great mind. All the others are weak. When he left he left Wildmar and Esteve, neither of whom are Italians, in charge and they have kept up the flame all the time and induced Italians to keep alive the fiery teachings of Maltesta. I know these things well and have a reason for telling all. I hate Esteve and I would like to see him suffer."

Both Wildmar and Esteve when told that their names had been mentioned in connection with the king's assassination were surprised and stoutly denied their guilt, saying that neither of them even knew that Bressi was going to Italy, and stating as proof of their innocence that they will not try to elude the police and that whenever the authorities desire their aid in solving the assassination problem they will be at hand to give whatever assistance may lie in their power.

Referring to the Italian informant, Esteve said last night:

"The man who says these things lies. There was no such meeting. He says he hates me. He must, to tell such lies about me. I know of no personal enemies I have. Some socialists may hate me. Last winter Dr. Romandi Cassio, the Italian socialist leader and member of the chamber of deputies, was here and there were debates. I took part in them, and I always bested the socialists who spoke against me. Some of these men whom I beat may hate me and take this way of hurting me."

FOES TO ALL RULERS.

Count Maltesta Discusses the Anarchist Society.

London, Aug. 4.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram)—Count Enrico Malatesta, the reputed friend of Bressi and himself the arch-anarchist and chief of the King killers, made his first detailed statement since King Humbert was assassinated. 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 Bressi. 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 inaugurated 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 strove to overthrow the tyrants. These men have sometimes been called republicans, sometimes anarchists."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Arrangements Completed and the Work Will Soon Commence.

New York, Aug. 6.—All the needed capital having been secured the syndicate organized for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua will proceed with the work at once.

It is estimated that when completed the canal will cost about \$130,000,000. While the company would prefer to construct and operate the canal as a private venture for the benefit of the whole world, the wishes of the government will be met as nearly as possible.

STEVENSON WELCOME HOME.

Fellow Citizens Welcome the Democratic Candidate.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 5.—A hearty welcome was given Hon. A. E. Stevenson on his arrival here. A big crowd gathered at the union station. Carriages carried the party of the democratic vice presidential candidate, who was returning from Minnesota, to Franklin square. Judge Lawrence Weldon welcomed Mr. Stevenson and eulogized him and his career in a speech of twenty minutes. Mr. Stevenson replied, in part, as follows:

"All that genius in ages past has contributed to the world's treasury of knowledge—to whatever tends to human comfort and to the lessening of human distress—dwindles in the presence of the wondrous achievements of the nineteenth century. The all-important inquiry now is, 'What of the future?'"

"What of the night? What of the perils that may lie along the pathway of the century upon which we are soon to enter? The future danger of the republic is not from foreign foes, as during the first two decades; nor along sectional lines, as at a later period of our history. But with the multiplication and increase of individual fortune—thus emphasizing the distance that separates their possession from the toiling millions; with the rapid augmentation of aggregated wealth and the murmurings and unrest that follow both night and day; with the influx and growth of an element whose principle in action is the destruction of the safeguards of law and of constitution; with the rapid increase in every field of endeavor, of appliances which mercilessly dispense with the labor of human hands and with population pressing upon means of subsistence—who can doubt that from all these may spring dangers to society, to the state, unknown to the first century of our history?"

"The safety of the republic during the century upon which we are soon to enter will rest, not upon its material wealth, its physical power, nor its splendor, but on the conservatism, the intelligence, the virtue, the lofty patriotism of all the people. At the bedside, in the school room, in public assemblies, everywhere throughout this broad land, let there be inculcated a sublime love of country, a veneration for government, for law, for justice—for all that it has cost our race the toil and sacrifice of centuries to achieve. In this highest and grandest sense let there be taught veneration for the memory of our fathers, the builders of the republic."

The proceedings were non-partisan. Both the orator and the president of the day are republicans.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE OPENED.

President and the King of Portugal Exchange Greetings.

New York, Aug. 5.—The following congratulatory messages from President McKinley and the king of Portugal were flashed direct today between the United States and Portugal over the new line of the Commercial Cable company which has just been put in operation between the Azores and this country:

"Executive Mansion, Washington—His Majesty the King of Portugal: I take pleasure in congratulating you today on the completion of telegraphic communication between the United States and Portugal and tender my best wishes for the perpetuation and increase of the friendly relations between the two countries.

—WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"His Excellency the President of the United States of North America, Washington: At this moment, when a new element of progress and of economic developments unites the Portuguese nation with the United States of North America, I hasten to thank you for the kind congratulations which your excellency has kindly addressed to me and desire to express my sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the republic of the United States.

—"KING OF PORTUGAL."

The new cable connects at the island of Fayal with the European Azores company's line from Azores to Portugal, and is the first to connect the Azores with the United States. It also opens direct communication for the first time between this country and Portugal.

ACCUSED NEGRO CONFESSES.

Twelve Hundred Dollars Offered For Goebel's Death.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 6.—"Tallow Dick" Combs, the negro, who is accused of firing the shot which killed Goebel, confessed yesterday to all, he said he knew about the crime.

His confession was taken down by a stenographer.

Combs said that Mason Hockersmith, a negro, told him he had been offered \$1,200 in Powers' office if he would kill Goebel.

He alleged that Hockersmith said: "They showed me the money, and let me put my hand on it. They had a new-fangled gun, which I didn't know how to work, and the fellow who had the money, showed me how it worked."

Combs said that Hockersmith afterwards pointed out Youtsey as the man who offered him the money and showed him the gun.

Combs also stated that Hockersmith said they wanted him to shoot Goebel from a window in Powers' office.

AMBUSHED.

FILIPINOS SURROUND AND CAPTURE AMERICANS.

BOLD DASH IS MADE.

Withdrawal of Troops for Service in China Arouses Natives to Sudden Action.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur.

It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped, and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 4.—First Lieutenant Aelstaetter, corps of engineers, United States army, with escort of fifteen men, attacked August 1, road between San Miguel de Mayuma (Luzon) and San Isidro (Luzon) by armed band of insurgents, reported 350 strong. Entire party killed, wounded or captured.

"Killed: Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Richard Diehler.
"Wounded: Charles M. Newman, wounded in arm, serious; Walter Brewer, wounded in arm, serious; Company A, battalion of engineers, U. S. A., Edward Long, wounded in abdomen, serious.

"Captured: Lieutenant Aelstaetter; company A, battalion of engineers, Henry T. Crenshaw; troop H, Fourth cavalry, Arthur Bates, Charles J. Fuchsinger, Edward J. Cramer, George Knapp, William J. Gerrity, John Coughlin, Robert F. Taylor, Joseph T. Mealey.

"Wounded sent San Isidro with note from Lacuna Maralino, announcing prisoners would be well treated."

Washington, Aug. 6.—For the first time in several months the Filipinos have been able to defeat and capture a body of American troops.

General MacArthur has reported to the war department that on August 1 First Lieutenant Aelstaetter of the engineer corps, with an escort of fifteen men, was attacked by a band of 350 Filipinos and the entire party were killed, wounded or captured. Richard Diehler of troop H, Fourth cavalry, was killed. Three men were wounded and the remainder were captured.

This took place on the road between San Miguel de Mayuma and San Isidro. The place is not far from Manila, and considerable American forces are garrisoned in the neighboring towns. It is near the mountain region of Bulacan province, however, which is one of the most inaccessible strongholds of the insurgents.

Officials of the war department greatly regret the occurrence, but they say it cannot properly be spoken of as a serious reverse for the Americans. The little band under Lieutenant Aelstaetter was overpowered by a much superior force of natives, who probably ambushed them and surrounded them from all sides, leaving them no choice but to surrender.

It shows, however, that in all those parts of the island of Luzon, where the insurgents are able to retreat quickly into their mountain strongholds, the insurrection is still in a fairly well-organized condition.

At the war department it is said that this occurrence shows that the objections of General MacArthur to the withdrawal of considerable bodies of troops from the Philippines were well founded, and that the wisdom of Secretary Root in not insisting on more regiments being sent to China from Manila, is demonstrated.

It is believed that this is an indication that exactly what the secretary of war feared, has happened, and that the insurgents have been emboldened by the withdrawal of troops for China, being told by their leaders that the Americans are giving up the fight and are retreating from the islands.

CANADA BARS OUT PAUPERS.

Closes Its Gates to all Classes of Undesirable Immigrants.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 5.—The government today caused a proclamation to be issued decreeing that pauper immigrants arriving at any Canadian port cannot be permitted to land until the captain of the vessel has put into the hands of the government immigration officials a sum sufficient to meet their temporary requirements and to pay their traveling expenses to point of destination.

The cause of the government's action was the importation of 15,000 Dukhobors and Galleians into Canada last year, and a large number of whom last winter had to be supported by public grants or aided by charitable societies. The climax was reached a few weeks ago when 2,000 Roumanian Jews arrived at Quebec. Scores were permitted to be landed in a state of absolute pauperism despite the protests of press and people.

ADAMS COUNTY MORTGAGE RECORD.

Hastings, Neb., Aug. 6.—During the month of July the following number of mortgages were filed and released in Adams county: Farm mortgages filed, twenty-one; amount, \$23,493.18; released, thirty-two; amount, \$72,870.30; city mortgages filed, fourteen; amount, \$31,250.50; released, twelve; amount, \$5,000.

BOER WAR FAR FROM ENDED.

Correspondent Davis Believes the Boers Will Not Be Conquered

New York, Aug. 6.—In the opinion of Richard Harding Davis the end of the war in South Africa is still a long way off, and the determined Boer army, strongly entrenched, is able to fight on indefinitely. Mr. Davis, who was a correspondent for the New York Herald and World-Herald in South Africa, arrived, with Mrs. Davis, on the American liner New York today from Cherbourg. It is about two months since the writer left the field, but his belief that the Boers have an almost unconquerable army has not been changed by recent events in the Transvaal.

It was while waiting for his baggage to be inspected that Mr. Davis was asked for his opinion of the situation in the Transvaal.

Beginning, he explained that the reason he left the British army and joined the Boers was that he was not allowed to send the truth about the campaign. "They cut my dispatches and twisted facts so much that I decided to leave," he said. "When there was a Boer victory I was not allowed to send the story as it was. When the British became confused and fired on their men I was told I must not send that."

Of the present situation Mr. Davis said: "It's about as if New York state was the seat of war and the British should move north and take Albany, driving the Boers up into the Adirondack region. There they are, with two years' provisions, knowing the rugged country thoroughly, determined to fight to the end, and at the same time the British line of communication between New York and Albany is being constantly cut by attacks from the side."

Mr. Davis did not make an estimate of the fighting strength of the Boers. His attention was called to the fact that several thousand Boers under General Prinsloo had surrendered, but he did not think it would have any marked effect on the result. General De Wet he considers an efficient, determined commander, but the loss of General Joubert and General Cronje, the "old men," as he called them, was a heavy one for the Boers.

NEW KING ISSUES ADDRESS.

Extols Merits of Dead Father and Bespeaks for Cooperation.

Monza, Aug. 6.—A proclamation, just issued by King Victor Emmanuel III., contains the following:

"The second king of Italy is dead. "In this moment of profound sadness I have to aid me the strength which comes from the examples of my august father and of that great king, who deserves to be called the 'Father of his country.' I have also as a support the love and devotion of the Italian people for the king whom they venerated and weep for.

"There remain to us the institutions which he loyally preserved and which he attempted to render permanent during the twenty-two years of his reign. These institutions are given to me as the sacred traditions of my house, and the warm love which Italians have for them, protected with a firm and energetic hand from assault or any violence, from whatever source it comes, assures me I am certain of the prosperity and grandeur of the country. It was the glory of my grandfather to have given Italy its unity and independence. It was the glory of my father to have jealously guarded this unity and this independence to the end.

"My reign shall be outlined by these imperishable remembrances. May God aid me and may the love of my people fortify me so that I may consecrate all my cares as a king to the guardianship of liberty and the defense of the monarchy united by indissoluble bonds for the supreme interest of the country."

A NEW LINE TO ORIENT.

Articles of Incorporation are Filed at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 6.—James J. Hill's scheme for a big steamship line to the orient seems to have taken shape in articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of state by the Great Northern Steamship company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The purpose of the company is stated to be the building and operation of steamships on the high seas and other navigable waters.

The incorporators and also the members of the board of directors are James J. Hill, D. Miller, W. P. Clough, M. D. Grover and A. W. Clark, all officials of the Great Northern Railroad company. The officers are not named, but the date of the first annual meeting is fixed for February 1, in St. Paul, which will be the headquarters of the company.

The capital stock is divided into 60,000 shares of \$100 each. The filing fee was over \$3,000. The Hill system at present includes ten lake steamship lines between Buffalo and Duluth and the Transcontinental railroad. The new company will extend its business to Asia.

Washington, Aug. 6.—General Wood at Havana has reported the following deaths from July 20 to 30: Santiago, 30th, Private Harry Shafer, A. Fifth infantry, typhoid fever; Columbia barracks, 2d, Private John Schrantz, A. Second artillery; Pinar del Rio, 2d, Commissary Sergeant Francisco Deasembrood, First infantry; 25th, Private Edward Welsh, H. First infantry, and Corporal William Fisher, G. First infantry; Matanzas, 25th, Private John Stoner, F. Second cavalry; all of yellow fever.

SITUATION.

GEN. CHAFFEE CABLES ABOUT CHINESE WAR.

ROAST THE GENERALS.

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

Washington, Aug. 6.—Some features of the dispatch received from General Chaffee, and which the war department refused to make public, has become known. 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 this 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 sparing 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 conditions 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.

DRAFT A NEW TREATY.

Uncle Sam and Germany Enter Into Commercial Agreement.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The state department today gave out the text of the commercial agreement between this country and Germany, announced by the president on July 13.

It is published simultaneously in Germany. In the United States the tariff on wines, brandies and other wine products is materially reduced; also that on painting and statuary, while in return Germany guarantees to the products of the United States on their entry into Germany the tariff rates which have been conceded by commercial treaties, concluded during the years 1891-94, between Germany on one part and Belgium, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland and Servia on the other part.

Dried or evaporated fruits from the United States will not be inspected, on account of the San Jose scale.

HASTINGS GETS ENCAMPMENT.

Hastings, Neb., Aug. 6.—General Barry telegraphed today an acceptance of the Hastings proposition for holding a national guard encampment here during the week of August 20. The offer is to furnish fuel, straw, hay, water and grounds. There will be nearly 1,000 guards in camp.

CIPHER MESSAGES NOT ALLOWED.

Messages to Ministers Must Be Written in Plain Language.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department issued the following: "Minister Wu this morning handed to the acting secretary of state a copy of a telegram from the tatal 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. Differing 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

RUSSIANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

Cross into Chinese Territory and Capture a Town.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—General Grodekoff has sent the following dispatch to the war office:

"Khabarovsk, Aug. 5.—Two columns from Blagovestchensk crossed over the Amur river at 3 a. m. under Colonel Schwerin and Scherikoff, attacked the Chinese troops and took the town of Sakhalin."

One gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges were captured. The steamer Sienga suffered severely from rifle fire. The Transselsk detachment under Colonel Protchenko 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 Offenber, dated Kawg-Kumsig, Gasmur, in the Trans-Balkal province, Wednesday, August 1, says: "In the retreat to the frontier the agents, workmen and guards were surprised and bombarded by Chinese in the Shingun passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned."

OLIVER MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

With 1500 Men He Will Carry on War Against British.

London, Aug. 6.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts dated at Pretoria, August 4, which says: "Lord Algeron Lennox has been released by the Boers. Only two officers remain prisoners."

"Commandant Oliver has managed to escape to the hills in the vicinity of Bethlehem with 1,500 men. He has informed General Bruce Hamilton that he does not consider himself bound by general Sir Buller's offer to surrender, and that his force intends to continue the war. He has taken up a position between Harrismith and the Newmarket road. Lieutenant General Rundle is now following him.

"Prisoners captured by General Ian Hamilton say that only soft nosed bullets are now served out to the Boers, hence the wounds of our men are very serious. I am investigating this matter and protesting to General Botha."

Lourenco Marquez, Aug. 4.—All of the customs officials and railway employees have been dismissed and replaced by military officers.

BEAUTIES OF THE TRUST SYSTEM.

Employes of Years Standing Are Thrown Out of Work.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 6.—District Manager James A. Campbell of the Republic Iron and Steel company today served notice on clerks and other salaried employes of the company in the offices of the several mills here, controlled by the company, that after tonight their services would be dispensed with. No assurance was given them of employment in the near future and all were advised to secure other positions wherever they could. The order will affect over 300 employes, many of them having been employed in the mill offices for nearly a quarter of a century. The order of dismissal is regarded as notice that the Republic Iron and Steel company has no intention of signing any scale, and if any suggestions of settlement are made they must come from the amalgamated association. Nearly all the employes of the mills are away spending a vacation.

RAISES TARIFF RATES.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—Owing to the expense in connection with affairs in China, the czar has ordered that the rates of commercial tariff be raised, subject, however, to the maintenance of the tariffs maintained by commercial treaties.