

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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DISORDER IN KOBE

States of Marquis Is Dragged Through Streets by Mob.

QUIET AGAIN PREVAILS IN TOKIO

Police and Soldiers Succeeded in Restoring Order During the Night.

LEADERS URGE SPECIAL SESSION OF DIET

Conference Agrees that Present Conditions Border Closely on Anarchy.

ATTACKS UPON CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Government Officials Say They Are Result of Local Conditions and Not an Anti-Foreign Feeling.

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—Following an anti-peace meeting at Kobe last night, a crowd estimated at one hundred went to the Minatogawa temple, where a statue of Marquis Ito had been recently erected, attached a rope to the statue, hauled it from its pedestal and dragged it through the streets. The crowd then charged three police boxes where there was some fighting. This was followed by much excitement and disorder. Official dispatches indicate that the situation is not serious.

The police report one rioter killed, one badly wounded and sixty arrests in the Honjo and Fukuoka districts since midnight.

At Noon the City Is Quiet.

Complete reports from metropolitan and outlying districts indicate that there was no disorder throughout the night or early morning.

The seriousness of the night is ascribed to heavy rain which scattered the crowds although the presence of military guards is having a beneficial effect.

The street car services has been suspended at night and the suspension will continue while there is danger of the destruction of cars.

The government has suspended a total of five newspapers and it is expected that the publication of others will be suspended.

Diet May Be Called.

The government has not indicated its intention with regard to summoning a special session of the Diet, but it is believed a call will soon be issued.

The situation in Tokyo generally is unconcerned over the situation. Some elements continue to express regret that Japan consented to the Portsmouth conference, but there is no indication that the sentiment is general.

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The members of the Harrison party have gone to Nikko, having cancelled the local program for their entertainment.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from Tokyo saying that the French legation is guarded by eighty soldiers and that the security of the personnel of the legation is not considered in danger.

Measures have also been taken to protect the French religious establishments in Tokyo.

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YELLOW FEVER INCREASING

Forty-Four New Cases at New Orleans Yesterday and Many Others in the Country.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Report of yellow fever situation to 4 p. m. Friday: New cases reported today 44. Total to date 1,234. Deaths 107. Cases under treatment 1,127. Cases discharged 1,020.

There is no accounting for the jump in the record of new cases today except possibly the fact that physicians have lately been reporting more positive cases and less suspicious cases. A case was taken to the Marine hospital from the steamship West-View, Tampa, Fla., but it has been in port long enough for the man to have contracted the illness elsewhere.

The only new point of infection in the country reported today was by Dr. Brady, who discovered a nest of twelve cases on Woodland plantation, twenty miles below New Orleans, and another case two miles below.

Interest among the yellow fever fighters centered today in the trial before Recorder Monrourke of Dr. Phillip Berge, who was arrested a week ago on a charge of failing to report cases of yellow fever. Before the trial was completed Dr. Berge decided that he would plead guilty to one of the three charges against him on condition that the other two would be dismissed. He did so and paid a fine of \$25.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8.—The Mississippi yellow fever summary tonight is as follows: Gulfport, five new cases, no deaths; Mississippi City, no new cases, no deaths; Natchez, two new cases and two new deaths; Vicksburg, four new cases and five new deaths.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—The reports of physicians tonight up to 8 o'clock showed eleven cases of yellow fever today and one death. All the new cases are traceable to the original infected district.

CHOLERA CAUSES EMBARGO

Sanitary State of Sicily Exists in Large District in Kingdom of Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—A sort of sanitary state of sicily exists in the district that now extends from the river Oder north-westward to the Russian border, about 250 miles, and from Danzig to Gdansk, south of Posen, about 150 miles, but it is a state of sicily in which all the inhabitants are auxiliaries of the medical authorities and the only enemy is the terrifying cholera bacillus which is traveling in the streams or moving slowly overland from one locality to another attached to articles of use or in the systems of persons.

The only friend of the bacillus, the doctors proclaim, is ignorance.

An official bulletin just issued announces that nineteen new cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, making a total of 123 cases and thirty-nine deaths.

MARLENWERDER, West Prussia, Sept. 8.—Four new cases of cholera were reported here today and two were at Graudenz and two at Niedermunster.

ROSENBERG, Prussia, Sept. 8.—Two new cases of cholera have been reported in this district. One of them is in the village of Edochno-Hauland.

NAKEL, Prussia, Sept. 8.—Altogether sixteen cholera cases and six deaths have occurred in this district today.

DANZIG, Prussia, Sept. 8.—Two new cholera cases have been reported here. Culm reports one new case.

PRINTER PALMER REMOVED

President Directs Him to Turn the Office Over to Foreman Ricketts.

OSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt this afternoon took summary action in the case of Frank W. Palmer, public printer and head of the government printing office at Washington, by removing him from office.

Last Monday the President directed Mr. Palmer to send him his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. At the same time he directed him not to take any further action in the case of Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of the printing, and L. H. Ray, a division foreman in the government printing office, whose resignation Mr. Palmer had requested.

Mr. Palmer had given Ricketts and Ray until Tuesday to show cause in writing why they should not be removed from office. The charges he had made against them would not be operative in removing them from their positions in the event of their failure to resign. He was therefore removed from office by telegraph and directed to turn over the government printing office to Foreman Ricketts. The latter's appointment is believed to be temporary. The president has not yet determined who he may appoint as successor to Mr. Palmer.

M'GILTON TO MAKE THE SPEECH

Lieutenant Governor Decided Upon as Temporary Presiding Officer of State Convention.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—At a meeting of the executive committee of the republican state committee this evening Lieutenant Governor E. G. McGilton of Omaha was chosen as the temporary chairman of the coming republican state convention. Other names mentioned in connection with the honor were George Shelton of Cass, Samuel Binkner of Gage and W. F. Gurley of Douglas.

Members of the committee present besides Chairman Burgess were L. L. Lindsey, E. H. Kirtland, C. H. Kelsey, A. H. Kidd, C. A. Robinson and William Hayward.

CARRIERS TALK INSURANCE

Opposition to Committee Report Recommending an Advance of Forty Per Cent.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8.—The convention of the National Letter Carriers' association spent much time today in a discussion of the proposed advance insurance rates of the benefit branch of the order. A majority report of the insurance committee recommending an increase of about 50 per cent in the present rates was opposed by a majority report, which contended that the advance to the rate prevailing among the fraternal organizations would tend to drive letter carriers from their fraternal insurance organizations.

SOUTHERN ITALY SHAKEN UP

Seismic Disturbance Felt All Over Calabria and Part of Sicily.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE ARE DEAD

Twenty-Five Villages Are Reported Completely Destroyed and Number of Injured Cannot Yet Be Estimated.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The newspapers this morning give heart-rending accounts of the calamity caused by the earthquake. At Mountone houses were razed. The railway depot at Pizzo, Salazar and Enfernicola had to be evacuated, as they were considered unsafe. At Messina a severe shock was experienced, but it was slighter than that in Calabria.

The earthquake centered in Calabria, destroying over twenty-two villages, leaving thousands absolutely destitute, killing upward of 400 and wounding nearly 600.

The shock was felt at 2:35 o'clock this morning. It lasted for several seconds at Calanzaro and thereafter was felt at Messina, Martirano, S. Facinto, Pizzolungo, Zannino, Cossaniti, Naida, Olivadi and other points.

People Are Terror-Stricken. Scenes of indescribable terror ensued. Women, aroused from their sleep, rushed half-dressed into the streets, screaming with fear, carrying their babies and dragging along their other children and calling for help on the Madonna and the saints. The men escaped into the open with their families, all calling on their favorite saints for protection. The cafes were taken by assault by the strongly armed police, and during an apoplectic attack caused Mr. Thompson's injuries. Three doctors, besides reiterating their assertion that an assailant strangled Mr. Thompson found that in addition to other injuries his patient's head was broken, that he had several scalp wounds and that both his eyes were blackened. They decided, however, that what at first appeared to be a stab wound had been made by the breaking of Mr. Thompson's glasses. The coroner's opinion is supported by the two officers and by the chamberlain who first found the injured guest. She said that he was in a sitting posture and was acting as if he wished to grasp his throat. It collar had been torn open. She saw this about 3 o'clock in the morning. An examination of the room revealed traces of blood on the walls and on the furniture against which Mr. Thompson might have fallen. He was known to be subject to attacks of vertigo. Mr. Thompson was about 40 years old.

RUSSIAN VILLAGES ARE DESTROYED

CATANZARO, Province of Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8.—According to the latest telegrams received here, the earthquake caused serious damage to houses in San Floro, where one person was killed.

At Jonadi ten persons were killed and two wounded.

At Daffina buildings were damaged and a number of persons killed or wounded.

At Borga two persons were killed and ten wounded. Many houses collapsed.

At Montoro several houses collapsed, but there was no loss of life.

At Olivadi several persons were killed and many wounded. Houses were badly damaged.

At Nicastro and Cortali there was much damage to property and many persons were wounded.

At Philadelphia two persons were killed and there was serious property loss.

At Cimigliano there was a slight loss of life, but the loss in property was considerable.

At Jacumo the houses were badly damaged, but no one was killed or wounded.

At Naida one person was killed and thirty wounded and property suffered severely.

At Mattiano there were many victims, but the number is unknown. Out of a population of a little more than 3,000 there are 2,200 without shelter.

At Seravattina the houses suffered considerably, but there were no victims.

Troops have been dispatched to the scene of the disasters and engineers have been dispatched to Martirano, Naida, Cimigliano and Monteleone di Calabria.

MAJOR MILLER IS ELECTED

Cousin of Late President McKinley Chosen Commander-in-Chief of Spanish War Veterans.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—So far as the business to come before the second annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans is concerned, the reunion is at an end. The contest for commander-in-chief was a spirited one and resulted in the election of Major Charles R. Miller of Cleveland, O. Major Miller, who is a cousin of the late President McKinley, is a leading lawyer of Cleveland.

For senior vice commander, Major John M. Hart of Buffalo was elected, and Captain E. E. Kirk of California was chosen as junior vice commander.

Washington, whose claims for the next reunion were put forward by Captain Walter Mitchell of that city, was chosen over San Francisco. The date of the 1906 encampment was set so as not to be earlier than October 15, so as to make it convenient for President Roosevelt to attend.

A resolution favoring a larger scope of the pension laws was adopted and resolutions affecting the same laws of the United States were referred to the committee on legislation, which will bring them to the attention of congress. One of the most important of these is that asking for the establishment of a national war museum at Washington in which to keep relics of all wars which the United States has taken part.

The Ladies' auxiliary elected Mrs. Mary E. Gedney of Mount Vernon, N. Y., president, and Mrs. Jessie Booth Perry of Chicago, vice president. The veterans and ladies enjoyed an evening of entertainment tonight in one of the amusement parks. Installation of officers, a parade and campfire takes place tomorrow.

PENSION MONEY FOR NEBRASKA

State Gets Over Two Million While Iowa Men Draw Five and a Half Million.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—W. A. Richards, commissioner general of the land office, who has been in Utah for several weeks supervising the opening to white settlement of the Uintah Indian reservation, returned to Washington today. Mr. Richards said that the opening of this great reservation, conducted along lines similar to those which prevailed when the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota was opened, was accomplished without a hitch of any sort.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions was made public today. It is shown that on June 30, 1904, there were borne on the pension rolls the names of 4,325 residents of Nebraska, who during the fiscal year of 1904 drew pensions aggregating \$1,136,150. During the same period had 3,360 pensioners on the rolls, who drew \$690,948. South Dakota had 4,611 pensioners, drawing \$670,230 and Wyoming 96 pensioners, drawing \$125,250.

EDITOR MURDERED IN ROOM

Employe of New York Times Beaten and Struck to Death by Unidentified Assailant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Jacob H. Thompson, ex-city editor of the New York Times, who was found unconscious in his apartment in the St. James hotel today, died at Flower hospital at 9:30 o'clock tonight without having regained consciousness. Mr. Thompson was fully clothed when found and in an apparently dying condition. There is much mystery surrounding the case, although Scholer expressed a belief that the injuries sustained by Mr. Thompson were the result of a fall after a stroke of apoplexy, while the hospital surgeons maintain that murder was done. Coroner Scholer has expressed a belief that the injuries sustained by Mr. Thompson were the result of a fall after a stroke of apoplexy, while the hospital surgeons maintain that murder was done. Coroner Scholer has expressed a belief that the injuries sustained by Mr. Thompson were the result of a fall after a stroke of apoplexy, while the hospital surgeons maintain that murder was done.

The theory of a crime is concurred in by the surgeons at the hospital, the entire staff agreeing in the statement that Mr. Thompson had been beaten. There is, however, no known motive for the case, according to the police.

The police, who earlier in the day had held the crime theory, switched around tonight and agreed with the coroner as against the opinion held by the doctors.

The final police report on the case, recording the death of the injured man, attributes the fatality to a fall following a stroke of apoplexy.

A sharp division of opinion occurred between the coroner and police on one hand and several physicians on the other, the first mentioned party declaring that a fall during an apoplectic attack caused Mr. Thompson's injuries. Three doctors, besides reiterating their assertion that an assailant strangled Mr. Thompson found that in addition to other injuries his patient's head was broken, that he had several scalp wounds and that both his eyes were blackened. They decided, however, that what at first appeared to be a stab wound had been made by the breaking of Mr. Thompson's glasses.

The coroner's opinion is supported by the two officers and by the chamberlain who first found the injured guest. She said that he was in a sitting posture and was acting as if he wished to grasp his throat. It collar had been torn open. She saw this about 3 o'clock in the morning. An examination of the room revealed traces of blood on the walls and on the furniture against which Mr. Thompson might have fallen. He was known to be subject to attacks of vertigo. Mr. Thompson was about 40 years old.

RUMOR OF HITCH AT KARLSTAD

Return of Norwegian Commissioner to Christiania Gives Rise to Serious Rumors.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 8.—With the return today from Karlstad of the Norwegian commissioner to discuss with the commissioners of Sweden the question of the dissolution of the union, a decided change has taken place in the attitude of the press. The Swedish newspapers, which are now calling upon the government to mobilize 20,000 troops, at the same time pointing out that Norway is only able to command 3,000 troops, while the Swedish riksdag demanded that the "fortresses recently erected be no longer maintained," the Swedish newspapers insist that the fortifications of the old fortress of Fredriksten and Kongsvinger should be destroyed. No suggestion could be made of one side or the other, but the national principle of the Norwegians, Kongsvinger is thirty miles from the frontier and holds a commanding position for the defense of Christiania, the richest section of Norway, while the corresponding zone in Sweden, while the "fortresses recently erected be no longer maintained," the Swedish newspapers insist that the fortifications of the old fortress of Fredriksten and Kongsvinger should be destroyed.

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