

THEY TOOK WINGS.

Public Funds Handled by Neely Quickly Vanished.

An Official Report Concerning the Cuban Postal Frauds Is Published—It Holds E. G. Rathbone to be Almost Equally Guilty of Malfeasance in Office.

Washington, July 26.—The postmaster general has made public the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who investigated the Cuban postal frauds.

Mr. Bristow explains that the bureau of finances inaugurated by Mr. Rathbone, of which Neely was appointed chief, was started July 7, 1899.

Shortage as shown by his own records, \$30,600; excess of credit by destruction of surcharged stamps definitely ascertained, \$191,113; total \$131,713.

The report says that Rathbone appointed Neely, who had custody of the stamps; Reeves, the only man who could have a check on Neely's transactions, and D. Warfield, chief of the bureau of registration, a commission to destroy the surcharged stamps.

The connection between Neely and the Neely Printing Co., of Muncie, Ind., of which he was proprietor before he went to Cuba, is then explained.

The books of the printing company show that it received for printing \$7,937, while the bills paid and the money order records at Muncie show that \$2,181 more than the amount indicated by the books was paid.

Rathbone, when asked why he approved these accounts, said he did not know until after Neely's arrest that any printing was done at Muncie.

When Neely was assigned to duty in Havana, January 7, 1899, his salary was \$1,800. The report says he was at this time financially embarrassed.

Rathbone made numerous official trips. In April, 1899, he made a tour of inspection accompanied by his family, and his expense account covered the entire expense of his family.

Neely, in 1899, came to the United States and charged up as official expenses his expenses to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O., where he went on private business.

Muncie, Ind., July 27.—Ross Cowan, president of the Neely Printing Co., has issued a card denouncing the statement of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and declaring that the records show that there was a legitimate sale of the printing office from Neely to him.

MAYBURY FOR GOVERNOR.

Michigan Democrats Select Detroit's Mayor as the Man to Head Their State Ticket.

Detroit, July 26.—Hon. William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, was last evening tendered the democratic nomination for governor of Michigan with a unanimity which made useless the taking of any ballot.

The platform adopted "regrets the present condition of the political and administrative agencies, which, under republican control, have so debauched our governmental system as to disgrace the state and debase the function of a free government."

The resolutions deplore "the corrupting influence of wealth upon our social and political machinery as displayed in the recent campaign of three millionaires for the office of governor."

First—Prompt repeal of every charter exempting corporations from the equal burden of taxation.

Second—A specific tax on the great mining interests of the state, levied in accordance with the value of their unmined stores of wealth.

Third—A tax upon existing franchises of a semi-public character commensurate with their earning power.

Fourth—Regulation of property taxes so as to prevent the shifting of the burden onto the shoulders of productive labor.

Fifth—Prohibition of the granting of further franchises by municipalities, except by direct vote of the people of the territory affected.

The last legislature is denounced as "the crowning infamy in the history of the republican party in Michigan" and promise is made to abolish the fee system of compensation for public officers wherever possible.

There was no attempt whatever to display the American colors. The celebration of the Fourth of July was totally eclipsed. Then the citizens were unable to raise a dollar for the purposes of demonstration.

The real feeling of the people was expressed by bands of hoodlums, who paraded the streets in the less respectable quarters of the city carrying Spanish flags and shouting "Viva Espanol."

The fact that the day was the second anniversary of the landing of the United States troops under Gen. Miles seemed to be forgotten here, although at Ponce, Mayaguez and other points there were slight observances of the anniversary.

The committee appointed at the conference held at the Plaza hotel gave out a call for a convention to be held in this city August 14.

The national committee of the gold democrats have brought the usefulness of that organization to an end. It now becomes the duty of the independent voters to place in the field a platform and candidates which they can conscientiously support.

They believe that the anti-imperialists who have done splendid work in recalling the republic to the ideas of its founders, will conclude that they can enforce their ideas more effectively by means of a third ticket than in any other way.

YELLOW TERROR.

China Makes New Preparations for a Great Conflict.

Reports as to the Situation in Peking are of a Most Gloomy Nature—Chinese Believed to be Playing a Deceptive Game in Order to Gain Time.

London, July 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that a Chinaman who was employed at the British legation as a writer and interpreter, has escaped from Peking to Niu Chwang.

The correspondent goes on to say: "No other dates are given in the message from Niu Chwang. The leading Chinese newspaper here published yesterday a dispatch declaring that it was all over with the members of the legations. The president of a minor board at Peking wrote to a relative in Shanghai, under date of July 9, saying: 'The foreign legations are still unaptured, but, owing to the daily fighting, it is reported that only about 300 persons are left alive in the legations, and if there is any delay in the arrival of the relief force I fear that none will be left to receive it.'"

While these brief glimpses as to the fate of the Europeans leave little ground for hope, Shanghai sends a batch of reports indicative of preparations for hostilities on the part of the Chinese. It is alleged that the Yang-Tse viceroys have sent deputies to Shanghai to inquire as to the prospect of raising a foreign loan, ostensibly to pursue military operations against the Boxers, whose movement is extending southward with constantly growing strength.

Simultaneously there is a movement northward of southern Chinese troops to join the main army gathered to oppose the foreign advance on Peking. The strength of this principal force is now estimated at 300,000 men.

It is believed that two or three weeks must elapse before the Chinese preparations are completed. It is reported that 3,000 Chinese troops and more guns are being sent to reinforce the garrison of the Kiang Yin forts, commanding the entrance to the Yang-Tse Kiang, 90 miles east of Nankin.

Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Wu Chang, on the Yang-Tse Kiang, telegraphs that he is apprehensive that he will not be able to restrain his troops for more than ten days.

These signs of unrest in the southern provinces are coincident with Li Hung Chang's presence in Shanghai. They are supposed to be the beginning of a general declaration against foreigners. In this connection the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following important news:

"Viceroy Tak Su today published the following mandate: 'An important imperial decree was issued on the 23d day of the sixth moon. It says: We have lost Tien Tsin and great precautions are taken in Peking. No peace can be obtained without going through a war. In the time of Chung an agreement was made that no murder can be inflicted upon ministers from abroad. It is a month since the minister of Germany was assassinated by Boxers, and strict orders have been given for the arrest of the murderers. We are trying our utmost to preserve the lives of the other ministers and they are still in Peking. Viceroy's are to urge on preparations for coast attack and defense, and they are to take the consequences of any territory being lost through delay.'"

"Europeans here understand thoroughly the last part of the edict, which means that the viceroys are commissioned by the emperor to prepare for a Chinese war against the allied powers. Viceroy Tak Su is bitterly anti-foreign and he is increasing his army and armaments, military and marine."

Hong Kong, July 27.—The signs of menacing activity on the part of the secret society known as the "Triads" are causing alarm. The Boxers are believed to be an offshoot of the "Triads," whose ramifications are widespread throughout the southern provinces of China. The organization is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Manchu; and numbers of Canton troops are enrolled in its ranks.

A report is current in Canton that the "Triads" are preparing for a night attack on the Shameen, and that the first sign will be the absconding of native servants.

Many "Triads" have been arrested in Hong Kong during the last few months. A Chinaman who was arrested on July 8 on a charge of carrying arms, was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of being a member of the "Triads." The evidence showed that he has held the rank of second in command in the organization in the two Kwangs, with end headquarters at Sai Kung, a new territory, where he had been active in enrolling members. His arrest, therefore, is of the greatest importance.

London, July 27.—The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says: "There are daily arrests of Boxers and smugglers caught loaded with arms and ammunition. Executions quickly follow, but the rowdy element remains undismayed. In the country districts the people are more threatening and bolder than in the city."

Chicagoans Boycott Chinese. Chicago, July 27.—The Chicago population of Chicago is perturbed over reports from various parts of the city that because of Caucasian antipathy aroused by the troubles in the Celestial empire a boycott has been instituted against Chinese laundries and truck farms. Wu Sung Lee, a banker in Chinatown and probably the richest Mongolian in the city, says four laundries have been forced to suspend business during the past week and Chinese laundrymen generally report a falling off of 50 per cent. in their business.

MOB LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.

Militia Is Called Out to Protect Negroes from the Assaults of Murderous Hoodlums.

New Orleans, July 27.—In the rioting of Wednesday night and Thursday one negro was beaten to death, six were so badly wounded that their lives are despaired of, and about a score of people, white and black, male and female, were seriously wounded. Disorderly acts following the disturbances of Wednesday night were committed throughout the city yesterday and resulted in the swearing in by the mayor of 500 special policemen and the ordering out of 1,500 of the state militia by Gov. Heard, who responded promptly to the appeal of Mayor Capleville for assistance in suppressing lawlessness.

Throughout the day attacks were made by mobs of whites upon the black element and the negroes before nightfall had been completely chased from the streets. The disorders put a stop to business in the wholesale districts and on the river front and, as this meant a serious crippling of the trade of the port, hundreds of the most prominent men of the city responded to the appeal of the mayor for assistance in preserving order.

Col. Wood, who commanded the First Louisiana regiment in the Spanish war, was placed at the head of the special police.

The police have been practically helpless throughout the disturbance. The force consists of only 300 men. In addition to the killing of Capt. Day and Patrolman Lamb, which was the primary cause of the mob outbreak, strong resentment on the part of the white working people against steamship agents and contractors for the employment of negro labor to the exclusion of whites on public works and on the levee fronts was manifested.

Hoodlums prowled the streets throughout the day and whenever they spied a negro, assaulted him. In some cases citizens and police beat off the attackers.

One of the most flagrant instances of cowardice was that of a man who pointed a pistol through a window and attempted to shoot a female negro prisoner in the parish prison.

Just after daylight the remnants of one of the mobs gathered at the Spanish Fort railway station, whence a large number of negro laborers daily leave for their work at Chalmette. They saw a crowd of darkies approaching and started to chase them. Louise Lapyard got in their way and received a bullet in the leg. Later in the morning a negro emptied his pistol into a down town house and wounded a child.

At 11 o'clock a mob marched through Lafayette square, which is opposite the city hall. They discovered some negroes in the park and beat them until they escaped.

MR. GOMPERS FAILED.

His Effort to Settle Labor Troubles in Chicago Proves Unsuccessful.

Chicago, July 27.—The effort of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to settle the Chicago labor troubles has apparently failed. He was informed yesterday by a delegation of contractors that the only way a settlement could possibly be effected was by the unions withdrawing from the building trades council. Mr. Gompers was told that the contractors' associations are willing to make agreements with the individual unions, national and international, and also to make the American Federation of Labor a party to the agreements, but that no settlement can be made with the unions of Chicago as long as the building trades council stands.

Mr. Gompers replied to the contractors that, as he was a representative of the men and practically the representative of the building trades council, he could countenance no such settlement as this. He defended the existence of the building trades council on the ground that it was for the best interests of the laboring men, in spite of mistakes which might have been made. The conference then broke up.

THEY MAY CALL IT OFF.

A Prospect that the Bryan Notification Meeting Will Not Be Held in the Hoosier Capital.

Indianapolis, July 27.—Inquiry yesterday of Chairman Martin, of the democratic state committee, as to whether Mr. Bryan will speak here the evening of his notification brought a surprising reply. The chairman exclaimed angrily: "It doesn't look right now as if Mr. Bryan will be here. It doesn't look as if the notification would be held here at all."

"Do you mean that Mr. Bryan can not come?" "I mean that unless railroads give us terms that are just, this notification meeting will be called off and not held in Indiana. The railroads have held the democratic committees up for years and they are at the same old game. But, I promise that unless better terms are made than those offered the notification meeting here will be declared off."

Jester's Trial Nears Its Finish.

New London, Mo., July 27.—In the trial of Alexander Jester, charged with the murder in 1871 of Gilbert Gates, both sides rested their case and while Judge Eby prepares the instructions to the jury the lawyers are preparing for the supreme conflict—the closing arguments. They will begin to-day.

Six Hundred Christians Slaughtered.

London, July 27.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express writes as follows: "An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sien Fu, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. The priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hong Kong. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for 27 days."

HUMAN GOPHERS.

They Tried to Tunnel Underneath a Penitentiary.

A Daring Attempt to Release a Notorious Real Estate Swindler from His Cell in Riverside Penitentiary, Allegheny, Pa.—Why It Failed.

Pittsburg, July 27.—One of the boldest and most systematic plans for the release of one or more prisoners from Riverside penitentiary was thwarted Thursday by accident. The first theory advanced when the matter was discovered seemed to point to the release of Alex Berkman, the anarchist who is serving a 22 years' sentence for the shooting of H. C. Frick during the Homestead strike in 1892, but the conclusion reached by Director Muth, of the Allegheny police department, is that the real object of the rescuers was to secure the freedom of the notorious real estate swindler, J. C. Boyd, who is serving a seven years' sentence in the penitentiary for his misdeeds.

This opinion is shared by the Pittsburg police officials, and many reasons are brought forward to confirm the theory. Among these are the facts that Boyd is wanted in nearly every state in the Union on charges of real estate swindles, has confederated all over the country and is accounted one of the wealthiest prisoners in Riverside. It is argued that Berkman's friends could not afford the expensive outfit which was used in this instance and their resources could not possibly equal those of Boyd's confederates.

The plan by which the rescuers hoped to reach the inside of the penitentiary wall was by a tunnel from the cellar of a house on Sterling street, nearly opposite one of the gates. Their work is remarkable, considering the obstacles to be overcome. Investigation showed that it was over 200 feet long, but because of its zigzag course had not reached the prison wall. One of the officers who crawled a distance of 201 feet in the dark passageway was compelled to return before reaching its end, by reason of the foul gases arising. From this it is inferred that the tunnel had tapped a sewer. Director Muth, however, believes that the dead body of one of the tunnelers will be discovered when the tunnel is opened from the surface, as is the intention. He thinks the man was overcome by the gases and his companions, for fear of complications, fled.

The elaborate arrangements that had been made for completing the tunnel and for providing for the safety of the diggers amazed the authorities. An electric bell, connected with the entrance of the tunnel in the cellar, was used in giving the workers and watchers an instant signal in case of alarm, and an air pump had been used to keep the tunnel free from gas. It is estimated that the electric plant and other appliances used cost the liberators at least \$2,000.

On March 15 Thomas Brown, who represented himself as a Chicago patent solicitor, purchased from John C. Langenfitz, who is an engineer in the penitentiary, the house at 28 Sterling street for \$4,000, paying \$250 down and agreeing to pay the balance in installments. Soon afterward Brown, a woman whom he said was his wife, and his brother-in-law moved into the house and operations were probably begun at once.

The Misses Letitia and Jennie McCarthy, who lived just opposite, had their suspicions aroused because of the small quantity of furniture going into the supposed home of the new family and by the fact that the principal article taken in was a piano. During the occupancy of the house the shades were always down, but the piano was rarely silent. Mrs. Brown played and sang almost constantly. During the intervals when there was no music the Misses McCarthy heard a grinding, whirring noise, which gave them the impression that the Browns were always grinding coffee.

Their suspicions of crookedness were confirmed when they saw a load of galvanized pipe and a load of lumber taken into the house. They called the attention of the police to the place, but no charge could be made against the inmates. The Browns left the house on the night of July 5, leaving word for Mr. Langenfitz that they were going to New York, but would return on July 24 to pay the first installment on the house. Their failure to return led to an investigation by Mr. Langenfitz, with the result given above. The theory is that the Browns were frightened away, because all of the apparatus was found in the house with the exception of the digging tools, which Director Muth thinks are in the tunnel with the body of the digger.

Boers Fought Stubbornly.

London, July 27.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office that Gen. Hunter's command was heavily engaged July 24 and 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought stubbornly throughout the 24th, and compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about 50 casualties. At last accounts Gen. Hunter had worked around into Brandwater basin, in the rear of the Boers, while Gen. Macdonald and Gen. Bruce Hamilton were blocking outlets on the front of the federals, who had evacuated their position at Witnek.

Mine Boys Strike.

Seranton, Pa., July 27.—The runners and drivers at the Delaware & Hudson mines here struck yesterday for increased wages. Four mines here and three at Olyphant are idle. The boys claim they will wait a reasonable length of time for the company to grant their demands, and if no favorable response comes they will call out the boys in all of the company's 28 collieries in the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts. There are 3,000 men employed in the Seranton and Olyphant mines and 17,000 in the 28 collieries.

AGAINST TUAN.

Boxers are Reported to Have Risen in Revolt.

A BATTLE NEAR PEKIN.

A Story that the Prince was De-feated and Killed.

SAFETY OF LEGATIONERS.

It is Reaffirmed in an Imperial Proclamation Issued July 24, but All Attempts to Get Direct Replies from Peking Utterly Fail.

London, July 28.—Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but that it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree, in the following terms, was issued on July 24: "It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron Von Ketteler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Peking and London and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Peking have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Thus, despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears, the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction and the decision of the United States not to delay military measures is approved as the only possible course to pursue.

The Daily News says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless. It turns out that as early as July 12 an appeal from the emperor of China to Queen Victoria, for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to Marquis of Salisbury, and it is understood that the other powers were not communicated with until July 20.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

"It is reported that a large section of the Boxers revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he made tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Peking on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours, and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Che Foo, wiring Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chan, where the churches have been burned.

The Daily Express has the following from Che Foo, dated July 28: "Four more British missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shan Si. News from native Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners have been in progress in the provinces of Ho Nan and Shan Si. The governor of Shan Tung has wired the counsel here that he has prohibited the circulation of a proclamation threatening native Christians with death unless they renounce Christianity."

A cable dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai announces that a letter had been received from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister to China, under date of Peking, July 6, saying the legations were under constant fire and that three were still standing, but that the foreigners were receiving no assistance from the authorities. Owing to the cowardice of the Chinese, Sir Claude wrote, it was hoped the legations would be able to hold out for a fortnight, but if they were pressed their resistance could not last more than four days at the utmost.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that three versions of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter of July 6 are current there, and that it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday.

Made a One-Fare Rate.

Chicago, July 28.—The Central Passenger association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois to the Bryan notification meeting in Indianapolis. Tickets will be sold on August 7, limited for return until August 11.

Collided with a Barge.

Detroit, July 28.—The Minnesota freighter Maruba, bound up, was struck amidships last night by the steam barge James Watt and badly damaged. The bow of the Watt was also badly smashed. The accident occurred eight miles below Detroit.

Destructive Hail Storm.

Grand Forks, N. D., July 28.—A hail storm crossed the valley near here last night, doing incalculable damage. Its path was five miles wide and covered 100 square miles. Grain nearly ready for harvest was pounded into the ground and ruined.