RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENN'A R. R.

EAST.	WEST
7.13 A. M.	9.14 A. M
10.17 "	12.58 P. M
2.21 P. M.	4.53 "
6.09 "	.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4.53 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.58 A. M.	9.09 A. M.
10.19 "	12.47 P. M.
2.11 P. M.	4.35 "
6.10 "	8.20 "
SUNDAYS.	
6.58 A. M.	12.47 P. M.
6.10 P. M.	8.20 "

PHIL'A & READING R. R.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.42 A. M.	11.25 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET.	
7.44 A. M.	11.23 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

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TOWNE'S WITHDRAWAL.

He Declines the Populist Nomination For Vice President.

TO URGE BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

His Candidacy as Populist Nominee, While Advocating the Election of Another, Would Be a Sham That Would Deceive Nobody.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 8.—In a letter to P. M. Ringdahl, chairman, and the members of the committee of notification of the candidate for vice president of the People's party Charles A. Towne has declined the nomination tendered him by the Populist national convention at Sioux Falls. The letter is of considerable length and sets forth fully Mr. Towne's views in regard to the nomination. It is believed the Populist committee empowered to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Towne's withdrawal will immediately indorse Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president on the ticket with William J. Bryan. Mr. Towne's letter is in part as follows:

"After mature consideration of all the factors involved that concern the welfare of the cause of political reform in this country, and my own duty thereto, I am constrained to inform you in all respect that I must decline the nomination tendered me by the Sioux Falls convention. In announcing this conclusion, I cannot forbear to express to you, and, through you, to the great convention whose commission you hold, as well as to that patriotic body of advanced political thought that your convention represented, my deep sense of the honor conferred upon me.

"The action of the Sioux Falls convention in nominating for president a representative of the Democratic party and for vice president a representative of the Silver Republican party, is one of the most encouraging and inspiring spectacles in recent politics. Its unselfishness and magnanimity, its testimony of the precedence of the cause of the people over any merely partisan advantage, raised the procedure of that convention into the serene upper air of true civic heroism. The Silver Republicans, 1,330 delegates, were indeed eager to name the ticket chosen at Sioux Falls, but to the great Democratic convention another course commended itself.

"That convention selected Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, a man of unimpeachable character and ripe political experience, who as a member of congress more than 20 years ago was a close associate and colaborer of Gen. J. B. Weaver and other great leaders in the reform political movements of that day, and who, as vice president from 1893 to 1897, distinguished himself by rebelling against the betrayal of Democratic principles by President Cleveland.

"Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Roosevelt is to be the next vice president of the United States. I am expected to take a laborious part in the campaign. I shall, of course, advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson. In what light should I appear before the American people if, while advocating the election of one ticket, I should be going through the form of running on another? Nobody in the United States would think I had the slightest chance of being elected, and nobody would believe that I considered myself seriously as a candidate unless at the same time he believed me to be absolutely lacking in common sense. Whom could such a phantom candidacy deceive? What respect should I deserve, indeed, if in such a matter I should attempt to deceive anybody whatsoever? I know the People's party to be composed of men most exceptionally keen and expert in political judgment. So obvious a sham could not elude their vision."

Zionists Hostile Reception.

Mansfield, O., July 6.—Overseer John Hamner Piper and Elders E. P. Fisher, A. W. McClurkin and A. McFarland, of Dowie's Christian Catholic church in Zion, arrived here yesterday. A mob of over 2,000 was in waiting. The policemen refused to allow them to get out of the car, and amid cheers and shouts they went on to Ashland, 14 miles east. There they attempted to hire a carriage to drive here, but all the liverymen refused their requests. They telegraphed back that they would be here again in the afternoon, and they came. Nearly 4,000 people were at the depot, and again they were not permitted to leave the car. They then said: "If we cannot get off here we will go on to Chicago, but we cannot promise that we will not be back here next Sunday." The city is now quiet again.

Four Killed in a Missouri Feud.

Farmington, Mo., Aug. 6.—Four men killed and one fatally wounded is the outcome of a shooting affair between William Dooley and his four sons on one side and the four Harris brothers on the other, as a result of a feud at Deer Run, one of the mining towns of St. Francois county. William Dooley, Wess Harris, James Harris and John Dooley are the names of those killed, and Frank Harris was fatally wounded. A young girl, Mary Littrell, was struck just above the ankle with a rifle ball. The Harris boys sent word to the Dooleys that they would be at a place at Bismarck and intended to run the Dooleys off the grounds. When the Dooleys appeared the shooting began.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION

King Victor Emmanuel's Address to the People of Italy.

FOLLOW HIS FATHER'S COUNSELS.

The New Ruler Declares His Purpose to Support the Institutions Loyally Preserved by King Humbert in the Twenty-two Years of His Reign.

Monza, Aug. 4.—King Victor Emmanuel III has addressed the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"The second king of Italy is dead. Escaping, thanks to his valor as a soldier, the danger of battle, and departing unharmed, thanks to providence, from the risks he confronted so courageously to end public calamities, this good and virtuous king fell a victim to an atrocious crime, while with easy conscience and without fear of danger, he was participating in the joys of the people at their fetes.

"It was not permitted to me to be present at the last breath of my father; but I understand my first duty to be to follow the counsels he left me and to imitate the virtues of the king and first citizen of Italy.

"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 support the strength which comes from 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 22 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.

"Italians, render your tribute of tears and honors to the sacred memory of Humbert of Savoy. You, in the bitter sorrow which has struck my house, have shown that you consider this sorrow as though it were that of each individual among you.

"This solidity of thought and affection will always be the most certain bulwark of my reign and the best guarantee of the unity of the country, which unites in the august name of intangible Rome, symbol of grandeur and pledge of integrity for Italy. Such are my hopes, such is my ambition as citizen and as king."

Lieutenant Bresci to Resign.

Milan, Aug. 5.—Lieut. Bresci, brother of King Humbert's assassin, has informed the colonel of his regiment of his intention to leave the army and change his name. He will be provided with an appointment in the civil administration. A duel with sabres has been fought between Capt. Tani and Capt. Bacciali on the subject of Lieut. Bersci's course. Capt. Tani had expressed sympathy with the lieutenant, whereupon Capt. Bacciali declared that he could no longer offer his hand to Lieut. Bresci. Bacciali was wounded in the head during the sixth onslaught.

The North Carolina Election.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 4.—The Democrats rejoiced quietly all over North Carolina yesterday. The returns show that Democratic majorities aggregate 64,678 and fusion majorities 5,125, making the net Democratic majority 59,553. To the senate there are elected 38 Democrats and nine fusionists, with three seats doubtful, and the house 59 Democrats and 13 fusionists, while 12 seats are in doubt. There will be only two Populists in the legislature, both from Senator Butler's county.

Crushed to Death by Shifting Lumber

Providence, Aug. 4.—A body supposed to be that of Arthur McCleary, of Atlantic City, was found in a carload of lumber yesterday afternoon. Workmen unloading the lumber found the body, and its position leads to the belief that the man was stealing a ride and the lumber shifted, pinning him against the end of the car. The man was about 26 years of age and had been dead about 48 hours.

The President Returns to Canton.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President McKinley left the city last evening on his return to Canton, O., to resume his vacation. Accompanying him were Hon. Charles G. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, and Secretary Cortelyou. There were the usual number of persons around, and the usual guard of police officers and detectives were on hand to see that nothing befell the president.

A New Steamship Line to Asia.

St. Paul, Aug. 4.—President 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 yesterday by the Great Northern Steamship company, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. The purpose of the company is stated to be the building and operation of steamships on the high seas and other navigable waters.

The Tramps' Revenge.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Aug. 4.—Municipal discipline against tramps has apparently stirred the vagrants to retaliation on the residents of this city. Eight barns owned by prominent citizens have been burned within 24 hours, that of Congressman J. P. Dolliver being the first to be fired. A large force of police in citizens' clothes patrols the town at night.

PATERSON ANARCHISTS.

Officials Will Investigate Alleged Murder Conspiracy.

HATE MAY HELP AUTHORITIES.

An Italian in New York Tells of a Secret Meeting Between Bresci and Others—Had His Head Broken For Denouncing Humbert's Murder.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 4.—Governor Voorhees admitted yesterday at his Elizabeth home that steps had been taken to investigate the allegations that the plot to kill King Humbert and other monarchs had been hatched in New Jersey. If the evidence can be procured and there are still some of those concerned living in the state they will be prosecuted. The investigation is not complete, and probably will not be until information from Italy enables it to be conducted minutely. The governor does not consider the situation at either Paterson or West Hoboken as serious.

There is a chance that hate will reveal much to the authorities relative to the alleged plotting of the Paterson anarchists to kill the crowned heads of Europe. Last night in a saloon in New York an Italian whose name does not appear to be known to the proprietor of the place, although it may be and he will not disclose it, said he knew of a meeting held in the city early in May, which he intended to inform the authorities of. The story he told was:

"The Group of Existence held a meeting about the first of May, and after the others had departed the leaders held a long secret session. Those present were Bresci, Quintavalli, Graisoni and Alphones Blanidles, Esteve and Widmar, the editor of the paper issued by the group, and one or two others whom I may not reveal or may, as circumstances occur. These men talked over a trip which Bresci, Quintavalli, Graisoni and some others were to take. The meeting was held to read a letter from Count Malatesta. There were also letters from Genoa and Paris. Quintavalli left Paterson after the meeting, which ended early in the morning. Bresci also left, but came back on May 12 and collected his money at the silk mill.

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

When Esteve and Widmar were told of this boast of an Italian they seemed worried or surprised. They talked together in Itailian, and then Esteve said that the whole tale was false. He said neither he nor Widmar knew Bresci was going to Italy. They had never talked with Bresci about murder. They had talked with him many times over how to spread the teachings of anarchists through the United States.

Esteve said: "The man who said these things lies. There was no such meeting. He says he hates me. He must not tell such lies about me. I know of personal enemies I have. Some socialists may hate me. Last winter Dr. Romandiod Cassato, 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. I shall stand, and so will Widmar to meet any accusations. The police need not watch us. We shall be here if they should ever want us."

Michael Aretta, a silk dyer's helper, 39 years of age, had his head split open yesterday by Pietro Marcelli, 40 years old, an avowed anarchist. Arretta loudly condemned the anarchists, saying he hoped Bresci would be tortured as well as killed, and lauded King Humbert as a great man and a good one. Marcelli rushed upon him with a club and hit him on the head with the weapon.

The United Metal Workers.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4.—Preliminaries for the formation of the International Union of United Metal Workers were completed last night by the delegates who have been in session here with that object since Thursday. Chicago was chosen for the headquarters of the organization. Officers chosen for the first year are: President, Charles McCarthy, Cincinnati; first vice president, Otto Nowack, Chicago; second vice president, Frederick Marker, Detroit; third vice president, Charles Smolar, Chicago; secretary-treausrer, C. O. Sherman, Chicago. Architectural, wire and metal workers, bridge and jail builders, surgical instrument makers, metal pattern makers and coppersmiths are embraced in the organization.

A Seneca Falls Cyclone.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A small cyclone struck this place about 6 o'clock last night and did considerable damage. Many large trees were broken off like pipestems. Telegraph wires were also blown down. The electric light company suffered the greatest loss, its poles and wires being blown down all over the village, leaving the streets in darkness. The thermometer registered between 98 and 100 degrees all day. The storm came on suddenly, lasted only ten minutes and was accompanied by hail.

Ecclesiastical Marriages in Cuba.

Havana, Aug. 7.—The new ecclesiastical marriage law, revoking the decree issued in May of last year by Gen. Brooke, will go into effect next Monday. The Brooke edict prohibited ecclesiastical marriages, recognizing only the civil ceremony. Governor General Wood directs that the ecclesiastical ceremony be recognized as on a basis of legality like that upon which it rests in the United States. From Monday next, therefore, parties wishing to marry may go through the ecclesiastical or civil ceremony, or both, at their option.

Not an Ordinary School

When Williamsport Dickinson Seminary was founded, money making was not in the thought of its promoters. To give young men and women thorough intellectual and moral training at the lowest possible cost was its paramount aim. It remains its paramount aim. Buildings have been added, equipment increased, the faculty enlarged, but

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

is still true to its first principles. It is a Home and Christian school. It provides for health and social culture as carefully as for mental and moral training, taking a personal interest in each pupil, and adjusting methods to need, believing that true education seeks to develop the highest types of manhood and womanhood. A splendid field, with athletics directed by a trained athlete, make ball field and gymnasium of real value. Swimming pool for all. Single beds for ladies. Nine regular courses, with elective studies, offer wide selection. Six competitive scholarships are offered. Seventeen skilled teachers classify and instruct, making school work other than drudgery. Music, Art, Expression and Physical Culture, with other branches or alone, under teachers with best home and European training. Home, with tuition in regular studies, $250.00 a year, with discounts to ministers, ministerial candidates, teachers, and two from same family. Fall term opens September 10, 1900. Catalogue free. Address

Rev. EDWARD J. GRAY, D. D., President, Williamsport, Pa.

THE SHAH'S ASSAILANT.

He Is a Frenchman Who Has Served Time For Preaching Anarchy.

Paris, Aug. 4.—At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was announced that the would-be assassin of Muzaffer-Ed-Din, shah of Persia, had given his name as Salson. A man of this name who had been regarded and watched as an anarchist disappeared from Paris in 1895 and had not since been located.

Salson was more communicative yesterday, and when an effort was made to interrogate him he spoke freely of Thursday's attempt and ventilated his anarchistic ideas, but when asked if he acted as the instrument of others he declined to answer, saying, however, that had he killed the shah and escaped he would have killed the czar.

The discovery of Salson's identity was made by means of the Bertillion system, his measurements agreeing with a card at police headquarters. When shown the card and photograph the criminal said: "Yes, I am Salson."

His full name is Francois Salson. He is a Frenchman and was born in 1876. He was regarded as a dangerous anarchist, and in October, 1898, was condemned to three months' imprisonment for preaching anarchy. In June, 1899, he was condemned to eight months' imprisonment for a like offense.

Inquiries at the workingmen's hotel where Salson lived, and where he was regarded a model boarder, brought to light the fact that he had been working at day labor until recently, when his work was finished. He was then unable to find new employment, and became more uncommunicative even than formerly, though still keeping regular hours. The last few days the question of existence was a difficult one for him.

What his punishment will be is a matter of doubt. Probably it will be a life sentence at hard labor, though it is possible he will be condemned to the guillotine.

Second Victim of Easton Explosion.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 4.—Joseph Toad, the Hungarian who was badly burned by an explosion at the Alpha Portland cement works Thursday, when Imrie Tefenzki was killed, died in the Easton hospital yesterday. Before he died Toad informed the hospital authorities that he had $40 sewed in the lining of his coat, which would bury him.

The Population of Milwaukee.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The population of Milwaukee, Wis., according to the official count of the returns of the twenfth census, is 285,315, against 204,468 in 1890, an increase of 39.54 per cent. The population in 1880 was 115,587, showing an increase in 20 years of 76.90 per cent.

Mob Killed the Wrong Negro.

New Orleans, Aug. 4.—Last Friday, when the mob riots here were at their height, a negro supposed to be Burke Jackson was taken away from officers at Erato and Dryades streets and shot dead. It developed yesterday that the negro was not Jackson at all, for he was captured at Magnolia yesterday

Says Firing on Consul Stowe's Train Resulted From a Mistake.

Kroonstad, Aug. 8.—Commandant Theron, who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned last week near Honigspruit the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes, has suffered a loss of three killed and ten severely wounded in a rear guard action near Kroonstad with the Malta mounted infantry. The British sustained no losses. Additional details regarding the attack on the train bearing Mr. Stowe show that 27 bullets traversed his compartment. Mr. Louis Sharp, an American, accompanying Mr. Stowe, was shot through the foot. Theron, whom Mr. Stowe hastily sought, expressed sorrow for the act, maintaining that it was due to a mistake. The Boers put Mr. Stowe's carriage back on the line.

The "Wind Splitting" Train.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—Frederick U. Adams' "wind splitting" train made a trial run on the Baltimore and Ohio railway yesterday between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and broke all records for speed between those points. The train left Philadelphia 20 minutes behind one of the "Royal Blue" passenger trains. Half way between Baltimore and Philadelphia it had gained so much time on the regular train that it encountered a "block" signal, and was compelled to slow up. In spite of this fact it made the run in one hour and forty-one minutes and gained 18 minutes on the regular train which preceded it. This feat was performed with a train consisting of seven cars drawn by a 50 ton locomotive, while the regular train had but five cars and was drawn by a 90 ton locomotive.

Japanese Girl Drowned While Fishing

Toledo, Aug. 8.—Miss H. O'Kabe, daughter of Prince P. K. O'Kabe, of Tokio, Japan, was drowned at Cedar Point. Miss O'Kabe was sitting on the steamboat dock fishing, when she was overcome by heat and toppled off into the water. The body was recovered in deep water within ten minutes, but no physician was at hand, and when medical assistance arrived life was extinct. She was engaged to be married to a prominent Japanese gentleman of Chicago.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Will Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of his Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City.

Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions wasting, and to make its great merits known, he will send, free, three bottles to any reader of the AMERICAN who may be suffering.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt, and has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those benefitted and cured, in all parts of the world.

Don't delay until it is too late. Consumption, uninterruped, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, give express and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the AMERICAN March 4,9

THE ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Latest Reports Say It Began on Thursday Last.

SOME MORE "IMPERIAL EDICTS."

Ministers to Be Escorted to Tien Tsin Under Strong Escort at Their Pleasure—They Are Also to Be Allowed Uninterrupted Communication With Their Governments.

London, Aug. 6.—The American and British forces began the advance on Pekin last Thursday, according to a dispatch, dated Aug. 2, from Tien Tsin to The Daily Express. "The main body of the allies," continues the correspondent, "marched July 30. Gen. Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Gen. Dorward (the British commander) had no such obstacles, and his delay is inexplicable.

"The other foreign troops are now half way to the Lofa. The force includes 20,000 Japanese under Gen. Yamachuchi, and 10,000 Russians. The British force totals 9,000 and the other foreign troops are 7,000. We are weak in artillery.

"On Aug. 1 a strong force of Chinese from the native city attacked Tien Tsin. By a series of brilliant charges our troops drove the enemy from their positions. The native city is still defiant, and the allies are unwilling to march troops through its streets, as this would mean an immense slaughter. When the Chinese saw so large a body of troops marching westward they apparently believed they would have an easy victory over those who were left."

A message to the same paper from a correspondent in Pekin, dated July 22, says:

"The women have borne all the horrors with marvelous fortitude, and even with cheerfulness. The Chinese wanted peace when the arsenals at Tien Tsin were captured, and the negotiations bade fair to be successful. Unfortunately Li Ping Heng and Kang Yu (?) arrived here at the critical moment and overthrew the peace party. Food has been short, but not terribly so, though we have had to be very careful."

A Shanghai dispatch, dated Aug. 4, says: "The first overt attack upon foreigners occurred this morning. Three Chinese, supposed to be soldiers in disguise, fired at a well known English resident while he was lying asleep on the veranda of his house. He had a narrow escape. From various sources come statements that a large body of Boxers—some estimating them at 3,000—is gathering south of Tien Tsin and treatening communications."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail announces the reception of an imperial edict dated Aug. 2 ordering Gen. Yung Lu to select high military and civil dignitaries, together with a sufficient number of picked troops, to escort the foreign ministers to Tien Tsin as soon as they decide to leave Pekin. By the terms of the edict Gen. Yung Lu will be held personally responsible for their safety, and he is given full authority to deal summarily with those opposing the peaceful passage of the escort.

The Russian war office, says a St. Petersburg dispatch, has received a dispatch from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 5, announcing that Aigun had been taken by the Russians after a stubborn fight and that the Chinese were being pursued in the direction of Tsitsikar.

A report from Shanghai yesterday that Li Hung Chang had committed suicide created a sensation, but it was subsequently learned that there was no foundation for the report.

NO ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Still Confident That Our Legationers Have Escaped Massacre.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A belated message from Minister Conger was received yesterday at the state department. It came through Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, who transmitted messages received by Mr. Ragsdale, United States consul at Tien Tsin, from Mr. Conger and Mr. Squiers, secretary of the United States legation at Pekin. In effect the advices are the same as those received a day or two ago by the state department from Consul Fowler, at Chefoo. Mr. Goodnow's message was transmitted to President McKinley at Canton, and Mr. Adee, acting secretary of state, later in the day, issued the following statement concerning it:

"Consul General Goodnow, in a cablegram dated Shanghai, Aug. 5, which was received at the department of state at 4 o'clock this morning, reports the receipt by Consul Ragsdale, at Tien Tsin, of messages from Minister Conger and the secretary of the legation, Mr. Squiers, dated July 21, to the following effect:

"'All well. No fighting since the 16th, by agreement. Enough provisions. Hope for speedy relief.'

"Mr. Goodnow adds that the director of posts, Sheng, had, on the 5th, communicated to him an imperial edict, dated July 30, ordering Jung Lu to provide an escort for the ministers to Tien Tsin when the ministers fix the date. The edict says the ministers can receive messages not in cipher, but notwithstanding this, plain messages were returned to some consuls Aug. 4."

While the messages from Minister Conger and Secretary Squiers bear date of July 21, the belief, founded not only upon them, but also upon collateral and later information, is that the legationers are yet safe from at least immediate harm. At present there is no means of knowing whether the ministers will accept the offer of the Chinese imperial government to provide an escort for them to Tien Tsin, but it is surmised they will prefer to remain within the British legation at Pekin until the arrival of the allied forces. Should they leave for Tien Tsin, in all probability, it would be because they regarded it the safer course to pursue. It is thought to be not unlikely that the Chinese government may be very insistent upon the departure of the ministers, in the hope, if they can be gotten to Tien Tsin in safety, the storming of Pekin may be averted.

The inhibition of cipher dispatches to the ministers, while a serious breach of diplomatic usage, is not regarded here with apprehension. The Chinese government, it is pointed out, is suspicious of the actions and intent of the powers, and probably has adopted this precaution to prevent communication to the ministers of details of the military movements. It is evident from the adoption of this measure that the imperial government regards itself as antagonistic to, if not actually at war with the powers. Thus far no inhibition has been placed upon cipher dispatches passing between the various governments and their consular representatives in China, outside of Pekin.

The state department has taken the ground that the dispatch from the tsung-li-yamen delivered at the state department Saturday by Minister Wu is not an answer to the dispatch of Secretary Hay sent on Aug. 1. In that dispatch Secretary Hay finally and decisively insisted that free communication with the ministers must be established before any steps would be taken by this government toward a peaceful solution of the present trouble. The message delivered by Minister Wu to the state department Saturday, relative to the inhibition of cipher dispatches, was sent by the tsung-li-yamen on July 30. As of that, it already had been communicated to the department by Consul Fowler. Obviously, therefore, it could not be a reply to the dispatch sent to Mr. Goodnow by Secretary Hay on Aug. 1.

A definite reply to the secretary's dispatch of the 1st inst. is awaited with some concern, not to say anxiety. It is the final word of the United States government in the pending negotiations. The demand must be acceded to if trouble of serious character is to be averted. The reported imperial decree given out yesterday that the ministers shall now be allowed to communicate with their governments without restriction, and ordering their departure for Tien Tsin under a good escort, must be officially communicated before it is accepted by our government.

An Alleged Imperial Decree.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Cheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, has just communicated to the consuls at Shanghai, according to a special dispatch to The Temps, dated Aug. 5, an imperial decree, dated Aug. 2, authorizing the foreign ministers in Pekin to communicate without restriction with their governments and ordering their departure for Tien Tsin under a good escort.

Minister Wu Thinks It's True.

Cape May, Aug. 6.—Minister Wu Ting Fang, who came here Saturday to join his wife and son, last night said that the dispatch stating an imperial decree had been issued allowing the ministers in Pekin free communication with their home countries was probably true, and the result of the memorial of the Chinese ministers in all countries asking for this privilege.

THE BRYAN NOTIFICATION.

Democratic Candidate Starts Tonight For the Indiana Metropolis.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 6.—Col. J. I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the national Democratic committee, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of escorting Mr. Bryan to Indianapolis. The party will leave Lincoln at 6 o'clock this evening on the regular train on the Burlington road. There will be no special train. No arrangement has been made for speeches on the way, but it is considered not improbable that Mr. Bryan may be called out at different places. He does not expect, however, to make any formal addresses during his absence, except that in accepting the nomination. If other talks are made they will be purely informal and will not enter in any detail upon the discussion of the issues of the campaign.

The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their son, Col. Martin, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, Mr. Bryan's secretary, and a few newspaper men. They will reach Chicago about 9:30 tomorrow morning, and will remain in that city until 1:35 in the afternoon, when they will proceed to Indianapolis, arriving there for dinner tomorrow evening.

At Chicago Mr. Bryan will be taken in charge by a local committee and the party will travel by special train from Chicago to Indianapolis.

Col. Martin says the arrangements are complete for a monster open air meeting in the Indiana capital and that there will probably be 50,000 witnesses of the notification.

Italians' Tribute to Murdered King.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 6.—Headed by a brass band and 50 girls dressed in black and white, 500 members of Passaic societies paraded through the principal streets yesterday in honor of the late King Humbert. In the procession was a hearse draped in solid black and drawn by six horses. Pictures of the dead king were borne in the parade and each parader wore a band of black upon his arm. Services were held in the Italian church. Two thousand persons attended. There was also a parade of Italians in Jersey City yesterday to do honor to the memory of the late king.

Opulent Gold Brick Swindler Caught

Malone, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A man who is accused of being a gold brick swindler and of operating under the names of Smith, Ogden, Pratt and Flower is under arrest here. It is charged that about a month ago he swindled a Massaschusetts farmer out of $4,000 by means of the old game. It is said that his operations were conducted in conjunction with two others, and that these three within the last ten years have swindled farmers in various places out of at least $110,000.

Family Poisoned by Pea Soup.

Irwinsville, Ga., Aug. 6.—The family of Lewis Connor, a farmer, narrowly escaped being wiped out with poison Saturday night. As it is, two children of the family are dead and Mrs. Connor and a third child are critically ill, though it is believed now that they will live. Mrs. Connor cooked pea soup in a new tin vessel, of which all portook. Physicians say the poison was metallic.

Death of William Clark.

Westerly, R. I., Aug. 7.—William Clark, of Newark, N. J., president of the William Clark Thread company, died suddenly at his home at Watch Hill yesterday of heart failure, which followed a severe attack of indigestion. He was well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Clark, in spite of his great age, never ceased to take an interest in the business, and he was at his desk up to last Friday. The funeral of Mr. Clark will take place in Newark on Thursday.

Mysterious Murder in Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 4.—Charles J. Cannon, a prominent citizen and local politician and also state oyster inspector for this district, was shot and killed on the street by First Assistant Chief of Police M. H. Prince shortly before noon yesterday. No cause for the deed is assigned by Capt. Prince or his friends, and the killing is a mystery. The two men were thought to be the closest of friends, both socially and politically, Mr. Cannon having been one of Prince's chief workers in the latter's recent canvass for the position of chief of police. Prince is under arrest.

Canadian Boat Victorious.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The first day's international race for the Seawanhaka cup between the American challenger Minnesota, of the White Bear club, St. Paul, and the Canadian defender Red Coat came off on Lake St. Louis yesterday and resulted in an easy win for the Canadian boat by six minutes and 20 seconds. There was one inch difference in the length of the boats, the Red Coat measuring 23 feet 7 inches and the Minnesota 23 feet 6 inches. The Minnesota also had the lighter crew skipper.

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26-t 23 Aug

WILKESBARRE PROBERS.

Investigating Charges of Attempted Bribery of Councilmen.

LAWYER DENOUNCED AS A LIAR.

The Counsel, in Turn, Declares the Accused Witness Is a Liar and a Coward—Testimony of Accusing Councilmen Flatly Contradicted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 7.—The committee appointed by city councils to investigate the alleged bribery or attempted bribery of councilmen to promote franchises of rival electric railway companies held its first session yesterday. Counsel for Councilman Thomas Wheatley, who claimed he had been offered a bribe of $5,000 if he would vote for a certain measure, refused to allow him to go on the stand yesterday. He will be heard today.

Councilman Thomas Santee said he had been offered a bribe by George J. Llewellyn if he would vote as desired. Llewellyn placed $200 in his lap. Witness put the money back on Llewellyn's desk, saying he would not take the money if he was starving. Councilman Gresh testified that he had a conversation with Henry Scott, the janitor of city hall. The janitor told him that he might as well take $800 as other councilmen.

George J. Llewellyn testified that he never offered Councilman Santee a bribe, and he denounced Mr. Santee's lawyer, Mr. Dando, as a liar. Mr. Dando replied by calling Mr. Llewellyn a liar and a coward. Janitor Scott also denied the statement made by Councilman Gresh.

The attorneys for ex-State Chairman John M. Garman entered a vigorous protest against the mode of examination, claiming that the whole scheme was a villainous one and had a tendency to besmirch the characters of honest men. Mr. Garman, who was also present, entered a protest. He said the use of his name in connection with the charges was unjust. It put him in a false light before his friends all over the state. Mr. Garman was attorney for one of the electric railway companies seeking a franchise in Wilkesbarre.

THE GOEBEL CONSPIRACY.

Taylor's Instructions to Collier Ruled Out as Illegal.

Goregetown, Ky., Aug. 4.—Of the eight witnesses introduced by the defense in the Powers case yesterday all but one were called for the purpose of attacking the credibility of witnesses placed on the stand by the prosecution. One of these, former State Auditor Stone, stated that Witness W. H. Culton, an alleged co-conspirator of Powers, was removed from a place of trust in his office because he defaulted in the sum of $1,000.

The most important witness of the day was Daniel R. Collier, of Lancaster, adjutant general of Kentucky under the Taylor administration. He offered as testimony the written word of Governor Taylor directing him to bring the regiments of the state guard to Frankfort after the shooting of Senator Goebel and ordering him to confer with the civil authorities of Franklin county as to how best to preserve peace there. Judge Cantrill ruled the document out as incompetent on the objection of the prosecution that it was not in accordance with the statutes of the state, not directing Collier to place the military under direction of the civil authorities.

The case of George F. Weaver, the prosecution witness charged with perjury, was called in the county court here yesterday and set for hearing on the 22d. Weaver insists that he is innocent of the charge.

An alleged confession of "Tallow Dick" Combs, one of the men under indictment in connection with the Goebel shooting, which was exhibited here yesterday, was at first denied by him, but he later admitted to one of the interested attorneys that it is partially correct. The confession, if true, throws no further light on the case than to connect Henry Youtsey more closely with the murder and to bear out the idea of a conspiracy.

Work of the Secret Service.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The thirty-fifth annual report of the secret service division submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie yesterday, shows 654 arrests during the year, with 218 convictions, 253 awaiting action of the courts and four fugitives from justice. Missouri had the largest number of cases, 76. Pennsylvania was second, with 63; New York, 52; Indiana, 51; Texas, 40. Of the persons arrested 454 were born in the United States, 30 in Italy, 20 in Germany, 13 in Ireland, while the remainder represented all parts of Europe and Asia. The counterfeit money captured and secured by the division amounted to $55,000, of which $33,000 was in notes and $22,000 in coin.

"Cap" Hatfield Again a Prisoner.

Baileyville, W. Va., Aug. 4.—"Cap" Hatfield has been caught again. Officers have been hunting him for nine months. When he escaped from jail in Mingo county he fled to Cuba. Finally he returned and has been working in a lumber camp in McDowell county. Thursday Hatfield and a fellow workman, Wilbur Curtis, quarreled and shot until both were thought to be dead. When Hatfield thought he was dying he confessed to his identity and that he had been back two months under an assumed name. The physician thinks Hatfield will recover.

GEN. DE WET SURROUNDED.

The Strong British Cordon Makes His Escape Impossible.

London, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, says: "Gen. Christian De Wet is completely surrounded near Reitzberg, and it is impossible for his forces to escape through the strong British cordon. The Boers say they will make a stand at Machadodorp. They are short of ammunition and food. Gen. Hamilton, by the rapidity of his movements, prevents reinforcements reaching Commandant General Botha. It appears that, after the train carrying United States Consul Stowe, and flying the Stars and Stripes, was derailed at Honigspruit, south of Kroonstad, concealed Boers fired, killing four. Many residents of Pretoria have been sent into exile for having behaved cruelly or shamefully to British subjects before or during the war. The terms of exile vary, in one instance reaching 25 years."

Accused Clergyman's Denial.

Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 6.—Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton, who was arrested here on a warrant charging him with recei