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LEGATIONS ARE SAFE

Dispatch From General Barry Received Today.

ALL VESTIGE OF DOUBT REMOVED

Purposes of This Government to Be Firmly Carried Out.

AGREEMENT AT SHANGHAI

Official confirmation continued to pour in today that the allied armies had taken Pekin, and that the legations were safe. The first dispatch came from Brig. Gen. Barry, who had just arrived at Chefoo to become chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur, and who stopped in China for the express purpose of looking over the situation and advising the War Department. His dispatch said:

War Department, August 18, 1900.
CHEFOO.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Taku, 17th. Indiana transport arrived on the 16th. All are well. Will go to front. Pekin taken 15th. Legations safe.
BARRY.

About the same time the State Department received a cipher cable message from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, stating substantially the same thing as to the arrival of the allied forces at Pekin and the safe deliverance of the legationers. The text of the Goodnow dispatch will be given out later in the day.

All Doubt Removed.

These dispatches, together with those of last night from Admiral Remey and Consul Fowler, dissipated the slightest vestige of doubt as to the arrival at Pekin and the safety of the legations. But there was still an eager awaiting among officials for the details of that momentous event. The Barry dispatch spoke of Pekin as being "taken," which to a man of military training clearly meant that it was not without a struggle.

This tallied with the Japanese admiral's statement of fierce resistance and a considerable number of casualties among the Japanese attacking party. Admiral Remey also uses the expression that Pekin was "captured." It is therefore assumed by the officials that an engagement occurred in the shadow of the great walls of Pekin.

The War Department, as well as the Navy Department, is expecting almost momentarily from Admiral Remey the details of this engagement promised in his dispatch of yesterday's date. General Chaffee being at the front, and in the midst of the trials at Pekin, is hardly expected to be able to get through information with that facility which Admiral Remey can command. The admiral has already stated that he has sent Lieut. Latimer, one of his staff officers, to the front for the express purpose of furnishing accurate information. His dispatch last night was based on a report from Tien Tsin, a point only eighty miles from Pekin, and indicated that wire communication with the front was at least in part open.

Purposes Yet to Be Carried Out.

With the allied armies at Pekin and the legationers rescued, it can be stated that the American administration considers that one of its most essential purposes has been achieved, and that it now remains only to carry out with unswerving fidelity the purposes already clearly defined by this government. Although these purposes were made known some weeks ago in Secretary Hay's note of July 3, they now assume additional importance in the light of the work to be taken up. Four distinct purposes were laid down in that declaration, viz:

"The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers.

"First, in opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger.

"Secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property.

"Thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; and.

"Fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters."

Secretary Hay also added the significant words:

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principal equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

It can be stated authoritatively that the foregoing declarations stand today as they did on the day they were enunciated. The government considers that the first purpose enumerated, namely, "opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger," is now achieved. There may be details of this rescue still to be carried out, but no doubt is entertained that the rescue will be fully accomplished. That leaves the three remaining purposes set forth still to be carried out, and these are chiefly in the line of restored order, quiet and security to the disturbed country.

Supplies for the Troops.

Previous to the capture of Pekin, and while there existed some question as what would be done with the United States troops already in China, the quartermaster and commissary departments took into consideration the subject of supplies for the troops, should it be found necessary for them to remain in China during the winter. Owing to the blockade of ice in the Gulf of Pechi it was known that it would be impracticable to land supplies at Taku after November 1, and unless some other port could be found the supplies would have to be shipped within the next thirty days in order to be landed. The War Department has received information that there is an open port during the winter at Shan-hai-kuan, near Lin-yu. Supplies can be landed by tugs and lighters at this port during the entire year and can be sent by rail to a point opposite Taku, the railroad connecting with the same road that runs from Taku through Tien Tsin, and on toward Pekin. Most of the supplies can be obtained before the closing of the port at Taku, but the department is anxious to have arrangements made that will enable free communication by transport with the troops. The commissary department has ascertained that sufficient quantities of fresh beef can be sent to supply the troops all winter, which was one of the doubtful questions when the matter was first considered. The port of Shan-hai-kuan is the one selected by the Germans for landing the troops now on the way to China, and is almost directly east of Pekin.

Promotion for Chaffee.

The prominence which Gen. Chaffee has attained in the China campaign has already started some discussion as to a suitable reward for him by promotion. There seems to be no doubt that he will get the next vacancy among the brigadier generals of the regular army, and some of his friends in the War Department talk of still higher honors for him. If this were done he would be promoted over the heads of the present list of brigadier generals. He is now colonel of the 8th Cavalry and major general of volunteers.

Affairs at Shanghai.

As the result of an exchange between the powers concerning affairs at Shanghai, an agreement has been reached by which all the admirals of the several powers represented at Shanghai will act concurrently in a survey, or watching, of the Chinese Yangtsi fleet, instead of having this duty performed entirely by the British admiral at Shanghai. This Chinese Yangtsi fleet consists of four cruisers and several torpedo boats and destroyers. As many transports are carrying troops of the various powers to China, it has been deemed necessary to see that the Chinese warships did not attack the unprotected transports. The British commander has been executing the watch alone, but under the new arrangement all will share in this responsibility.

The United States cruiser New Orleans is due at Shanghai within the next day or two, and she will share with the other foreign ships there in this duty.

General Situation Strained.

The general situation at Shanghai, caused by the proposed landing of British troops and the protests of Germany and France, continues to be strained, although rather more hopeful of satisfactory adjustment than heretofore. The State Department does not treat the matter as at all grave, and regards it rather as a misunderstanding, one side holding that British activity is confined to Shanghai, while the other side insists that this activity is designed to cover the whole Yangtsi region. One of the diplomatic officials who has been most active in the affair said today that in any event there could be no serious rupture, for even if troops were landed it would increase the security and order prevailing. It seems to be accepted that if the British troops land, German and French, and possibly Russian, troops will also land. About 1,100 French troops have arrived at Hong Kong, destined for Shanghai, and German ships are now on their way to the same point. It was expected that the impending landing of British troops would occur today, but it is said at the State Department that information of the landing has not yet been received. The German, French and Russian charge d'affaires were at the State Department today discussing the situation, but the calls did not bring about any material developments.

Official Confirmation.

Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States government last night in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remey and the other from Consul Fowler at Chefoo. Admiral Remey's dispatch is as follows:

TAKU, August 17, 1 a.m.

Bureau Navigation, Washington:

Just received telegram from Tien Tsin, dated 16th, 10 p.m.: "Pekin was captured on August 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly."
(Signed) REMEY.

That from Consul Fowler, giving important details of the occurrences at the time of the capture of the city, was as follows:

CHEFOO, August 17, 1900. Received 17th, 7.55 p.m.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Seventeenth. Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Pekin, east, 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 100; Chinese, 300.
(Signed) FOWLER.

The Native Christians.

A cabinet official said last night that unquestionably the native Christians in China, said to number several thousand, will be included in any arrangement made between this government and China incident to the cessation of hostilities. At the present stage of the Chinese situation this subject has not yet been seriously discussed by the cabinet, but there is no doubt, according to this member, that the United States is honor bound to protect them and will sacredly look out for their security.

"What will be done with them?" he was asked.

"That has not been decided; but rest assured that in their disposition the honor of the United States will be fully preserved. It may be arranged for them to go to the Philippines or one of many other plans that are available may be adopted."

It also was stated that, while the matter has not been formally considered, the indemnity to be collected by the United States will be not only for the families of the victims, but also probably to compensate this government for the expense it has been put to in prosecuting the campaign. "It has not been a heavy expense compared to the Spanish war," he said, "but it will be sufficient, together with the indemnity to the families of missionaries and other victims and for all loss to property of the United States government or of American citizens to make it a very serious matter, financially, to China."

Chinese Minister Takes a Rest.

The Chinese minister, feeling that the crisis was relieved, took a day's rest, leaving at 10 o'clock this morning for Chesapeake Beach. Before leaving he provided himself with a bathing suit, intending to take a plunge in the salt water. He was accompanied by two members of his staff, and by one of the ever-present detectives. Up to the time of his departure Mr. Wu had received nothing confirmatory or otherwise concerning the situation at Pekin, but he had accepted the announcement from other sources as complete. He will return this evening.

Movements of Transports.

The War Department has been informed by Gen. MacArthur of the arrival of the transport Grant at Manila on August 17. The Grant took over the 6th Cavalry to China, and then proceeded on her way to the Philippines. She will bring back invalids and discharged soldiers.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capt. A. S. McLemore has been relieved from recruiting duty at San Francisco and ordered to command the marine barracks at the navy yard, Mare Island, California.

First Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt has been ordered to take charge of the recruiting office at San Francisco.

Lieut. Peck's Resignation Accepted.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Thomas P. Peck, 37th Infantry Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, has been discharged the service of the United States, to take effect September 15 next.

MADE A STIFF FIGHT

Chinese Resisted the Allies All Day August 15.

JAPANESE GENERAL'S ACCOUNT

A Shanghai Dispatch Says There Was Little Opposition.

RUSSIANS REPORT A BATTLE

TOKIO, August 17.—General Yamaguchi wires from Pekin, under date of August 16, as follows:

"The allies attacked Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. The Japanese and Russians were on the northward of the Tung-Chow canal. The Americans and British were on the south side. At nightfall the Japanese blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered. In the meantime the Americans and British entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gates. Detachments of each force were sent toward the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over 100 killed, including three officers. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained. Four hundred Chinese were killed."

TWO STORIES FROM SHANGHAI.

They Differ Widely as to the Capture of Pekin.

LONDON, August 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai, which says:

"The allies entered Pekin unopposed and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All the hostile elements have already escaped from the city. The imperial court left for Shen-Si on August 11, with the Manchus. The Kausu troops have gone southwest with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following up the court."

SHANGHAI, August 18.—The general attack on Pekin began August 15 in the morning. The enemy obstinately resisted. The same evening the Japanese demolished the Cham-Lang and Tong-Chi gates and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tong-Quien gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations, where the ministers were found safe.

Dispatch From Admiral Bruce.

LONDON, August 18.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty:

"Pekin captured August 15. Legations safe."

Austria's Minister Wounded.

VIENNA, August 18.—The Austrian foreign office has received a dispatch announcing that the Austrian acting minister at Pekin, Dr. von Rosthorn, is slightly wounded."

SLOW GETTING THE NEWS.

London Papers Comment on Superior Enterprise of Americans.

LONDON, August 18.—While awaiting details of the taking of Pekin the papers here again comment on the superior official intelligence of the authorities at Washington, the St. James Gazette saying:

"The relief of the legations may now be accepted without reservation."

The Westminster Gazette attributes the celerity of the American reports to the fact that the Americans are erecting field wires and have a staff officer assigned for the express purpose of sending news.

The following dispatch has been received at the Russian war office in St. Petersburg from General Alexieff:

"Port Arthur, August 13.—General Fleischer, with a force of all arms captured Hai-Cheng August 12, after three days' fighting. The Chinese loss was 400 men and four guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with eight guns."

RUSSIANS RESPECTED OLD GLORY.

Chinese Captain's Courtesy to Americans Saved His Ship.

PITTSBURG, August 18.—Mrs. Joseph Buffington, wife of the United States district court judge of this district, has received a letter from Mrs. James B. Neal, wife of Dr. Neal, now with United States Consul John Fowler at Chefoo, telling about recent events in China.

The letter was written from Chefoo July 10, and in it Mrs. Neal gives her version of the incident when the Chinese warship which assisted the disabled battle ship Oregon was authorized by Capt. Wilde to fly the American flag. Mrs. Neal writes:

"There is one good Chinaman in the world. He is Capt. Sah of the Chinese gunboat Hai Chi, on which twenty-six of us American women and children took refuge while she was lying five miles out in Tsung Chow harbor. Capt. Sah gave assistance to Capt. Wilde of the Oregon when the latter grounded, and in recognition of his service Capt. Wilde gave the Chinaman a letter bearing an official seal that for saving and guarding Americans at Tsung Chow Capt. Sah and his ship were under American protection. While we were still on board the Hai Chi a Russian man-of-war started in her direction. But Capt. Sah ran up the stars and stripes, as Capt. Wilde had told him to do, and the Russian ship turned promptly away. There were twenty-six American women and children of us to cheer and cry as 'Old Glory' unfurled from the staff of a Chinese warship."

FIGHT WITH CHINESE ROBBERS.

Thrilling Experience of Dr. P. C. Leslie on Leaving China.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—A number of refugees have arrived here from China on the steamer Hong Kong Maru. Among them are Dr. P. C. Leslie of Montreal, Dr. C. H. Denman, from Siam; Mrs. L. Durtsteller, from Japan, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Malcolm and two children, Mrs. W. McClure and three children, Mrs. F. W. Partlees and child, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Skinner and two children, and Dr. H. G. Whelplon, from China.

Dr. Leslie tells the following story:

"When the news was received from the north by a special messenger that the various consuls had ordered all their people out of China immediately the following party started from the mission in Bonan: Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goforth and four children, Mr. J. Griffith, Mr. T. C. Hood, Miss M. J. McIntosh, Miss J. J. Dow, Miss A. M. Pike and Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Leslie and myself.

"About the tenth day of the journey we were suddenly attacked by two or three hundred yelling Chinese robbers. Among us five there were only three revolvers.

"We fought like demons to protect the women and children. Several Chinese were laid low in death and several were wounded before the weapons were knocked out of our hands by stones and sword cuts.

"Most fortunately for our hard-pressed party, just as things were beginning to look hopeless for us, some of the Chinese pounced upon our valuables. They fell to fighting among themselves and robbed us of everything we had.

"I have fifteen wounds as a result of my encounter with the Chinese. Fortunately my wife only received a few slight bruises and the other ladies also escaped without injury."

COTTON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Trouble in China Causes Falling Off in Export Trade.

BIDDEFORD, Me., August 18.—All departments of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's cotton mills in this city and the York cotton mills in Saco shut down today until September 4. Five thousand operatives are employed in these mills. The cause of the shut-down is underconsumption of the product, due in part to the curtailment of the export trade on account of the Chinese troubles.

Missionaries Reported Killed.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions in this city received the following cablegram today:

"CHEFOO.—Definite news via Tien Tsin missionaries Pao-Ting-Fu all killed.
"(Signed) W. O. ELTERICH."

Mr. Elterich is the Presbyterian board's member at Chefoo. It was thought that the Presbyterian missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu numbered three and that altogether there were ten foreign missionaries at that place.

NEW PERUVIAN MINISTER

HE WAS FORMALLY RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT TODAY.

Exchange of Felicitious Remarks Between the Two on the Friendly Relations Existing.

Senor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, the newly appointed Peruvian minister, was formally received by President McKinley at the White House today, the occasion being marked by the exchange of the usual felicitous remarks.

Minister Calderon addressed the President as follows:

"His excellency, the president of Peru, wishing to cultivate and to strengthen the bonds of good feeling and friendship which fortunately exist between this noble nation and my country, has done me the honor of appointing me envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of North America.

"I shall consider myself more than happy if, in the discharge of such pleasant duties I have the fortune to meet with the good will of your excellency and the enlightened collaboration of your Secretary of State.

"On presenting to your excellency these my credentials, allow me to convey to you the most sincere wishes which the people and the government of Peru make for the continued prosperity of the United States and for the personal welfare of your excellency."

The President's Reply.

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I receive with pleasure at your hands the letter whereby the president of Peru accredits you in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the government of the United States.

"In all that tends to maintain and strengthen friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Peru, I shall be happy to give you my hearty co-operation.

"I most cordially reciprocate the good wishes of the people and government of Peru, and hope that the blessings of peace and prosperity may long continue to be enjoyed by them."

THE ST. ASAPH'S INQUIRY.

Irregularities, but Nothing Affecting Capt. Parson's Integrity.

Major Knox of the inspector general's department has submitted a report giving the result of his investigation of the quartermaster's depot at St. Asaph's, Va., to the Secretary of War. The investigation was based on charges made against the administration of Capt. E. H. Parsons, quartermaster, U. S. V., by two discharged employes. The charges were generally that government funds and material had been used in private work. It is understood that several irregularities in business methods were discovered by Major Knox, but nothing to affect the integrity of Captain Parsons. Changes will probably be made at the depot. Captain Parsons will probably be transferred to another station and two civilian employes will probably be dismissed. In accordance with his policy, the Secretary of War will not give any information on the subject.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Enforcing the Law.

The interstate commerce commission is doing all in its power to enforce the safety appliance law, which became fully effective August 1. Cases of injury to employes while coupling and uncoupling are receiving particular attention. Section 10 of the act makes the railroads liable for accidents to their employes caused by failure of the roads to apply and maintain proper safety appliances. An inquiry instituted today by Secretary E. A. Moseley brought out the fact that Brakeman J. King was injured between two passenger cars in the Baltimore and Ohio yards last night, and that these cars were equipped properly. The law applies only to freight cars, but for some years the railroads have used modern safety devices on all their passenger equipment.

Hospital Corps for China.

Hospital Steward Richard H. McComyn, at Fort Porter, N. Y., has been ordered to conduct a detachment of hospital corps privates from Jefferson barracks, Missouri, to Fort McDowell, California, to accompany Maj. John V. R. Huff, surgeon, on his journey to China. Major Hoff will be the chief surgeon of the staff of General Chaffee and will have charge of the establishment of field hospitals for the army.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

The cruiser Newark, Admiral Kempff's flagship, has arrived at Cavite, P. I., from Taku. The Chicago, Admiral Schley's flagship, has arrived at Montevideo, and the Montgomery, also of the South Atlantic station, has arrived at St. Lucia from Barbados. The training ship Lancaster arrived at Antwerp today.

Lieut. Caldwell's Sentence.

Second Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 41st Volunteer Infantry, was tried by court-martial at Angeles, Luzon, in July last, on the charge of drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was convicted and sentenced to be reduced in rank to the foot of the second lieutenants of his regiment and to forfeit $50 of his pay per month for six months. The sentence was approved by Gen. MacArthur.

Personal Mention.

Dr. Edith Jewell has gone for her annual outing in the Blue Ridge.

Mr. Willis W. Case and Mr. George A. Byrne of Capitol Hill have gone to Atlantic City.

Mr. John Humphrey is spending his vacation in the mountains of West Virginia.

Mr. Walter C. Parker is spending his vacation at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

DENIED BY WILKIE

Alleged Arrest in New York of Fourteen Anarchists.

ONLY TWO WERE DETAINED

Now Doubtful if They Threatened President's Life.

STORY STARTED BY ENEMIES

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Evening World today prints the following relative to the news received from Washington yesterday of the detention at the barge office in this city by secret service agents of Notabe Maresca and Michil Welda, supposed anarchists, who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. These two men are understood to have come to this country as conspirators, whose object, it is alleged, was the assassination of President McKinley. The Evening World says:

"Instead of two, a high government official informed the Evening World today that there are fourteen anarchists under arrest at the detention prison of the bureau of immigration. They are all charged with being in a conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley, and have been taken singly and in pairs from incoming ocean liners within the last ten days.

"United States secret service agents learn that an anarchist circle in Naples had cast lots to determine who should be the assassin. Eleven Italians and three Austrians were selected. Closely followed, they sailed for different ports. Their object was to strike individual blows at the President at the same time. That would make success sure.

"As fast as the men arrived secret service agents, disguised as emigrants, went among them, and they were arrested. Maresca and Welda, caught yesterday, were two of fourteen.

Conspiracy Hatched in Naples.

"The conspiracy was made on a night early in August. By working with the Italian police the secret service agents got wind of a great meeting of the circle in Naples. The men selected for the work of assassination in this country were quickly notified what they were to do, separated, going singly or in pairs to different ports in Europe. Some went to France, others to Germany, while still others crossed the channel to England. Step by step they were followed to the gangplank of steamers.

"The fourteen are now detained by the emigration authorities and are either at the barge office at the Battery or the detention quarters at quarantine.

"One report is to the effect that some are in Ludlow street jail, having been taken there from Ellis Island in order to thwart any attempt to rescue them by Paterson anarchists."

So far as known, according to the Evening World, the plan was for each man to proceed to Washington alone on a certain day. They were to surround the President and await an opportunity to strike. The blow was to be by a pistol and knife. One of the number, it was certain, would be successful. The question of escape was not considered, the men being willing to sacrifice their lives for their principles. The two men who did not meet their fellow anarchists were Maresca and Welda. Chief Wilkie of the secret service division of the Treasury Department had his agents at the pier when the steamer docked. The two men did not come in the steerage, as did the others. Maresca came as a steward in the cabin, and Welda as a coal passer. They should have landed without going through the formality of the barge office.

Maresca Closely Shadowed.

When Maresca boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm II at Naples, August 3, a secret service agent was close on his heels. Maresca professed to have no money when he boarded the steamer and made application to be taken as cook. Failing in that he asked for a stewardship. There was a vacancy in the steerage cabin and he secured that. It was not known that he had a companion. He and Welda did not come aboard together. As far as is known no one saw Welda come aboard and he was not discovered until six hours after the vessel sailed. When found he was secreted as a stowaway. He was put to work in the hold with the coal passers and kept busy until the boat reached quarantine.

The Kaiser Wilhelm touched Gibraltar August 6 and then sailed for New York.

It is not known that either of the men saw the other during the eleven days of the run.

On Wednesday morning last the steamer sighted the Sandy Hook light, came up to quarantine and was there boarded by secret service men, who asked to see the steerage and cabin lists and the ship's roster.

First Officer Lanz took the detectives forward where they could see the crew. Purser Meyer remembered recording the name of Maresca at Naples, and Maresca was identified by Meyer when the former was brought out for identification.

Could Not Understand English.

Maresca professed to be unable to understand English. After looking Maresca over W. P. Hazen, in charge of the secret service bureau of this city, said: "I think that is the man." Maresca was sent below when the ship was docked. When the liner tied up at her pier Maresca was informed that he was under detention. He was asked where his baggage was, and replied in Italian: "Welda has it." This was a new lead, and Welda was summoned from his work at the furnace and questioned. He professed not to understand English, but admitted that he had trunks on board. The baggage will be carefully searched today. So quietly were both men taken from the liner that none of the crew or passengers knew that an arrest had been made.

Chief Hazen admitted today that the two men were supposed to be anarchists, and confirmed the story of the plot hatched in Naples in August to kill President McKinley. Further than this Chief Hazen declined to talk, on the ground that he was in communication with Chief Wilkie in Washington, who had asked that all news concerning the suspects come from him (Wilkie).

Chief Hazen Interviewed.

Chief Hazen was interviewed at his office in the Federal building today. He refused to give the technical charge on which Maresca and Welda are detained. He further said that Maresca is a typical anarchist. A number of papers in Italian were found on the two men and have been turned over to Commissioner Fitchie. No weapons were found on either of the men.

Capt. Howard, supervising inspector of the contract labor bureau, has charge of the suspects during the absence of immigration Commissioner Fitchie and Deputy Commissioner McSweeney. Capt. Howard refused to allow any one to see the prisoners, and said that no Italians had called to inquire about them. Maresca and Welda spent Thursday and Friday nights on the Narragansett, which is moored off Ellis Island. Yesterday they were kept in the detention pen in the barge office.

Welda's Brother Calls to See Him.

About 10 o'clock today Antonio Welda, who says he is a brother of the detained Welda, and who lives in this city, called at the barge office, accompanied by a lawyer, and asked to see his brother, but permission was refused until the two detained men had been before the board of special inquiry, which will meet today. Antonio made the following statement:

"My brother, father, mother, sister and myself all lived at Sorrento, near Naples, until four months ago. My brother and I had been marines in the Italian navy. When I came to America four months ago he was in the navy. I did not expect him on this boat, although I knew he intended following me to America. I do not believe he ever belonged to any anarchist, socialist, political or secret society. He was never imprisoned nor arrested to my knowledge. We have no relatives in this country, except an uncle in this city. I am positive my brother knows no anarchist in Paterson or New York."

Denied by Chief Wilkie.

The sensational story from New York telling of the alleged arrest of fourteen Italian anarchists was pronounced by Chief Wilkie to be an absurd fabrication. He said that it did not contain an iota of truth and was evidently spun from beginning to end. Only two men have been arrested, as told in The Star yesterday, and they are Maresca and Welda.

Chief Wilkie said that on August 2 he received information from abroad that Maresca had sailed for this country for the purpose of assassinating the President. Subsequently he also received information that Maresca was not an anarchist and that the report sent here of his intentions to attempt the life of the President was prompted by the malice of a former friend and associate. Chief Wilkie today believes this is true.

The only thing that will be done with Maresca and Welda will be to send them back to Italy.

There are no agents of the secret service in Europe at this time and Chief Wilkie pronounces as a fairy story the allegation that his men followed the fourteen alleged conspirators all over Europe.

RUMORED BOER VICTORY.

De Wet Reported to Have Captured 4,000 British.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A special cable dispatch to the Journal from Delagoa bay says that, according to Boer reports there, Gen. De Wet has turned on the British, defeated them and captured 4,000 men.

MISSOURI OUTLAWS "DISAPPEAR."

Rumored That Citizens Drowned Them in the River.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., August 18.—It is reported from Portageville Pemiscot county, that Thomas Cook, a noted gambler, who, for a number of years, has been a terror to the authorities in southeast Missouri, and two companions, have mysteriously disappeared. Cook and his companions went to Portageville recently and attempted to run things. One night last week it is reported that the three disappeared. It is said that the citizens, becoming incensed, secretly banded together, arrested the trio, took them to the Mississippi and drowned them. The story lacks confirmation.

ENGINEER FELL FROM CAB.

Peculiar Accident to John Rich of Jersey City.

NEW YORK, August 18.—John Rich of Jersey City, fifty years old, a passenger train engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from his train last night near Middletown, N. J., and he is now lying in the Jersey City Hospital in a critical condition. He has not been able to explain how he happened to fall from the engine cab. His locomotive is of a new type on which the engineer sits in a high cab toward the forward end and the fireman works at the furnace at the rear end.

Five miles from Middletown the fireman noticed that the whistle and bell did not sound for a crossing. He went forward and found the cab unoccupied. The train was reversed and the engineer was found at the side of the track about two miles back. He was unconscious and was cut on the head and face. The fireman picked up the unconscious engineer and ran the train to Jersey City. At the hospital this morning Rich's condition was said to be very serious.

RACE TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

Deplorable State of Affairs in Southeastern Part of State.

JESUP, Ga., August 18.—Liberty City, two stations below Jesup and in a remote southeastern portion of the state, is being patrolled by hundreds of armed men, two troops of cavalry, the Liberty Independents and Liberty Guards, while men are sending away their women and children to escape the troubles that are expected to break out afresh tonight after twelve hours' cessation.

It is another of those race troubles that grew out of the killing of a white man by irresponsible negroes in a section where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one, and, as usual, the effect on the innocent, both white and negro, is fearful.

Since the inception of the riots, three days ago, two white men and three negroes have been killed, one white man has been seriously wounded by a powder explosion and last night's rioting culminated in the accidental shooting of Col. Jas. Thomas, a prominent Wayne county politician, who was a member of Sheriff Lyon's rescuing posse; the burning of stores at Liberty City and Walterville and an attempt to wreck a Plant System passenger train by negroes, who believed Sheriff Lyons' posse was on board. Sheriff Lyons returned to Jesup yesterday with his wounded assistants.

SUMMING UP IN POWERS TRIAL.

Great Crowds Come to Hear the Closing Arguments.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., August 18.—Great crowds gathered about the court house, and hundreds were unable to gain entrance to the room, where, today, at 9:30 o'clock, Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin began the final argument for the state against Former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting.

During the presentation of the case by Mr. Franklin, Defendant Powers sat, as usual, with his counsel. His face did not change color as the attorney went through the evidence and held up to the jury the most important points against the defendant. Powers was faultlessly dressed in light clothes, and was an intent listener to every word of the speaker. Just behind him sat Mrs. Henry Youtsey, wife of one of the alleged co-conspirators.

Arthur Goebel occupied a seat with the prosecution, and Senator Harbison, the successor of Goebel in the senate and his law partner, sat near by.

Franklin said that admissions by Powers showed him guilty of treason even prior to the murder of Goebel, Powers, though he had taken an oath, when sworn in as secretary of state, that he would uphold and defend the constitution and laws of the state, had confessed on the witness stand that he and those associated with him meant to defy at least one of those laws, and in furtherance of that design he organized a band of braves for the purpose of intimidation and murder. When both the murder and intimidation had failed in its purpose, Powers and others had tried to overthrow the state government. The spectacle of an ex-governor of the state (referring to Brown) defending a man who had confessed as much as Powers, he said, was both surprising and humiliating.

Elands River Garrison Relieved.

LONDON, August 18.—Lord Roberts reports that Col. Heare, who was besieged at Elands river and has just been relieved by Lord Kitchener, lost twelve men killed and fifty-eight wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel de Lisle.

Two Battle Ships at Boston.

BOSTON, August 18.—The battle ships Massachusetts and Kentucky arrived from Rockland, Me., this morning.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Several Prominent Persons Call on the President.

AWAITING DETAILED CHINA NEWS

Four Prominent Cubans Have an Interview.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS

A conference was held at the White House this afternoon that in regular war times would immediately be considered as of greatest importance and as indicating a movement. Those taking part in the conference, besides the President, were Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Hackett and Capt. Cowles, at the head of the bureau of navigation in the absence of Admiral Crowninshield. The conference lasted more than half an hour.

Talks With Prominent People.

The President had a talk this morning with Senator Proctor, who has come down from his eastern home. Senator Proctor is exceedingly sanguine of republican success this fall, and gave his views of the outlook to the President.

Secretary Hitchcock called on the President this morning to pay his respects, after an absence from the city.

The President had a talk with Assistant Secretary Adee, after the presentation of the new ministers from Peru, and later conferred with Controller Dawes and Secretary Root.

Waiting for Detailed News.

The President is waiting on detailed news of the rescue and of occurrences from now on. The policy of this country as to a settlement with China will be decided upon by the President and his cabinet largely from developments later.

The settlement with China will be one of slow process, it is feared in official circles. First, this country will have to investigate everything and know exactly what demands it will make. Then will follow tiresome negotiations and long efforts on China's part to get the funds to indemnify this country and other countries.

Talk With Prominent Cubans.

President McKinley had a long talk this morning with four prominent Cubans. They were ex-President Cisneros of the old provisional republic of Cuba; Gen. Lacret, one of the most brilliant of the Cuban generals in the Cuban-Spanish wars; C. W. Currier and Luis Mustller.

The four men were with the President thirty or forty minutes and went over a number of things of deep interest to Cubans. They also had an engagement with the Secretary of War.

Prepared for Cuban Teachers.

The White House, especially the east room, was beautifully decorated today for the reception to be given the Cuban teachers this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The arrangements for the reception are about the same as for evening receptions in winter. The President will stand in the blue room, and with him will be Mrs. McKinley and several members of the cabinet. Gen. John M. Wilson will be present to make the introductions. The big east room will be open to the teachers after the reception, and they can remain as long as they desire. The Marine Band will furnish music, and after the reception will give the usual concert on the grounds south of the Executive Mansion.

DESIGNS FOR CRUISERS.

They Are Sharply Criticised by Rear Admiral Hichborn.

Rear Admiral Hichborn has made a report strongly criticising the designs of the protected cruisers recommended by the majority of the board of construction.

"The circular of the majority of the board," he says, "describes an armored vessel which, although larger than the New York and Brooklyn, is not superior to those vessels in many respects. The armored vessel produced on such lines would be nothing but a second-class armored cruiser as compared with the six vessels of the California class, which are first-class armored cruisers.

"The protected cruiser is designed for a special field of action. She is intended to prey upon the commerce of the enemy and therefore on this type of vessel armor is sacrificed for high speed and ability to keep the sea for extended periods, protection being afforded by protective decks, arrangement of coal bunkers and cellulose in coffer dams.

"Protected cruisers have lately been built for the Russian and French navies with speeds of twenty-three knots. The United States would be behind other nations by building protected cruisers of less speed, which vessels would be unable to meet on even conditions the large passenger vessels of the merchant marine converted to the naval use."

He recommends that those vessels be sheathed and coppered and be of 8,500 tons displacement. He also recommends that they be given 23,000 instead of 21,000 horse power, which will increase their speed from twenty-two to twenty-three knots.

Examination for Marine Corps.

An examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the marine corps will take place at the marine barracks in this city on the 27th instant. The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the following named persons to appear before the board for examination:

James G. Archer, Maryland; Frederick A. Udell, Washington; A. C. Rogers, Texas; William L. Redles, Pennsylvania; F. S. Wiltse, New York; F. R. Kempff, Missouri; Hubert M. Apted, Massachusetts; Frederick A. Ramsey, Oregon; Provence McCormick, corporal, United States marine corps; Woodell A. Pickering, Indiana; Wm. Brackett, Illinois; Chandler Campbell, West Virginia; Hilary A. Herbert, jr., Alabama.

Naval Orders.

Commander F. P. Gilmore has been ordered to proceed home on account of sickness and granted two months' leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Fyffe has been ordered to duty as assistant general storekeeper at Boston, relieving Assistant Paymaster R. C. Schenck, who is ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash.

Commander P. Garst has been ordered to command the Isla de Cuba.

Promoted to Paymaster.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George M. Lukesh of the navy has been promoted to the grade of paymaster to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Copp Resigns.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant William M. Copp, 6th Artillery, has been accepted by the the President to take effect September 1 next. Lieutenant Copp is now on duty in the Philippine Islands.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—St. Louis, from Southampton; European, from London; Trave, from Bremen.

At Havre—La Touraine, from New York.