TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent on call and time loans. Clearances, $5,121,373; balances, $537,662. New York exchange, 15c discount bid, par asked; Louisville, 25c discount bid, par asked; Chicago, 15c discount bid, 5c discount asked; Cincinnati, 25c discount bid, par asked; New Orleans, 25c discount bid, par asked.

The local market for wheat closed higher at 71½c n. Aug.; 72⅝c Sept.; 75¼c b. Dec.; 73@74c No. 2 red. Corn closed lower at 37c n. Aug.; 36⅝c b. Sept.; 31½c Dec.; 31⅝c b. year; 38@38½c No. 2 white. Oats closed at 20½c n. Aug.; 21c a. Sept.; 21@21½c No. 2.

The local market for standard mess pork closed quiet at $12.75. Prime steam lard closed steady at 6.75c.

The local spot cotton market closed lower.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Gus Edinger, a metal polisher, while trying to escape from custody at the Four Courts, was shot by Deputy Marshal Day.

Members of Battery A will, on August 13, celebrate the second anniversary of their march up the hill near Guyama, Porto Rico.

Captain Samuel J. Boyd was acquitted in the Court of Criminal Correction of the charge of oppression in office.

The general appropriation bill was not acted upon by the House of Delegates.

Joseph Leach of Paducah, Ky., is in the city seeking for his brother, Louis Leach, who was supposed to have been killed by a train near Allenton.

Park Commissioner Rileely may have to abandon Sunday music in the parks.

Henry Donk, Sr., died of old age.

Jacob Hunsinger, a machinist, fell from the window of his room and was killed.

An attempt to suspend the rules of the Council, in order to hasten the passage of the new City Hospital bill, was frustrated.

Catherine Jane Frost, wife of General D. M. Frost, and daughter of James Clemens, died at No. 4320 Washington boulevard.

Benson Green was burned to death at the Madison, Ill., car shops.

Mrs. Alice O'Day, wife of Colonel John O'Day, who shot herself at the Lindell Hotel, is reported much improved.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Several thousand persons attended the Democratic demonstration held yesterday at Whitehall, Ill. Samuel Alschuler and James Todd were enthusiastically received.

Alexander Jester passed through Kansas City yesterday en route to Oklahoma. He blames his sister for the trouble of a trial.

Witnesses were introduced in the Powers case to show the incredibility of the men who testified for the prosecution.

"Tallow Dick" Combs was reported to have made a statement in which he said that he had been offered $1,200 to kill Goebel. His statement tends to confirm the conspiracy theory. He at first denied the statement, but afterwards admitted that it was partially correct.

A young man fell asleep on a railway track and was killed by a train. A boy who was with him was injured.

Mr. Bryan has been assured by prominent Ohioans that there is a splendid chance for Democratic success in that State this fall.

The deadlock in the Sixteenth Illinois Democratic Convention was broken yesterday by the nomination of Judge Selby. Over 2,300 ballots were cast.

The authorities of the Military Academy at West Point are determined to put an end to the hazing of new cadets. A third-class cadet detected in the act of compelling a "plebe" to stand at attention on his head in a tub of water was given hours to leave the academy.

Wild scenes of disorder attended the election in the Signal Corps of the Illinois National Guard. Governor Tanner was twice called upon to enforce the election, an effort having been made to postpone it.

The board of inquiry appointed to investigate the premature explosion of a cannon at Camp Lincoln made its report yesterday. It failed to fix the responsibility for the accident.

SPORTING.

Fair Grounds winners—Marie G. Brown, Merriman, Two Annies, Randazo, Early Bird and Lakeview Belle.

RAILROADS.

The American Association of Railway Agents will meet at Old Point Comfort on October 8.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has practically been absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio.

William K. Vanderbilt has gone abroad to confer with George Gould and A. J. Cassatt.

Commissioner Mayfield throws light on the Texarkana rate problem.

The Union Pacific will build an extension in Wyoming.

Several Clover Leaf deeds were filed at Edwardsville, Ill.

New York shippers and others interested met to discuss the new trunk line rule on bulking small articles for freight shipments.

The latest presidents' agreement appears to have fallen through.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Graf Waldersee from Hamburg.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Pennland from Philadelphia.

Havre, Aug. 3.—Arrived: La Champaigne from New York.

Glasgow, Aug. 2.—Sailed: Carthagenian, Philadelphia; Laurentian, New York.

London, Aug. 2.—Sailed: Messaba, New York.

Moville, Aug. 3.—Sailed: Astoria, from Glasgow, New York.

Queenstown, Aug. 3.—Sailed: New England, from Liverpool, Boston.

Southampton, Aug. 3.—Sailed: Auguste Victoria (from Hamburg), New York, via Cherbourg.

New York, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Roland, Bremen; Columbia, Hamburg, etc.

Halifax, Newfoundland, Aug. 2.—Arrived: Siberian, Glasgow and Liverpool, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Philadelphia.

Brow Head, Aug. 3.—Passed: Lucania, New York for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Lizard, Aug. 3.—Passed: Southwark, New York for Antwerp.

Naples, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Steamer Ems, New York, via Gibraltar for Genoa (and proceeded).

Boston, Aug. 3.—Arrived—Ultonia, Liverpool via Queenstown.

Queenstown, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Steamer Lucania, New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

MARY FAY AGAIN ARRESTED.

Accused of Neglecting to Properly Care for a Babe.

Mary Fay, the elder of the two Fay sisters, who have been arrested before on a charge of conducting a baby farm, was rearrested last night at her home, No. 2234 Chouteau avenue, and locked up at the Third District Station. The arrest was made by Officer Dickerson on complaint of neighbors. A child found at her home was in a half-starved condition, according to Matron Barney of the Bethesda Home. Miss Fay will be held pending investigation.

Several times the Fay sisters have been under arrest on similar charges, but efforts to obtain convictions were of no avail. In speaking of her arrest, Mary Fay said last night that it was entirely uncalled for, and that she was being persecuted by the police. She declared that when she took the child to board it was in ill health, and she did everything in her power to restore it. She asserted that it was not due to neglect that the baby was in such poor physical condition.

CLAIMS SHE WAS DECEIVED.

Washington Artist Institutes a Breach of Promise Suit.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Miss Ella M. Platt, an artist of this city, to-day instituted suit at law in the Supreme Court for $50,000 damages for breach of promise against Major George A. Armes, a retired United States army officer.

The defendant has gained some national notoriety in several ways, once by tweaking the nose of General Beaver, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and another time by a controversy with War Department officials.

The suit alleges breach of promise to marry, practice of deception and the commission of personal assault upon the plaintiff. Among other things, it alleges that the deceived her in making her believe that he signing of an agreement reciting that "they hereby become man and wife" constituted a valid marriage. She avers that after she discovered the alleged deception he refused to marry her.

YOUNG EDISON IN PECK OF TROUBLE

Pretty Chorus Girl He Married About a Year Ago Is Said to Have Deserted Him.

TIRED OF WEDDED BLISS.

She Says He Would Drink and Throw Away His Money—He Denies That They Are Separated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 3.—Thomas A. Edison, Jr., married a chorus girl, Marie Tuohey, in February of last year, and Marie, having done her "turn" on the matrimonial stage, made a dramatic exit therefrom two weeks ago.

The union lasted nearly a year and a half longer than young Edison's friends predicted at the wedding and fully that much longer than Mrs. Edison wanted it to last, according to her views as expressed tonight in the home of her mother.

"The marriage created a flutter among the chorus girls of New York. Young Mr. Edison seemed to be at the beginning of a brilliant career, and was supposed to have a fine income, while Miss Tuohey was performing what is known to the stage as a 'thinking' part and was not basking in the fierce calcium light that beats upon the front row of the chorus.

Mrs. Edison Returned to New York.

She and her husband set up an establishment of their own, living in the city during the winter and taking up their residence on the shores of Lake George in the summer.

Two weeks ago, after a long period of quiet, which the friends of both thought was being enjoyed by the young couple, Mrs. Edison suddenly reappeared in New York. Mr. Edison was not with her, but no comment was made.

A few days ago Mr. Edison appeared in New York in a very disheveled condition, and very soon, he being too full of his experiences to keep silence, it began to be talked about town that there had been a separation. And then Mr. Edison, in a moment of stimulated confidence, related the whole story.

"Young Edison came into my room," said one of these friends, "and said: 'She's left me.'

Left Him a Comb and Brush.

"I knew the whole story at once. Then he took from one waistcoat pocket a hair brush and from another a comb—a cheap rubber affair, with nearly all the teeth gone—and said: 'By Jove! This is everything she left me.'

"Tom told me that his wife had left him several weeks before, and that she had taken everything out of the house, leaving him so absolutely without clothes and money that he could not get away from Lake George, nor appear decently while there.

"After a while, he said, he borrowed enough money to get to this city, and started home. But he drank a little on the way down, he said, and found himself with just enough money to get to Yonkers. There he left the train and walked into New York. He even said that he had been obliged to spend one night in a saloon, sleeping, by courtesy of the proprietor, in a chair."

Wife's Affections Alienated.

To these friends he also mentioned the name of a Mr. Fairfax as having alienated the affections of his wife, and said that he would sue for a divorce from his wife and bring action against Fairfax for $50,000.

Friends of Mr. Edison say that they supplied him with money, and one of them offered him the use of his flat, which he accepted. These friends say that a representative of the young man has been sent to Thomas A. Edison, his father, for the purpose of readjusting cordial relations between them.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., when seen to-day flatly denied the entire story. He said, with stronger emphasis, that his wife had not left him for a moment; that he and she were living together at No. 21 West Sixty-fourth street, in her mother's apartments; that he had just left her; that there was no such a man as "Fairfax," and that his wedded life was going on as merry as a bell.

Mrs. Edison to-night denied everything that Mr. Edison had said, except as to "Fairfax."

Mrs. Edison's Story.

"Our married life has not been a merry one," she said. "I got enough of it very soon. I do not mean that Mr. Edison was cruel; he was not that, but he spent all his money on himself and he drank terribly at times. I can't live with a man who gets intoxicated, and I left him, thinking that he would recuperate."

"So you expect that some day you may go back to him?"

"N—no; I can't say that yet; but it may be. I want him to have a chance to recuperate, and then we shall see what can be done next."

Then, speaking of her leaving Mr. Edison at Lake George, she said: "That is all wrong about my taking everything. Why, Mr. Edison has more clothes than he can wear. He has hundreds of collars and ties, nearly a dozen pairs of shoes, and a half dozen suits of clothes. He could have got his trunk at any time. And, as to taking away things, there wasn't anything to take. If Tommy had a million a minute he would spend it and not know it."

Has Had Enough of Matrimony.

Mrs. Edison said she did not know any one of the name of Fairfax and that she is not in love with any man.

"My experience with one," she added, "is all that I want."

She said that her brother was coming here from Chicago on Sunday to "settle things." She did not explain what this meant, but said he would arrange matters and that she would not try to get a divorce, but "just let things drift along."

In explaining that her husband hadn't treated her coolly, Mrs. Edison said that he had given to her more than twenty-five shares of stock in a company in this city in which he was interested. It is said that young Edison's father allowed him $50 a week during his married life, and Mrs. Edison said to-night that the elder Mr. Edison seemed quite fond of her.

"There is a photograph of himself that he sent me to-day," she said, pointing to a portrait of Edison, Sr., on the mantel.

BOERS REPULSED.

General Smith-Dorrien Had No Trouble Defeating Them.

London, Aug. 3.—An official dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, August 2, gives the date of General Smith-Dorrien's repulse of the Boers as July 31. The dispatch says:

"In the morning a flag of truce came to Smith-Dorrien's camp, demanding his surrender. Before he could reply the Boers opened a heavy fire. The British losses were slight.

"Ian Hamilton met with slight opposition at Vitboal's Nek. His casualties were light."

MORE BOERS SURRENDER.

Cape Town, Aug. 3.—Liebeberg's command attacked General Smith-Dorrien, near Potchefstroom, but was easily repulsed. General Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenburg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison. Seven hundred and fifty additional Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.

SECRET SERVICE REPORT.

Missouri Leads All the States in Number of Cases.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The thirty-fifth annual report of the Secret Service Division, submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie to-day, 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—seventy-eight. Pennsylvania was second, with sixty-three; New York third, with fifty-two; Indiana had fifty-one and Texas forty.

CHINA MUST BE TAUGHT LESSON.

Foreigners in China Insist That Pekin Be Destroyed—Anarchy Reigns in Celestial Capital.

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Che-Foo, July 29, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—Public opinion and the foreign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese would prevail upon the Powers to consent to the establishment of peace without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese Government's crime.

Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits and missionaries of all nationalities are remarkably united. They believe Pekin should be destroyed as an object lesson, and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced to establish the capital at some accessible city, the Americans suggesting Nankin. This is considered important, as the Chinese always believed that China defeated the Powers in 1860 because the capital remained intact.

It is also thought that guarantees to prevent excessive armament should be demanded, and that China should be compelled, publicly and definitely, to renounce the fiction that the foreign Ministers are representatives of tributary Powers.

There is a strong demand that unusual punishment be inflicted, like the destruction of the Kings' tombs.

The American and English missionaries advocate a programme similar to the foregoing.

China Responsible.

All foreigners believe that the Chinese Government engineered the outbreaks, and is trying to call off its troops after the downfall of Tien-Tsin, and the receipt of reports that the Powers are sending armies to China. A German legation telegram, saying that the bombardment of the legations ceased on July 17, supports this theory.

The foreigners think that the Ministers who suffered should, if rescued, conduct the settlement with the Government for the effect it would have on the populace.

An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li Hung Chang. The papers denounce the honor paid him at Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and call him the most corrupt anti-foreign official in China, and express the belief that he proposes to save China from the penalty of her acts by embroiling the Powers.

The destruction of foreign property continues. United States Consul Fowler estimates that the losses of the American missions amount to $1,500,000. The trade losses through the suspension of trade are enormous.

Chinese bring many stories of horrible outrages upon native Christians, who have been murdered, tortured, or compelled to renounce their religion. Several have been skinned alive. Two French nuns at New-Chwang were deliberately burned alive. Doctor Ting, a graduate of the American College, refused to renounce Christianity after receiving 2,000 lashes.

A cable is being laid between Che-Foo and Taku. The land line between Che-Foo and Shang-Hai is managed and operated by Chinamen, and is inefficient. The line is overcrowded with work, and business is in hopeless confusion. Messages over the line are public property. There should be a cable between Che-Foo and Shanghai so managed by foreigners as to give satisfactory service.

ANARCHY IN PEKIN.

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Che-Foo, July 26, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—The latest reports from Pekin were brought by disaffected officers of the Chinese Army. They are considered reliable. The officers left Pekin on July 15. They say anarchy had reigned in Pekin for months, and the streets ran blood, the Chinamen fighting among themselves. Jung-Lu, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching espoused the cause of the foreigners and endeavored with the part of the army loyal to them, to expel the Boxers. Later, with the majority of the imperial troops, under anti-foreign leaders, Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang were victorious, and Jung-Lu and Prince Ching, with their followers, were prisoners in their yamens when the bearers of these reports left Pekin.

Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang appear to control the Government. According to the officers, they have issued edicts, printed in the Gazette, exhorting the Chinese to kill all foreigners and native Christians. One officer says that there are 16,000 troops in Pekin, including Tung's army, and 8,000 more at Yang-Thun. The soldiery hold all the streets within a mile of the legations. The foreign troops, when the officers left Pekin, had burned and abandoned the Chenmen gate. Their ammunition appeared to be failing; their quick-firing guns had been silent for some days before July 15 and they were using their rifles only when hard pressed. The officers said that every foreign bullet kills a Chinaman. The reports state that the American and English troops defeated General Ma in a night battle on July 10.

The reports from Chinese sources are to the effect that all of the legation forces were killed. Chinamen caught a messenger trying to leave the legations on July 10 with the following message:

"To Any Foreign Commander—Make all haste if you intend to save us. We can hold out but a few days."

CONGER MESSAGE GENUINE.

Consul Fowler Has the Original Which Is Dated July 17.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The State Department to-day issued the following:

"The State Department has received a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Che-Foo, dated at night on the 2d of August, stating that when he learned from the Shanghai papers that doubts were entertained of the genuineness of the Conger cipher telegram, he wired, on the 27th, to the Governor of Shan-Tung to send him the original by courier. The Governor at once complied with his request, sending a special postman, who, by traveling night and day for five days, made the journey, which in ordinary times would have required twelve days. He delivered to Mr. Conger the original of the Conger cipher dispatch. It is signed by Mr. Conger and dated the 17th of July. It is precisely the same as the message received at the State Department, with several words prefixed, which came in an unintelligible form to the Chinese Legation here. The dispatch, in its complete form, says that the members of the American Legation had been beseiged for a month in the British Legation. Mr. Fowler has no doubt of the genuineness of the dispatch."

Some interesting facts connected with the original cipher message have been brought to light by Mr. Fowler's report. It appears that when Minister Wu received the cipher message on the 21st ult. he found that it contained a cipher within a cipher. The Governor of Shan-Tung, Yuan, transmitted with the message a message from the Tsung Li Yamen, which, in turn, transmitted Mr. Conger's message. The latter was in the State Department cipher; the former in the Chinese official cipher.

When Mr. Wu, in deciphering the message, reached the end of the Tsung Li Yamen's message of transmittal he was unaware of the fact and thought that the several grouns of figures following were a portion of the Tsung Li Yamen message. As a matter of fact, they were the initial words of Mr. Conger's message, and they were undecipherable by Mr. Wu, because they were in the State Department cipher. Instead of beginning: "In British Legation," etc., Mr. Conger's message really began: "We have been for a month in the British Legation," etc.

Another fact developed is that the message was signed "E. H. Conger, July 17th."

Many persons had supposed that, while the message was genuine, it was one written by Mr. Conger long before, and that it had been fraudulently dated by the Chinese officials. Now it appears that the Tsung Li Yamen, or Yuan, did date it the 18th. It is thought that this fact was accurate, and that, while Mr. Conger actually wrote his dispatch on the 17th and put it in cipher ready for transmission at the first opportunity, the message did not leave Pekin until the following day.

These developments have done much to rehabilitate the Chinese officials in the estimation of those who have been very skeptical as to their integrity in connection with the transmission of these official messages.

LACK OF A COMMANDER.

Germany Fears It May Cause Allies Trouble.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—A German Foreign Office official, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day:

"If the allied forces advance upon Pekin without a chief commander, and if the commanders of the different contingents believe that they can manage in this way, the matter must be left to their discretion and the Powers must be satisfied with it. We hope that during the advance all the troops will agree and attempt to do the best possible. Then success is feasible, even under such unfavorable conditions.

"Germany regrets that unavoidable circumstances render it impossible for her to join the Pekin expedition with a corps of commensurate size, but Germans, without jealousy, will applaud the successes achieved by others."

Most of the German papers discuss the matter in a similar strain, regretting that "British incompetence" again retards the advance. Some say that, inasmuch as England is not ready, the others should proceed without her. One or two journals, taking a somewhat different view, say it looks precisely as if the advance without waiting for German re-enforcements, were undertaken to settle matters before the Germans are on the scene in greater strength, pointing out that the allies' forces at Tien-Tsin are no stronger now than they were when it was claimed that they were too weak for an advance.

The debate in the British Parliament, regarding the Chinese situation, is commented upon here fairly without passion. The National Zeitung says:

"The programme of Great Britain, as Mr. Broderick outlines it, is substantially the same as Germany's so far as is known."

TRACING THE MISSIONARIES.

Most of the Presbyterians and Methodists Reported Safe.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Reverend A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, to-day received a cablegram from the Reverend Spencer Lewis of the West China Mission.

Mr. Lewis cabled from Shunking, in the Province of Szechwan, as follows:

"Our party leaves for Shanghai to-day."

The message was undated. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received a cablegram to-day from the Reverend W. M. Campbell of the station at Kiun-Chow in the Island of Hainan, which relieves anxiety of the board. The message is as follows:

"Nodoa arrived. Hainan quiet. Ladies Hong-Kong."

Nodoa is about ninety miles away from the coast. The message means that the missionaries have arrived at Hoihow from there, and that the women had gone on to Hong-Kong. All of the missionaries sent out by the Presbyterian Board, and about whose whereabouts there had been uncertainty, are now accounted for, although some are still in Pekin.

MASSACRES IN SHAN-SI.

French Consul Reports Many Missionaries Murdered.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The French Consul General at Shanghai, M. de Bezaure, in a dispatch dated Thursday, August 2, states that many missionaries of different nationalities have been massacred in the Province of Shan-Si.

NEW SYSTEM A FAILURE.

Brokers Claim Scheme of Board of Trade Should Be Given Up.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—Brokers without private wire connections may effect the undoing of the plans of the reform element of the Chicago Board of Trade. The small traders were at first with President Warren, ex-President W. T. Baker and the other leaders in the ousting of bucket-shop dealers who hold a membership in the board.

They favored the extermination of outside bucket shops and irregular traders, and were in accord with the scheme to compel the telegraph companies to contract not to serve quotations to any establishment disapproved by the censors of the board.

Three days under the new system have turned the small brokers against it. They are clamorous for a return to the telegraph companies, to the general dissemination of quotations. They complain that the private-wire houses and the bucket shops have all the trade.

They say the scheme has failed to shut off a single irregular commission house or to cripple a single outside trader. From somewhere the "irregulars" are receiving the quotations and posting them on their office boards in almost as good time from their dispatch on the trading floor as the regular and approved institutions who have the use of the Cleveland ticket service.

BOY FALLS OFF A ROOF.

Was Flying a Kite and Stepped Over the Edge.

While flying a kite from the roof of a two-story building at No. 2819 North Twelfth street, William Luecking, 13 years old, of No. 3322 Blair avenue, fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, but was not seriously injured.

Several of those who witnessed the fall thought that the boy had been killed, but when August Vossmeyer of No. 2823 North Twelfth street picked him up from the pavement he found he had sustained a sprain of the arm. The boy went home in a street car.

DEFENSE ATTACKS STATE WITNESSES.

Testimony Introduced to Show That Powers's Accusers Are Incredible.

"TALLOW COMBS" CONFESSION.

Admits That It Is Partially Correct—Connects Youtsey More Closely With the Conspiracy—Collier's Orders.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 3.—Of the eight witnesses introduced by the defense in the Powers case to-day, 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 coconspirator of Powers, was removed from a place of trust in his office because he defaulted in the sum of $1,000.

Other witnesses, residents of Grayson Springs, this State, testified that instead of being in Frankfort on January 30, the day of the shooting of Goebel, as he claimed under oath to have been, George Weaver, a prosecution witness, was in their town organizing a lodge of "Woodmen of the World," and others from Eastern Kentucky testified that the Witness Wharton Golden of the prosecution had displayed a large roll of money and intimated that it came from the State reward fund.

Attorneys for the prosecution rigidly cross-examined these witnesses, and made one of them, James Harkleroade of Barbourville, admit that he has been indicted not less than a dozen times for violations of the law.

Collier on the Stand.

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. This was the first appearance of the document, which was never made a part of the State records, and Judge Cantrill ruled it 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 militia 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 to-day and set for hearing on the 22d. Weaver insists that he is innocent of the charge.

The purported confession of "Tallow Dick" Combs, one of the alleged conspirators, exhibited here to-day was at first denied by him, but later he 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, another of the alleged conspirators, more closely with the case, and to bear out the idea of a conspiracy, a sum of money being used.

W. A. Phelps, also of Grayson Springs, corroborated the statements of Carter and identified Weaver, who was brought before the jury for that purpose.

Saw No Soldiers.

The defense called George L. Danforth of Louisville, who was with witness Carpenter in the State Senate chamber at the time of the shooting of Goebel. He did not leave the grounds for thirty minutes after the shooting and soldiers had not arrived on the scene. C. H. Gibson of Barbourville came next.

He was asked to tell of an alleged occurrence in a barber shop at Barbourville when witness Wharton Golden displayed a large roll of money. Before the prosecution could object the witness answered that such a thing had occurred. The prosecution asked for the exclusion of the testimony, and by agreement the witness stood aside to be called later.

James Harkleroad, in whose barber shop the incident is said to have occurred, was called. He said that Golden told him on the day that defendant Powers was arrested that Powers was innocent. Later Golden came to his shop, and, in his presence, displayed a roll of paper money to his brother Ike Golden, and said to him: "Don't you know that a $100,000 reward fund is being circulated?"

On cross-examination the prosecution attacked the credibility of the witness, bringing out that he had been indicted for the illegal sale of liquor.

Witness Gibson was recalled and corroborated Harkleroad's testimony. J. L. Butler of Butler County followed Gibson on the stand. He attended a meeting in the office of defendant Powers some days before the shooting, at which the raising of money to pay the expenses of the witnesses was discussed. Sheriff Burton of Breckinridge County there displayed some cartridges and said the gubernatorial contest could best be settled with them. Powers told Burton that he must not talk in that way; he would rather give up his office than cause bloodshed. He said Powers's visit to Louisville on the morning of the shooting was to arrange for an excursion to Frankfort from the western part of the State. Court then recessed until afternoon.

Witness Butler resumed at the opening of the afternoon session, but nothing of importance was developed. The defense announced that several witnesses would be put on the stand to prove that the witness Weaver, introduced by the prosecution, and who testified that he was in Frankfort on the day of the shooting of Mr. Goebel, was at Grayson's Springs on that day. They first presented C. W. Carter. He said that Weaver installed the officers of a lodge of Woodmen of the World at Grayson's Springs on January 30, and brought the lodge records to prove his statement. Witness heard of the shooting at Frankfort before noon on that day. Weaver was walking along the street with the witness when he received the news.

BRIBED TO KILL GOEBEL.

Combs Admits Confession Was Partially Correct.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3.—A Georgetown, Ky., special to the Enquirer says that Richard Combs, better known as "Tallow Dick," one of the defendants in the Goebel murder case, has become suspicious that he is not receiving fair treatment from his co-defendants, and that he has had an interview with attorneys for the prosecution, in which he said that he wants Mason Hockersmith as a witness. He says Hockersmith has been spirited away, and that the attorneys for the other defendants will do nothing to find him.

"He asserts," according to the special, "that Hockersmith told him that he was offered $1,200 to kill Goebel, and showed him how it could be done through a window in the office of the Secretary of State. He said Hockersmith asked time to consider and asked Combs's advice. He told Hockersmith to have nothing to do with it. They were talking on the subject when the fatal shot was fired."

At first Combs denied having made the statement, and when the report as published was read to Combs, he repeatedly said it was false. He said he did talk with the attorney and others, but he thought the purpose was to get bail for him, as his own attorney was trying to get bail. When asked specifically if he said to them that Mason Hockersmith told him he had been offered $1,200 to kill Goebel, Combs answered emphatically that it was a lie; that he had never said such a thing. His denial of the printed story was emphatic.

Later, however, he weakened, and admitted that his statement was partially correct.

VERY LOW RATES

To Colorado, Utah and the Black Hills Via the Burlington Route.

On sale August 7th and 21st, final limit October 31st. Two wide-vestibuled trains daily between St. Louis and Colorado. Ticket Office S. W. Corner Broadway and Olive.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRE.

Wiped Out Newfoundland Town and Burned Valuable Timber.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 3.—A forest fire at Sopps Arm, White Bay, has destroyed a large sawmill, several million feet of lumber and a settlement of 120 houses. The place was wiped out. A steamer that happened to be landing coal for the use of the mail steamers took the residents to a place of safety.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

GOOD FISHING, BOATING And BATHING at Old Point Comfort.

You can stop off there 10 days.

$21.00 TO New York VIA BIG FOUR ROUTE.

STOP OVERS GIVEN At White Sulphur Springs, Virginia Hot Springs, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia on limited tickets to or from the East.

Run down to the Seashore at ATLANTIC CITY from PHILADELPHIA And get in the swim.

You can stop off there for 10 days.

TO New York and Boston BY OCEAN STEAMER.

One way tickets, St. Louis to New York, $23.50; St. Louis to Boston, $25.50; both via Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and ocean steamer. Both are good ten days and to stop off, and include meals and stateroom berth on steamer. Twenty-two hours at sea to New York; forty-four hours on the ocean to Boston; both charming trips.

THE COOLEST ROUTE to the East, and the grandest scenery east of the Rockies, through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

E. B. POPE, Western Passenger Agent.

Big Four Ticket Office, Corner Broadway and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

$7.50 ST. LOUIS to INDIANAPOLIS and RETURN.

Going all trains August 7th and 8th, return 9th, 1900.

VIA VANDALIA LINE.

TICKET OFFICES: 100 North Fourth Street and Union Station.

Trains leave 2:40 a. m., 5:41 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:35 p. m. Same number of trains returning.

CABLE TO THE AZORES.

President McKinley and King of Portugal Exchange Felicitations.

New York, Aug. 3.—The following congratulatory messages from President McKinley and the King of Portugal were flashed direct to-day between the United States and Portugal over the new line of the Commercial Cable Company, which has just been put in operation between the Azores and this country:

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

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

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

"KING OF PORTUGAL."

Felicitations were also exchanged between the President and American residents in the Azores, as well as messages from the American officials of the company and the local authorities at the Azores.

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

The Europe and Azores Company's cable makes connection at Lisbon with the Portuguese lines, the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables to Spain, the Mediterranean ports, all Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines, and with the Western Telegraph Company's cables to Brazil, Argentina and other parts of South America.

Pimples and Freckles on Face.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure you. 50 cts.

MRS. O'DAY MUCH IMPROVED.

Patient in Good Spirits—Husband to Remain Here.

Mrs. O'Day's condition was reported much improved yesterday. Doctor Hulbert said that his patient was in good spirits, and, while he would not say that she was out of danger, in view of the complications which might arise, he said that she was in better condition than she had been since Monday night.

Colonel O'Day will remain in St. Louis until his wife recovers sufficiently to be removed to more comfortable quarters, either here or in Springfield.

Henry C. Young, Mrs. O'Day's attorney, has departed for Jefferson City.

Hotel Metropolitan, St. Paul; stopping place for tourists. (European or Am. plan.) Popular prices. Best accommodations. Cars, depots and landing.

ONLY ONE MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Cupid Apparently Was Overcome by the Heat.

Yesterday was a day of quiet and rest for the marriage license clerk. The hot weather, for once, had the effect of deterring those who would wed.

Only one license was issued. This was to W. H. Smith, No. 21 South Compton avenue, and Miss Hilda C. Hageman of No. 2835 Palm street. These young people came in shortly before the office closed, and saved the day from a complete whitewash.

7.50 Indianapolis and Return.

Aug. 7th and 8th, via Big Four Route. Trains leave 8:00 a. m., 12 noon, 8:06 p. m. Tickets Broadway and Chestnut sts.

ENGLISH LORDS QUARREL.

Rosebery Told Lansdowne the War Department Is Not Infallible.

London, Aug. 3.—Another breeze blew up in the House of Lords to-day as the outcome of the debate on Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion. Lord Rosebery to-day somewhat testily resented the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, taking him to task for suggesting that the Commander of the Forces, Lord Wolsely, ought to come to the House and give his authority to the Government for his military plans.

Lord Rosebery said he did not propose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered a public duty. The Marquis of Lansdowne, he said, must be disabused of the idea that there existed in the country a blind, venerating confidence in the War Office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the War Secretary was responsible to Parliament and the Commander-in-Chief was responsible to the War Secretary.

Other peers having spoken, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, said he understood Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolsely would come to the House and express his approval of Lord Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolseley could be called upon to do that, he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he could not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was of an abstract kind.

"New York and Boston Limited" and the "Knickerbocker Special"

ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK —AND— BOSTON.

Big Four Route.

IMPROPER LETTERS TO BOERS.

Chamberlain Says That the Writers Will Be Asked to Explain.

London, Aug. 3.—In response to questions, the Secretary for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said to-day in the House of Commons, that the Boer Governments, in fleeing from Bloomfontein and Pretoria, left masses of private correspondence among the archives, which the authorities on the spot were examining.

He said he had received installments of this correspondence by the last two mails, and he had been informed that more was to come. The portions he had seen were written previous to the war, and were chiefly letters of British subjects for the Cape and the two Republics.

There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the House of Commons, and also letters and an extract from a letter written by two other members of the House of Commons two days before the outbreak of the war, couched in the form of open criticism, asking for information regarding martial law and suggesting that President Kruger make temporary concessions and await a reaction in England.

In his opinion, he said, the letters were not treasonable, though certainly improper, while her Majesty was engaged in difficult negotiations. He proposed to send the letters to the writers and ask if they desired to explain, and he would await a reply before deciding whether to publish them or not.

The Undersecretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Selborne, was questioned in the House of Lords concerning alleged treasonable correspondence, and in reply read the explanation which Mr. Chamberlain had made in the House of Commons.

$9.50 Put-in-Bay and Return,

Via Clover Leaf Route, August 12. Last excursion of the season. Ticket office, 505 Olive street.

CHICAGOAN OUT $3,600.

While Traveling From Paris to Lucerne, Switzerland.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Mr. Philip Chapin of Chicago, who arrived at the Hotel Schweizerhof from Paris on Monday night, had a startling experience at Basle Station.

From the examination of his luggage on entering Switzerland, Mr. Chapin discovered