The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION. MONDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 6, 1900. MONDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

HOT FIGHTING HAS BEGUN

Allies and Chinese Clash in Pitched Battle.

Loss to Foreigners 1,200 Killed and Wounded.

NATIVES FALL BACK

Russians and Japanese the Heaviest Sufferers.

Anti-Foreign Party Again Controls at Pekin.

Li Hung Chang Manages to Keep Away.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following cablegrams have been received at the navy department:

Che Foo, Aug. 6—Bureau Navigation, Washington:—British Fame reports, unofficial, engagement at Peitsang, Sunday morning 3 to 10:20. Allied loss killed and wounded 1,200, chiefly Russians and Japanese. Chinese retreating.

TAUSSIG.

Che Foo, Aug. 6—Bureau Navigation, Washington:—Official report believed reliable, about 16,000 allies heavily engaged Chinese at Peitsang daylight of the 5th. REMEY.

Peitsang is the first railway station about six miles northwest of Tien Tsing en route to Pekin.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Taussig, who signed the first dispatch is in command of the Yorktown which is at Che Foo.

It is said at the war department that there is no reason to doubt that an engagement has taken place. While no official information has been received it is said that such an engagement was expected.

ANTI-FOREIGN PARTY IN CONTROL.

London, Aug. 6.—The anti-foreign party again has the upper hand at Pekin. According to reports emerging from Li Hung Chang's lodgings at Shanghai, his baggage is packed preparatory to his departure for Pekin, but, it is added, he has applied to the throne for 20 days sick leave. Li Hung Chang claims that his representations to the Yan Tse viceroys and Taoti Sheng will be denounced by Li Ping Hong because they are friendly to the foreigners.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai dated today (August 6) says it is rumored that the Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shang Tung, who disapproved of Prince Tuan, has been killed.

14TH ARRIVES AT TIEN TSIN.

New York, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says the allies are making a reconnaissance at once starting with 4,000 men against General Mal's army.

The Fourteenth United States infantry has arrived.

Preparations for the advance on Pekin are being pushed forward. A large number of native boats have been commandered. All fighters have been seized which will stop business with Tien Tsin. This could not be avoided without detriment to the military operations.

The boxers are raiding villages south of Tien Tsin. One thousand Mohamedans were massacred. The Chinese are said to be operating from Shan Hai Kwang to Tung Chow.

It is reported that the Chinese have made overtures to ransom the Pekin diplomats and close the war.

The emperor and empress are believed to be still in Pekin. Their flight or death would produce a great change. The Chinese now silent or nominally loyal will become passive when they have nothing more to fear. The fate of those who have heretofore dared to utter pro-foreign sentiments terrifies even the semi-enlightened officials. Chang Yen, son of a former Chinese minister to Washington is still exiled. Yung Win is in hiding. Li Hung Chang has not put in an appearance at Tien Tsin. His former residence, where he received General Grant and other notables, is now occupied by Cossacks. Quite large quantities of bar silver were taken from the native city. The Americans and Japanese are said to have about a million and a half ounces each of the government treasure. The Russians have placed their flag upon the salt piles.

Most of the British engineers on the railways have received notice to quit.

MORE SERIOUS.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The French consul at Chung King telegraphs under date of August 3, that the situation is becoming more serious on the upper Yang Tse Kiang. The English consul, he says, has left, with the custom house staff; and the French consul intends to leave, with his Japanese colleague. The mail service has been stopped.

SLOW PROGRESS.

London, Aug. 6.—Correspondents at Tien Tsin are unable to get anything fresh, though a dispatch from Shanghai dated August 6, avers that the allies are making slow progress towards Pekin, on account of differences of opinion among the generals. The American, British and Japanese commanders favor one plan, the dispatch affirms, and the Russians, French and Germans favor another plan. Prince Tuan, it is added, seeks to inspire his army by proclamations ordering every foot of the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin to be disputed. All the Chinese troops have evidently been paid in full and troops, money and supplies are going to Pekin from the southern provinces. It is deemed quite probable by military men in London that the Chinese will make a fierce fight at Pekin on a much greater scale than during the defense of Tien Tsin.

Advices received at the war office in St. Petersburg from General Grodekoff dated Khabrovsk, August 4, says two squadrons reconnoitering near Teche engaged 1,000 Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns and defeated the Chinese, killing 200. The Russian loss was eight men killed and eight wounded.

This dispatch adds that the battle around Algun was continued August 3, the Cossacks losing six men killed and 25 wounded and driving back the Chinese, killing 200 and capturing two guns and two flags. An inscription on one of the flags read: "The people of the large fist."

Algun, when the dispatch was sent, was burning.

Other dispatches report Russian successes near Port Arthur.

HOW IT LOOKS TO WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Interest in the Chinese situation was intensified this morning by the receipt of two dispatches from naval officers at Che Foo, repeating unofficial but apparently reliable reports of active and extensive hostilities between the allied forces and the Chinese on the line between Tien Tsin and Pekin. The dispatches indicate unmistakably that the relief column has started in earnest and that it is meeting with determined opposition. Although neither of the naval dispatches mentions the presence of American troops in the reported engagement, it is generally assumed at the war department that at least a part of General Chaffee's small army was on hand and took an active and aggressive part in the affairs.

According to the information in possession of the war department, the town of Peitsang where the engagement is reported to have taken place is at the head of tide water on the Pei Ho, between 11 and 12 miles by road beyond Tien Tsin. It is a village of mud huts, of considerable size but not walled. The river at this point is not navigable by anything larger than a good sized steam launch and it is thought that the troops probably reached there in small boats towed by the naval launches. The country all along the river between Pekin and Tien Tsin is a low, alluvial plain almost impassable for wheeled vehicles in the wet season and under quite a high state of cultivation. It presents no natural defensive features and the war department knows no strategic reason why the Chinese have made a stand there rather than at any other of the dozen villages east of the walled town of Tung Chow, where is stored an immense amount of provisions upon which the city of Pekin would have to depend in case of siege.

From the fact that the engagement lasted seven and a half hours, it is argued in the department that either the Chinese must have been heavily entrenched or there was an immense horde of them to so stubbornly contest the advance of the 16,000 international troops. It is figured by military experts that a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded on the part of the allies probably means a loss of from three to six times as many by the Chinese. It is possible that a blow of this magnitude may break the resistance of the Chinese to the advance of the foreign column, but on the other hand, it is possible that this may be one of a large number of places on the road that have been entrenched with a view to falling back and contesting the foreign advance so as to delay as long as possible the arrival of the foreigners at Pekin. Unless the opposition suddenly breaks down, the military experts look for a desperate engagement when the troops reach the walled city of Tung Chow, which is said to be even more favorably located for purposes of defense than was Tien Tsin.

The position of the United States, diplomatically, remains unchanged.

This government will not consent to the removal of the ministers and foreigners from Pekin until there is free communication by the powers with their ministers. Nor will this government consent to communication in plain language alone, but insists that cipher message must pass freely between Minister Conger and our state department. It is emphatically stated that unless such messages are exchanged the United States can not know beyond question that the messages were not garbled and both the United States government and the ministers misled.

There seems to be no doubt about the safety of the ministers at Pekin for the present and that they will remain where they will be able to protect themselves, and will not be induced to accept any offers of the Chinese government to escort them to Tien Tsin until they have had communication with their governments. Confidence is expressed, however, that the Chinese will soon see the necessity of accepting the terms laid down in Secretary Hay's note to Consul Goodnow. It is stated that if all the international forces in the vicinity of Taku can be landed and the supplies brought up, there is sufficient force to overcome any army which the Chinese may bring forward to prevent the march on Pekin. It is also believed at the war department that the information received through the navy department of a battle is correct.

COLONIES TO HELP ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 6.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Broderick said in the house of commons that the government had no communication regarding the reported advance of the British and other relief forces towards Pekin, nor as to the present position of the foreign ministers there adding that communications both from the legations and the relief force had to be borne by runners and dispatch boats.

The first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Goschen said the colonial contingents in China would consist of 200 officers and men from Victoria, 300 officers and men from New South Wales and a gunboat and 112 officers and men from South Australia. The cost, he added, would be partly borne by the colonies.

RUSH TO CHINA.

Schedule of Departure of Troops For the Orient.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

There will be no delay by the war department in getting reinforcements to China. The schedule thus far made out contemplates the departure of troops as follows:

On August 7, the Garonne, with two squadrons of First cavalry and recruits; August 16, the Warren, with two squadrons of Ninth cavalry and recruits; August 22, the Belgian King, with siege battery, recruits and animals; August 25, the Rosecrans, with two batteries of Seventh artillery and recruits. For the additional troops under orders to the far east General Ludington will have available the Logan, which will be ready to sail on September 1; the Thomas, by September 16; the Grant, October 1, and the Sheridan, October 16. It will therefore be unnecessary to charter any additional transports.

GAINING GROUND.

New York Branch of the Chinese Reform Association.

New York, Aug. 6.—The New York branch of the Chinese Empire Reform association is gradually gaining ground in Chinatown. They have received a letter from Khoo Seok Wan, chief of the reform party in Singapore, in which it comes through the San Francisco branch of the association and bears the date of June 28. A translation of part of the letter reads as follows:

"My Dear Brothers: I am very glad that you have started a society in America with the object of saving his majesty, Kwang Hsu, and to introduce all advanced civilized ideas into the Chinese nation. This laudable act is much admired by me. Our empire, as you are aware, is not a small one, and the number of our people is very great indeed. Still, at the present time we are being treated with contempt by all the rest of the world, and are not accounted equal to other great nations. Lastly many large concessions of land have been made to foreign powers, and I dare say that, although the wholesale partition has been barely commenced, I fear China will soon follow in the wake of Poland and India. One was swallowed by Russia and the other by England.

"Should this continue for any length of time we will soon be without government, without homes, although we might have vast riches and a powerful empire. As it is our people are treated like animals serving their master. You have seen the great citizens of foreign countries, my dear brothers, and I am sure you have learned a great deal of western history. For instance, you have learned that nither England, Germany, America, France, nor Japan was powerful in the beginning. And how have they become powerful? Always the work of a few clever men, who in the beginning took it upon themselves to educate the people to a point where they could understand the meaning of government.

"Taking our present government into consideration, it were probably better that we make our emperor absolute ruler until our people know more of the laws of the government.

"Many of our friends advise us to appeal to friendly foreign powers, such as England and America. This is good ad-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

New Special Photograph of

LORD PAUNCEFOTE,

British Ambassador at Washington, Conferring Daily by Wire and Mail With President McKinley Concerning a Possible Anglo-American Alliance in the Orient.

DYKES HAS QUIT.

Abandons Effort to Patch Up Trouble.

Goes Into Campaign Against Tully Scott.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Topeka is Chosen For Populist Headquarters.

Bryan to Be Notified of Nomination in Topeka.

J. B. Dykes, the Populist nominee for congress in the Sixth district, announces that he will make no further effort to settle the controversy with Tully Scott, the Democratic nominee. Dykes will go at once into the campaign and make a race totally oblivious of the nomination of Scott by the Democrats.

Mr. Dykes, in response to inquiries by a Journal reporter, made the following statement concerning his purposes:

"There will be no further effort on my part to have the controversy settled this side of the November election, at which time the voters of the district will decide who shall represent them in congress—Mr. Reeder, the Republican nominee, or myself.

"I offered to submit this controversy to a primary election and thereby permit the Populists and Democrats of the district to decide by popular vote who should be the fusion candidate. I also agreed to submit the matter to the Populist and Democratic state committees. Neither of these propositions was accepted.

"At the Fort Scott convention I agreed with the Democratic candidate to submit the matter to a conference committee of ten members—five to be chosen by Mr. Scott; five to be selected by me; but, this committee has met and adjourned without reaching an agreement.

"There is nothing further that I can do to unite the opposition to Mr. Reeder.

"I shall go into the campaign at once and I pledge my Populist and Democratic friends that no effort of mine will be spared to redeem the district, and if a Republican goes to congress from the Sixth, the responsibility will not rest on my shoulders, nor upon the Populist organization of the district."

"Will a three-cornered fight affect the electoral or state ticket?" was asked.

"I hope not," replied Mr. Dykes, "but I fear it may. If it does the Populists are not to blame, for we have done all we could to secure harmonious fusion all along the line."

"Is there any show for your election in a three-cornered fight?"

"Certainly there is," said Dykes. "We won in 1892, 1894 and 1896 with three candidates. The only time we have lost was in 1898, when the vote was 4,000 short in the district. We have won three times out of four in a three-cornered fight, and I believe we will win this year. We will give Bryan and Breidenthal, in my judgment, 3,500 majority in the district, and I think I will have 1,000 plurality."

LOCATED IN TOPEKA.

Populist Headquarters Not Taken to Kansas City.

The Populist and Silver Republicans did not follow their Democratic allies to Kansas City, but established headquarters in Topeka, having contracted for the rooms upstairs at 712 Kansas avenue.

These matters were settled by the executive committee which was named by Chairman Ridgley. The complete list of committees which have been appointed follows:

Executive—E. R. Ridgley, chairman; W. J. Babb, Wichita; Paul Russell, Paola; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise; Grant Harrington, Hiawatha.

Literature and Printing.—Carl Vrooman, Parsons; H. N. Gaines, Salina; H. R. Honey, Mankato; A. P. Elder, Ottawa; Harvey Eckert, Larned.

Speakers.—J. R. Charlton, Caney; Frank Chase, Hoyt; J. E. Urie, Lyndon; C. H. Emmons, Lenora; G. S. Salyards, Eureka.

The fusion campaign will be inaugurated next week with an address to the people issued by the chairman of the committee. The subsequent formal opening is expected to take place in connection with the notification of Bryan by the Populists and Silver Republicans, of his nomination for president by those parties. It is expected that these ceremonies will take place in Topeka. John W. Breidenthal states that he has assurances from the national committee that Topeka will be honored in this matter.

By August 20 the Populists expect to have the headquarters in shape and begin active work in the campaign. From that time until the election the fusionists will keep up a hot fight all along the line in Kansas.

ANOTHER CONTEST FILED.

Randolph-Madden Judicial Squabble Reaches Topeka.

The state election board has been called upon to settle the controversy between W. A. Randolph and Dennis Madden concerning the nomination for judge in the district composed of Lyon, Chase and Coffey counties.

Randolph has been nominated by the Democrats; Madden by the fusionists. Both have filed nomination papers with the secretary of state; Randolph as the nominee of the Democrats; Madden as the nominee of the Democrats and Populists. Madden also protests against Randolph's nomination.

The case will be heard August 27, the question to determine being the validity of the protest filed by Madden. Randolph flies no protest, simply a certificate alleging that he is the regular Democratic nominee.

PLACES FOR PARTISANS.

Political Parties Are Now Busy With Conventions.

Harper county Republicans in convention Saturday selected a delegation to the senatorial convention for the district composed of Harper, Barber, Clark, Meade, Kiowa, Comanche, Ford and Gray counties and instructed for T. A. Noftzger.

The county ticket follows: Attorney, R. P. McColloch; probate judge, J. R. Edwards; representative, M. F. Coulson, a Baker man; clerk of the court, L. J. Fish; superintendent, P. N. Heck; county printer, W. E. Blackburn; commissioner, E. A. Miller.

Harper county fusionists nominated the following ticket: County attorney, J. D. Bradley, Attica; J. D. Rhodes, representative; S. F. McGowen, probate judge; county printer, A. B. Huffman; Mr. Wilson of Crisfield, county superintendent; Tom Fanigan, district clerk; Dr. W. G. Murr, commissioner Second district.

Montgomery county fusionists have named the following ticket: Probate judge, E. T. Davis; superintendent of schools, J. D. Dollison; county attorney, Mayo Thomas; clerk of the district court, George Cole; senator, J. H. Wilcox; representative from Thirtieth district, T. W. Truskett; high school trustees, Rev. Ilo Newton and H. A. Brougher. Captain Howard Scott of Company G, Twentieth Kansas, was defeated for county attorney, receiving only twenty-four out of 156 votes.

Saline county fusionists selected the following ticket: Representative, J. S. Bean; clerk of the district court, Ernest Swanson; county attorney, A. L. Taylor; superintendent, Miss Mabel Marlin; county commissioner, William Jones; coroner to fill vacancy, E. R. Switzer.

Reno county Democrats and Populists have renominated James DeBeard for representative.

Dickinson county Republicans have renominated Emil Grosser for representative, who was instructed for J. R. Burton.

Burton Has Norton County.

The Republicans of Norton county have nominated M. B. Pogue for representative. The nominee is for J. R. Burton. Other nominations made by the county convention are as follows:

Clerk of the court, J. R. Davis; probate judge, Wilson Adams; superintendent, F. R. Snyder; commissioner, C. F. Shimeall.

DEFENSE NEAR END.

Will Close Its Side in Powers Case This Week.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 6.—The fifth week of the trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder conspiracy began today. Ex-Governor John Young Brown, chief counsel for Powers, says the defense will conclude its testimony probably on Friday, but possibly not till Saturday. After that the prosecution will consume three or four days in rebuttal.

Captain D. B. Walcutt, who had charge of the soldiers that were quartered in the arsenal at Frankfort, prior to the assassination and who were called out immediately after, was the first witness called today. The troops, he said, were placed in the arsenal January 4, the day the legislature met.

Captain Walcutt stated that it was about 15 minutes after the assassination when the company was called out. On cross-examination he said he had never before seen the state arsenal under guard for the same length of time. He got his orders from Adjutant General Collier and did not know for what purpose the guard was placed there. He said it merely happened that the soldiers were equipped with side arms and equipments and ready for active service when Goebel was shot; that it was not customary for the men to be equipped inside the arsenal. He denied that the men were already in line, but said he formed them after they heard the first shot fired.

At the close of the examination of Walcutt, the defense withdrew the witness with leave to recall him for the purpose of contradicting W. H. Culton. Culton will also be called again as a witness. John L. Dozier, Knox county, was called. He assisted Powers in organizing the mountain army. On direct examination he said he got only good citizens as Powers directed. On cross-examination he admitted that several who were selected and sent to Frankfort were bad characters.

A conference was held at Frankfort yesterday between Captain B. Golden for the prosecution in the Powers' case, Green Golden, who is in jail there, charged with being an accessory to the Goebel murder, Wharton Golden and Robert Noakes, the principal commonwealth witness, Attorney J. C. Maynor and two unknown Knox county men. An effort was made to get a statement from Green Golden, but it is not known with what result.

MAY DISBAND.

Topeka's Fashionable Family Club Talks of Giving Up.

The Elmwood club may disband by September 1 when the lease on the quarters of the club in the Foster residence at Eleventh and Harrison streets expires.

The club has about 75 members which is hardly enough to maintain so elaborate a club, which is one of the reasons for disbanding. Another is that the heating plant did not properly heat the building last winter and that if the club continues another location with proper heating facilities must be found and no other place has so far been offered that meets the requirements of the club. It was the intention to have bowling alleys in the club house but in the present building there is no place where they can be built. A meeting of the directors will be called this month and it will then be decided what to do.

Dr. L. C. Wasson, president of the club, said today: "I do not know what will be done. A meeting of the board of directors will be held and the question decided. As the club can not be comfortable during the winter in the present quarters and as no other suitable building has been found it may be necessary to disband. I do not know what will be done."

No Eight Hour Day.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—In all the planing mills of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkley, San Jose and Santa Clara there will be posted today a notice by forty-seven planing mill owners to the effect that the demand of mill hands for a labor day of eight hours will be denied. The resolution of the mill hands to work only eight hours a day is to go into effect on August 13. Wood workers are now putting in, in many of the mills, nine hours a day and in others ten hours a day.

The Logan Gets In.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The transport Logan has arrived here, 39 days from Manila, via Nagasaki and Yokohama. She is understood to have on board a number of refugee missionaries from China, but no one will be landed until after the vessel is inspected by the quarantine officials.

FLOP BULLETIN.

L. D. Lewelling and Others Do a Turn on the Mat.

Orson King, mayor of Randolph, and a life long Democrat, has renounced Bryan and says he will support McKinley. Mr. King does not vouchsafe any explanation further than to say that under present political conditions he finds it impossible to work and vote for Mr. Bryan and his party.

John Larson, who has long been known as one of the most radical Populists of Riley county, and who is a member of that party's county central committee, has also come out squarely for McKinley and will henceforth do what he can to bring about Mr. Bryan's defeat.

Weir City, Aug. 6.—Captain J. W. Farrell, a soldier in the civil war and a captain in the Spanish-American war, announced today that he would support McKinley and Roosevelt. He has been a lifelong Democrat.

Wichita, Aug. 6.—Charles Reckmyer, wholesale dealer in saddlery, announces that he will vote for John Breidenthal for governor against Mr. Stanley. Mr. Reckmyer voted for Stanley in the Republican convention two years ago. Reckmyer and the governor worked together in the organization of the first Sunday school in Wichita.

Wichita, Aug. 6.—J. B. Swentzell, an active worker in the Republican party, has announced his opposition to the re-election of Governor Stanley and will vote and work for John Breidenhtal for governor.

Ex-Governor Lewelling announces that he can not longer work for G. C. Clemens for governor, and comes out for John Breidenthal

AFTER VICTOR.

Man Arrested Supposed to Have Designs on the New King.

New York, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says:

At the railway station here while the king and queen were en route from Regginon to Monza, a well dressed individual was discovered hiding with a revolver concealed on his person. He was arrested after a struggle and after being manacled was sent on to Milan to be examined by Bresci's judges. Compromising letters are said to have been found upon him. Former Queen Margherita and her mother are both prostrated and have returned to Stresa, the latter's residence.

PATERSON THE CENTER

Of a Band of Anarchists Organized to Kill All Monarchs.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, has communicated to the state department information showing that he believes a band of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., conspired to assassinate all the crowned heads of Europe. According to the governor of New Jersey every effort is being made by the state police authorities to assist the detectives employed by the Italian officials to ascertain if such a band exists and its membership.

CONSUL MURDERED.

Chili's Representative at Orruro, Bolivia, Killed.

New York, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

Great alarm is felt in all circles here because of rumors, apparently based upon trustworthy information that the Chilian consul in Orruro, Bolivia, has been murdered. It is said the government has received dispatches confirming the rumors, but because of their serious nature has not given them out.

The Mercurio, in an editorial, says that the United States is the nation which most efficiently will make Chili's rights so that the treaty relative to Tacna and Aracia will be carried out without a reason for the intervention of any foreign nation.

It adds that the internal situation in the United States and Chili is almost identical.

There was a nonpolitical cabinet crisis yesterday. The ministers of foreign affairs and public works resigned. Deputy Abraham Gazletua has been appointed minister of public works.

SAVED 1,000 LIVES.

Capt. Frederick Jerome Dead at the Age of 77.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Capt. Frederick Jerome, an old-time sailor who had the credit of saving over 1,000 lives during his career, is dead in this city. He was born in southern England in 1823. He was presented with the freedom of the city of New York and an elegant snuff box for saving hundreds of lives in the wrecks of the Henry Clay and Ocean Monarch in the year 1846 and 1848. Captain Jerome also saved the lives of the captain of the Lucky Star and his wife and children, who were wrecked on the coast of Formosa in 1862. He was especially honored by a present from Queen Victoria for his heroism in the British channel. He was presented with a gold medal by the city of Liverpool and was made a life member of the Pioneer society of California by unanimous vote.

Would Deal Direct.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Herald's correspondent at Managua, Nicaragua, telegraphs that President Zelaya desires to deal directly with the United States for the construction of the interoceanic canal. Negotiations looking to an agreement between the two countries would be undertaken by the president provided there were an abrogation of all the present concessions relating to the canal by a mutual agreement between the parties interested.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Forecast for Kansas: Showers and thunder storms tonight and Tuesday; high temperature; southerly winds.

LUCY PARSONS UNDER ARREST.

Old Haymarket Spirit Bursts Forth in Chicago.

Anarchists and Policemen Battle in the Streets.

TWENTY-FIVE INJURED

A Meeting Called to Talk Over Humbert Assassination.

City Officers Close the Door of the Hall.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Anarchist riot occurred Sunday afternoon at the corner of Twelfth and Halstead streets, in which twenty-five people were bruised in a struggle with forty-five policemen, summoned to quell the disturbance. Five persons were arrested, among them being Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was executed November 11, 1887, in Chicago for aiding and abetting the bomb throwing in the Haymarket riot. She was charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the street and resisting an officer. Her bail was fixed at $1,100.

The others arrested were:

Paul Van Dree, charged with distributing incendiary literature; bail fixed at $2,000.

Clement Pfuetzner, charged with assault, disorderly conduct and obstructing the street.

Herman Goodman, charged with distributing incendiary literature; bail fixed at $2,000.

Abraham Edelstadt, charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the streets and resisting an officer; released on $1,100 bond.

A mass meeting had been called at West Side Turner hall, at which speeches were to be made by Mrs. Parsons and others on the topic, "The Execution of the King of Italy."

The call concluded: "Workmen, come in crowds and show that the feeling of brotherhood is strong among you."

Mrs. Parsons was on her way to the hall, but finding that it had been closed by the police, she stepped into a doorway. Soon a crowd formed and a police officer pushing his way through the throng, caught a glimpse of Mrs. Parsons. Thinking she was making an anarchistic speech, he endeavored to disperse the crowd.

His efforts were in vain and the officer sent in a call for reinforcements. Additional officers arrived and immediately a general fight was precipitated. Fists and clubs were used and the officers, finding themselves being worsted, sent in a riot call. The number of police was increased to forty-five and they rushed into the throng. Mrs. Parsons was seized. It is claimed she resisted arrest and her associates fought for her. Bricks were thrown, clubs were wielded and a fierce struggle ensued before the crowd was finally dispersed.

Clement Pfuetzner, one of those arrested, was badly cut in the hand. A number of children in the crowd were knocked down in the melee and trampled upon, but none was injured seriously. In all, twenty-five persons were badly beaten and bruised.

After the affray numerous small cards were found on the streets and in the vicinity containing two verses of poetry, urging the workingmen to be free, to throw off the yoke of bondage and fight for liberty and lay down their lives if necessary to overthrow the government and attain freedom. The card bore the heading:

"Workingmen — Emancipate Yourselves."

The police assert that these cards were printed in San Francisco and were received here by the anarchists several days ago and have been secretly distributed. A large quantity of literature advocating anarchy and a book containing the names and addresses of several hundred anarchist sympathizers were secured by the police.

MRS. PARSONS WILL FIGHT.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The cases of the alleged anarchists, including Mrs. Lucy Parsons, Clement Pfeutzner and Abraham Edelstadt, who were arrested yesterday during a riot caused by the suppression of an attempted meeting to rejoice over the assassination of the king of Italy, were postponed until Saturday. All those arrested were released on bonds.

Mrs. Parsons announced her intention to fight her case to the end.

MILES WANTS TO GO.

Has Applied for Service in the Chinese War.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It is learned on excellent authority that Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles has recently applied for service in China. His application has not been granted. War department officials say that General Chaffee was sent to China to command the American troops, and to relieve him at this time would be a reflection upon his conduct of affairs.

VICTORY FOR FRUIT MEN.

Germany's Restrictions Removed by Recent Agreement.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: American fruit growers obtain an important concession in the new commercial agreement between the United States and Germany. The latter annuls the regulations providing that the dried and evaporated fruits imported from the United States be inspected, on account of the San Jose scale, and agrees that such fruits shall be admitted without other charges than the regular customs duty.

This is regarded as a practical admission by the German government that the original restrictions placed upon American fruits were nothing more than deliberate discrimination.

Bresci in a Straight Jacket.

Milan, Aug. 6.—The assassin of King Humbert, Bresci, has abandoned the attitude of calm which he had assumed since the murder was committed, and has been giving way to fits of passion. This has necessitated placing him in a straight jacket for ten hours.