Italy's King the Victim of an Assassin.

Fell With Three Revolver Bullets in His Body.

MURDERER IS CAUGHT.

He is Angelo Bressi, a Citizen of Tuscany.

Does Not Appear in Police List of Anarchists.

LIVED IN AMERICA.

Went to Europe Especially to Kill the King.

Monarch's Body Will Be Placed in the Pantheon.

Monza, Italy, July 30.-King Humbert was assassinated here last evening. He was shot three times and died in a

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage, with his aide-decamp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession.

The name of his assassin is Angelo

One plerced the heart of his majesty,

and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his self as of Prato, in Tuscany.

rapidly appearing throughout the city. Crepe is displayed upon many residences and public buildings. Portraits of the murdered monarch are displayed at points of vantage draped in black and flags are flying at half many angular control of the assassination of King Humbert, was very much affected. flags are flying at half mast everywhere. King Humbert's remains will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the Pan-

It is stated that the name of the assassin does not appear in the list of dangerous anarchists known to the police

gerous anarchists known to the police. A few newspapers this moining publish short tributes to the noble qualities of king Humbert, declaring that it is due to his love for the working people of all classes that he has failen a victim of assassination. The papers add a few words of sympathy and respect for the new king.

The Giorono states that if the absence of the new king is prolonged beyond 48 hours, a brief regency will be established in accordance with the constitution.

Signor Saracco, the premier, will leave for Monza with the vice president of the senate to draw up the certificate of death of the king. The Prince of Naples is at Fireaus on his return voyage. The council of ministers is still sitting.

THE MAN WHO WAS TO DO IT.

THE MAN WHO WAS TO DO IT. New York, July 30.—Ten days ago an Italian in Paterson, N. J., Carbon Sper-anza laid down his life and so absolved himself from his pledge to kill King Humbert of Italy.

He killed Guizeppi Pezzina and then He killed Guizeppi Fezzina and then took his own life. It was said that he had held high place in the Mafia. The two men quarreled and Speranza shot Pezzina and blew out his own brains. A strange letter was found in the murderer's pocket.

In the letter which Speranza had prepared he set forth that he was cheen

pared he set forth that he was chosen by his anarchist comrades to kill the king of Italy, but that, owing to the fact that he was in this country on the dat set for the altempt at assassination, h could not fulfill the obligation.

"This is not of my bidding," wrote Speranza, "but the good and brave society wills it. On February 2, in Italy it was my lot and my order to kill the king. My number came out in America and I could not do it. They gave me liberty but ordered that the will of the species must be observed. society must be obeyed.
"They have said that because I was in

America, that I could do nothing, but I will show them that I do not talk only. Companions, either renounce the soci or in silence obey the eath of blood." LONDON NOTIFIED.

London, July 30—11:30 A. M.—The Italian embassy here has received the following official announcement of the death of King Humbert.

"We have the sad news to announce to you that his majesty, King Humbert, just died last evening. (Sunday)

to you that his majesty, King Humbert, just died last evening (Sunday) at Monza, being the victim of an infamous assassination. Kindly inform the English government of this sad news.

"His majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III, who is off the coast of Greece, is on his way back to the kingdom.

"VISCONTI VENOSTA."

THE SHOCK IN PARIS.

THE SHOCK IN PARIS.

Paris, July 30.—The announcement of the assassination of King Humbert has created profound sorrow in official circles here. All official events have been cancelled for the time being.

M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, has abandoned a fete announced for tonight. President Loubet, who intended to be present this afternoon at symmastic exercises and later open the International Press congress at the Sobonne, has withdrawn from both occasions. The reception announced for this evening at the Elysee in honor of the Shah of Persia has been postponed.

Only one morning maner. United by

Only one morning paper, L'Eclair had the news, and this very briefly. Its sale was tremendous, and every one on the boulevards this morning was eagerly scanning the insufficient news.

CHARGED TO THE CHURCH.

London, July 30.—Some of the evening papers attempt to trace a connection between the assassination of King Humbert and the rancorous propaganda that the vatican is alleged to have conducted against the supremacy of the sovereign. These journals point out that the assassination occurred in the vicinity of Milan, where, it is alleged, the recent insurrection was largely fomented by the Roman curia. The Globe editorializes as follows: CHARGED TO THE CHURCH.



King Humbert of Italy, Assassinated at Monza Sunday Evening.

New York, July 30.—Baron Fava an-nounced today in a telegram to the As-sociated Press that he had received offi-

One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a dew minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressl, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

TO REST IN THE PANTHEON.

Rome, July 30.—Signs of mourning are rapidly appearing throughout the city.

Sociated Press that he had received official news of the death of King Humbert. The telegram was as follows:

"Sea Bright, N. J., July 30.—The Associated Press, New York: Have received official news of the death of King Humbert. The telegram was as follows:

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"Sea Bright, N. J., July 30.—The Associated Press, New York: Have received official news of the death of King Humbert. The telegram was as follows:

"Sea Bright, N. J., July 30.—The Associated Press, New York: Have received official confirmation of the death of King Humbert, who was murdered at Monrae Sunday, King Victor Emmanuel III is now at Piero, Greece, and has left for the kingdom.

"FAVA."

AMBASSADOR DRAPER'S TRIBUTE.

Milford Mass July 30.—General Will.

much affected.

"I am terribly shocked, and infinitely distressed," he said. "This must have been the work of an anarchist."

General Draper continued:

"At the time of the attack on the empress of Austria, King Humbert was cautioned to be more careful of his safety, but he said, 'I must take chances, for that is part of the trade of a king.' He was a man always of the most invincible courage. It was his daily habit to drive about Rome entirely unattended."

Washington, July 30.—The following message of condolence on the death of King Humbert has been sent from this "Department of State, Washington, uly 30: His majesty, Vittorio Emanuala, Roma: In my name and on behalf of the American people, I offer your majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this hour of deep be-

reavement. "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."
The following message has been sent to Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador to this country:
"Department of State, Washington, His Excellency, Italian Ambassador, The Octagon, Sea Bright, N. J.: The tidings of the king's assassination have profoundly shocked public sentiment. The president has telegraphed to, his majesty, Vittorio Emanuala, offering in his name and on behalf of the American people sincere condolences in this hour people sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement. Permit me to add the assurances of my personal sym-pathy. JOHN HAY."

AOSTA NEXT TO THE THRONE. AOSTA NEXT TO THE THRONE.

London, July 30.—Perhaps in no country was the news of King Humbert's assassination received with deeper sympathy and greater horror than in Great Britain. For the last few years and more especially for the last few months, during the South African war, the Italian ministers have shown an undying friendship for Great Britain, even when the rest of Europe, was investing

triendship for Great Britain, even when the rest of Europe was inveighing against England and her policy.

Queen Victoria, naturally, was hordified at the receipt of the news. She immediately telegraphed her condoisnces to Queen Marguerita.

It is stated in official circles that the recent release of Sipido, the assallant of the Prince of Wales as he was passing through Belgium, has been followed by an enormous increase in the circulation of anarchist literature advocating regicide. It is thought exceedingly likely that the assassination of King Humbert is directly traceable to misplaced leni-

directly traceable to misplaced leni-Diplomatists and officials generally district the Italian embassy in great numbers today. Among the early call-ers was the Prince of Wales, who ex-pressed keen regret at the loss of a personal friend.

personal friend.

As Victor Emanuel III, who married in 1896, is childless, the heir to the throne is the king's cousin, the Duke of Aosta. The Duchess of Aosta was Princess Helen of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and she and the duke are generally considered the handsomest royal couple in Europe.

MUCH LOVED AND RESPECTED.

Chingso, July 30. Descripped Uniform

Chicago, July 30.—Prominent Italians of Chicago were shocked and grieved on receiving the news of the assassination of king Humbert. He was considered a wise and liberal ruler by the representative men in the local Italian colony. All regarded the tragedy as a serious bloom to the local station of the local stations of the local station of the local statio Anthony L. Razwadowski, the Italian

power of the pope and so long will subjects that it is almost impossible to think any Italian would commit such a crime. However, there are many anarchists in Italy, and I think that it must have been the work of one of

troops on their way to China, and was there received with the greatest demonstrations of respect and sympathy by soldiers and civilians alike.

"The Italians of Chicago, of whom there are 25,000, will receive the news with a great deal of regret.

"The successor to King Humbert will be his only son, Victor Emmanuel, who is now 31 years of age. He has received every attention in the way of education and training and is thoroughly well tion and training and is thoroughly well qualified, and will, I believe, make a worthy successor of his father."

Hector Durante, editor of L'Italia, and one of the prominent Italians in the west said: "I believe the sorrow will be great

"I believe the sorrow will be great among the Italians of Chicago and throughout the world. The king was a man who was loved by all of his subjects wherever they were.

"The assassination, I believe, was from the same cause as that attempted some time ago by an anarchist who shot him. I can see no other motive. I do not believe politics had anything to do with the murder. There are in Chicago twenty to twenty-five Italian societies, and I am sure every one will take action in sending its condolences for the Italians here."

Italians here."
Dr. E. Tobias predicted that Humbert's removal would result in changing the whole political policy of that na-"He has stood always," added Dr. Tobias, "for the freedom of Italy and the rights of all its people."

a break.

"I can not see how this event, unfortunate for Italy and for Europe as it is, can affect in any way the relations of Italy with the United States or with the rest of Europe."

CONDOLENCES FROM WASHING-TON.

Washington, July 20, 775.

The assassin's name is variously given as Angelo and Gaetno Bressi. He given as Angelo and Gaetho Bressi. He was born in Prato, November 10, 1869, and is a weaver by trade. He comes from America, where he has resided at Paterson, N. J. He says he had no accomplices, and that he committed the crime because of his hatred of monarchical institutions. He reached Monza July 27, from Milan, where he stayed a few days. OFFICIAL INDIGNATION.

London, July 30.—The premier and minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salis-bury, in the house of lords, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasan address to the queen conveying at expression of indignation with which parliament had learned of the assassi-nation of her majesty's ally, the King of Italy, and praying that her majesty convey an expression to the present king on behalf of the lords of their deep abhorrence of the crime and of sympathy with the royal family and people of Italy.

A RIGOROUS CENSORSHIP. London, July 39.—Beyond the brief announcement of the fact nothing with regard to the assassination of King Humbert has been allowed out of Mon-Aumbert has been allowed out of alon-za. At noon a Rome correspondent tel-egraphed that not the slightest details of the catastrophe had transpired, while up to 4 o'clock this afternoon Lon-don and the other capitals knew noth-ing beyond the bare fact. Officials are at a loss to explain the apparent rigor-ous censorship.

FROM NEW JERSEY. London, July 20.—A dispatch from Monza, received here today says the as-sassin Bressi is from Paterson, N. J. THE NEW KING.

Corfu, July 30.—The new king of Italy is expected to reach here tonight. A tel-egram from the queen awaits, announc-ing the assassination of King Humbert, and urging him to hasten hon

HUMBERT WAS WARNED. Paris, July 30.—The Temps says the tallan government was warned June 20 hat secret anarchist societies had decid-d on the death of King Humbert and of on the death of King Humbert and four other sovereigns. As a matter of fact an anarchist was arrested June 20, at Pontafa on the Austro-Hallan front-ier, who declared he had been selected to assassinate King Humbert. Increased guards were attached to King Humbert, who, however, protested and ordered them withdrawn. The Temps adds that the pope was the first to convey condo-lences to the widow and queen.

AFTER THE SHAH. Paris, July 30.—While the Shah of Persia was visiting the exposition a member of his suite noticed nearby a rough looking Persian carrying, as cus-tomary, pemlards in his belt. On ac-count of his suspicious actions, this in-

izes as follows:

"As long as the vatican persists in its anti-national attitude it will be in vain the bope for re-establishing the temporal our ruler was so well beloved by his consul, said:

"An ize cons

household to express his condolence to the Italian ambassador, Count Tornielli-Brusati Di Vera. Later in the afternoon the ambassa-dor visited the palace of the Elysee and officially announced the death of his

officially announced the death of his sovereign.

President Loubet sent to the new king of Italy the following:

"I place before your majestey the expression of the unanimous indignation of my country against the odious attempt which has taken from Italy its generous chief. I beg your majesty to accept this expression of my deepest sympathy and I place at the feet of her majesty, Queen Margherita my respectful homage and my sincere condolences."

All official fetes have been abandoned until after the obsequies. The flags of all public buildings are draped. The Italian embassy and the Italian build-ing at the exposition are in heavy

SISTER OF THE DEAD KING. Aix Les, Bains, July 30.—Maria Pia, queen dowager of Portugal, and sister of King Humbert, left for Monza today.

GRIEF OVERSPREADS ROME. Rome, July 30.-The excitement and Rome, July 30.—The excitement and emotion here consequent upon the assassination of King Humbert at Monza last night is momentarily intensifying. People are seen to snatch newspapers from the venders and eagerly peruse them in the streets, openly weeping for their well beloved sovereign and a secrating the infamous crime of his taging off.

All the shops are closed and the nation is in mourning. The streets are being rapidly draped in crape.

PATERSON POLICE DON'T KNOW

New York, July 30.—The police of Paterson say in reply to the report that Kin, Humbert's assassin, Bressi, came from there, that no such person is known in that town.

HUMBERT'S SON DECLARED KING. Washington, July 30.—The state department this afternoon received official notification of the assassination of King Humbert from Mr. Iddings, the 'charge of the United States embassy at Rome.

must have been the work of one of these.

"King Humbert recently had been in Naples to bid good-bye to the Italian while driving away after distributing "King Humbert recently had been in Naples to bid good-bye to the Italian troops on their way to China, and was there received with the greatest demonstrations of respect and sympathy by soldiers and civilians alike.

"The Italians of Chicago, of whom there are 25,000, will receive the news with a great deal of regret.

"The successor to King Humbert will be his only son, Victor Emmanuel, who is now 31 years of age. He has received every attention in the way of educa-

o the Italian government. Baron Fava little ammunition. The emperor and emtelegraphs:
"Your telegram received and trans-

rour telegram received and transmitted to my government. I am deeply grateful for the part the president, your excellency, and the American people take in our great sorrow. FAVA." TO PREVENT REVOLUTION.

Rome, July 30.—Orders have been elegraphed to all provincial officials to ake steps to assure order and prevent cossible revolutionary movements. possible revolutionary movements.

The king will be requested to summon parliament immediately upon his re-

SKETCH OF THE DEAD KING. He Was 56 Years Old-Had Reigned 22 Years.

King Humbert was born at Turin, March 14, 1844, and was the son of King March 14, 1844, and was the son of King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy and the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. In his early days he took to the army, and with SITUATION IN PEKIN. early days he took to the army, and with his father went through the campaign in 1859 at the age of 15 years. At the age of 22 he commanded a division of the Italian army, and covered the retreat of the army after the battle of Custozza, in 1866. At the age of 24 he married his cousin, Margherita of Savoy, and to them there was born one son who was named Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand. In 1878, at the age of 34 years, Humbert ascended the throne left vacant by the death of his father. Short vacant by the death of his father. Shortly after his ascension to the throne there was an attempt made to assassinate him. During the cholera epidemic in 1884 he gained great favor with his people for the generous manner in which he assisted the victims of the piague out of his own private coffers, and for the bravery he showed in entering the city of Naples at the time the epidemic was at its height.

When Humbert was 23 years old his father put him in command of a division in the battle of Villafranca, and the young prince managed his charge

vision in the battle of Villafranca, and the young prince managed his charge so well that with a minimum of raw infantry he, by stratagem, overcame a whole regiment of cavalry at one turn. Victor Emmanuel saw in the youth the seed of a future general, and with the narrow vision and one-sided prejudice of the victorious soldier, he straightway turned all his attention to educating his son to be a soldier pure and simple, nothing but a soldier. Prince Humbert was sent to all countries that he might learn the latest arts of war and military practice, and therefore we may look to the father for the blame of educating a soldier to rule his people ucating a soldier to rule his people when the battle was over, for placing upon the throne a military ruler when Italy was at peace, and needed with all the great crying need of a bleeding war-ravaged unity a statesman king. Italy was at peace, and needed with all the great crying need of a bleeding war-ravaged unity a statesman king.

Since his early youth Humbert had subjected himself to the severest personal regulations, and for whatever he can be blamed he can never be said to have failed in any duty because of his love of luxury or his disinclination for physical fatigue or discomfort. He was always, winter and summer, up and at work at 5 o'clock in the morning; he performed everything, down to the smallest personal duty, for himself, with military exactness; and was as punctual in all engagements and appointments as a business man whose time is precious and who realizes the importance of not keeping other men of affairs waiting. Unless there was some accident or some unavoidable delay over which he had no control, or unless he was accompanied by the queen, who is notoriously behind time, Humbert always appeared invariably the moment he was expected. Three years ago, when his life was attempted by an anarchist, who sprang into his carriage, as he was driving to the Russian embassy, the king ordered his attendant to proceed in haste to the destination, and, upon his arrival, made a formal apology for the delay, not mentioning the cause of the consequently excusable failure to come up to time.

No sun was too scorching for Humbert to stand beneath, no wind too plercing for him to brave without a thought. For hours he would stand unprotected in a downpour which had no effect upon him, and he enjoyed being the toughest and bravest man in his kingdom.

In his tastes, barring his weakness for horses, the king was simple almost to frugality; he despised all luxury, and his own apartments were simple as a barrack. A writing table with countiess lettered pigeonholes filled with documents, drawers upon drawers of neatily inventoried manuscripts and imported.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MAY BE ALIVE.

Indications That Legationers Are Not All Dead.

Apparently Authentic Messages Through Various Channels.

LATEST DATE JULY 22

Letter From German Legation Reaches Tien Tsin.

Reports Austrian, Spanish and Dutch Legations Destroyed.

Japanese Runner Reports Bombardment Has Ceased.

GEN. CHAFFEE AT TAKU London Finally Convinced That

Ministers Are Safe.

Washington, July 30 .- The secretary of state received at midnight last night a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Che Foo, dated July 29, noon. Mr. Fowler says:

"A letter from the German legation dated 21st instant received at Tien Tsin. German loss is 10 dead and 12 injured. Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron von Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Dutch and Spanish legations destroyed and the French partially. A letter from the Japanese legation dated 22d, arrived at Tien Tsin on 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations consecutively from the 20th of June and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreas The German, Russian, American, British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days, but

press reported at Pekin." JAPANESE LEGATION HEARD FROM. New York, July 30 .- A dispatch to the

Herald from Che Foo, dated July 27, The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin sent a runner on July 15 to Pekin. On the 19th, the runner left Pekin, bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese govern-

cipher telegram to the Japanese govern-ment. It reads:

"We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but now the at-tack has stopped.

"We will keep up to the last of the month although it will be no easy task.

"The Japanese casualties are: Killed, Kosima, diplomatic attache, captain and one student, and also a few marines; wounded, five or six, slightly wounded very many."

10, but were led into a trap by the Americans and British and 1,000 of them were killed. Afterwards they continued bombarding the legations more freely. COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

New York, July 30.—The cable companies send out the following notice: "We are advised that communication between Shanghai and Che Foo is stored." HELD AS HOSTAGES.

London, July 30.—The latest news from the far east seems consistent with the theory that the Chinese government has theory that the Chinese government has the foreign ministers alive but means to treat them as hostages, while the stories of massacre relate to other members of the foreign colony in Pekin. Chinese of ficialdom, it is alleged, openly speaks of the ministers as hostages, whose fate depends upon the decision of the powers in relation to the threatened advance on Pekin. Reports are multiplying that a number of foreigners were alive to a late date. Thus Rome reports that the propaganda fide has been assured of the safety of Bishop Favin, while a telegram from Nankin informs his family that Prince Castani, of the Italian legation, is alive. There is no confirmation tion, is alive. There is no confirmation of the various favorable statements, however, forthcoming from really inde-

CHAFFEE IS THERE. Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Major General Chaffee:
"Che Foo, July 29.—Adjutant General,
Washington:—Left Nagasaki daybreak
on July 26. Arrived Taku at 10 night of
July 28.
"Major General."

LUS PROCLAMATION.

LI'S PROCLAMATION. LI'S PROCLAMATION.

London, July 30.—A telegram from Shanghai reports on the authority of a Briton, who had been for many years in the service of the viceroy of Nankin that prior to the framing of the Yank Tse agreement with the consuls the viceroy suggested Anglo-Chinese occupation of the Yang Tse defenses, but Great Britain declined.

ain declined.

It is reported at Shanghai that the powers have again proposed, through Li Hung Chang, the peaceful surrender of the Woo Sung forts and Kinguan arsenal, but that the Chinese regard the proposal as a breach of the existing agreement.

Li Hung Chang is understood to be preparing a proclamation for distribu-tion as he travels toward Chi Li assur-ing the boxers of pardon if they disband and return to their homes. BERLIN GETS NEWS.

Berlin, July 20.—A dispatch from the German legation at Pekin, dated July 21, reports all well. TOO HOT FOR LL.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: Li Hung Chang was questioned today. He says he is very much gratified by the amicable attitude shown by America and believes a friendly settlement with the allies is possible. He explains that the intense heat prevents him from continuing the journey northward. He declares that the emperor, empress dowager and foreign ministers are all safe. but he has no more compunction than befits an Oriental for the condition of the women and children in Pekin. He is unable to explain why, if the ministers are safe, he cannot produce

such proofs as would satisfy the powers but he strongly favors holding the min-isters as hostages so as to secure favor-able terms for the empress dowager and the rebel government. He does not see that holding the envoys as hostages would be only a less crime than killing them

them.

It is obvious now that the object of L Hung Chang's visit here is to sow dis-cord between the allies through the con-suls, who virtually represent their gov-ernments, but he has not met with suc-

SHANGHAI STILL MENACED.

SHANGHAI STILL MENACED.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghal, says:

A municipal meeting has been convened for Tuesday, for the purpose of reorganizing the defences of Shanghal, which are now admittedly inadequate to protect the place against a serious attack. The number of possible assallants is considerably greater than was originally supposed. Moreover, a great many officials who are apparently loyal do not deserve to be trusted.

I have just heard from an excellent Chinese source a shocking instance of official treachery. The then governor of Shan Tung, Li Ping Ling, left a month ago for Pekin, being then imperial commissioner of the Yank Tse war juntas. He was considered loyal, yet a couple of days ago, on the way to Pekin, he entered Kin Chow and ordered the soldiers of his command to massacre the Christians. His soldiers killed 2,000 native Christians and one French priest.

STILL CALLING FOR HELP.

STILL CALLING FOR HELP. Berlin, July 30.—The German consul at Tien Tsin has telegraphed under date of Saturday, July 28, to the foreign office as

follows:
"The German secretary of legation at "The German secretary of legation at Pekin, Herr Bulow, writes July 21;
"Thanks for your news. July 19 the condition of Cordes satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation are all right. The detachment of the guards lost ten killed and fourteen wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are held by the guard. The attack of the Chinese troops on us ceased July 16. Speediest possible advance of relief troops urgently necessary.

sary.
The Cordes mentioned in the above dispatch is the second interpreter of the German legation. He was with Baron von Ketteler when the latter was murdered, and himself was wounded. He escaped to the legation.

SAFETY FURTHER CONFIRMED. Brussels, July 30.—A dispatch from the Russian admiral, Alexieff, dated at Tien Tsin, July 30, and communicated to the foreign office, states that the latest news confirms the report that the foreign ministers at Pekin are out of danger.

HOLDING BACK NEWS. New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai, says:

A telegram was received yesterday from Missionary Morgan at Shinan Fu stating that in Shan Si province the natives and converts were being massacred and that five more foreigners had been murdered.

and that five more foreigners had been murdered.

Taot! Sheng yesterday made public a telegram received on July 19, confirming the murder of the foreigners who remained in Pao Ting Fu and the burning of all the foreign premises. He brazenly stated that he had kept this news back since the 19th.

Chinese hordes are now deluging the province of chi Li with Christian blood. More than 2,000 persons have already been butchered. The Catholic cathedrai at Huh Fung Kow is besieged and the inmates are doomed.

Yu Sien, the governor Shan Si, has ordered that all missionaries and converts be massacred.

be massacred.

The China inland mission at Ying Chow, Ngan Whei province, has been

burned.

A crisis is fast approaching here.

Warships are concentrating. Great activity is manifest among the Chinese.

Orders have been sent to all the forts and garrisons to be strictly on their and garrisons to be strictly on their guard. It is rumored that 16,000 troops have been secretly moved to the vicinity of Shanghai and Woo Sung.

The arsenal in Nan King has been or dered to supply large quantities of swords and axes. Numbers of boxers from Nan King are spreading over the Yang Tse valley, many going to Shang-hai and the neighborhood disguised as coolies and priests.

LONDON AT LAST CONVINCED. London, July 30.—The British consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs to the foreign office today that a letter from a Japa-nese colonel in Pekin states that the nese colonel in Pekin states that the legations were safe July 22. There had been no firing on the legations since July 17. The consul adds:

"A reliable messenger, who failed to enter Pekin, but reached there, returns, stating that there was no firing on the legations between July 15 and July 19."

In view of this evidence the British government is convinced that the legations are safe.

PRIVATE MESSENGER SYSTEM. PRIVATE MESSENGER SYSTEM.
Washington, July 30.—The view which
the Washington cabinet has taken from
the beginning, that with the exception
of Baron von Ketteler, the legationers
at Pekin were alive long after the date
which was said to have marked their
massacre, is being slowly but surely
confirmed. The most important contribution in support of our government's
position since the receipt of the Conger
autograph letter, representing the forelgn minister to have been alive on July
4, came today from United States Conautograph letter, representing the forelgn minister to have been alive on July
4, came today from United States Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The letter referred to by the consul as coming from
the German legation at Pekin, is supposed here to have been an autographic
letter and as such absolutely removed
from the pessibility of fraud. The Japanese report is also understood to have
come down to sea without having passed
through Chinese hands. It was one of
the first results of the private messenger system inaugurated by the commanders of the allied forces. Taken in
conjunction, the two reports submitted
by Mr. Fowler added overwhelmingly
to the weight of the testimony in favor
of the existence of the legationers.
General Chaffee whose arrival is reported by cable this morning from Che
Foo certainly has made remarkable
time in going from Nagasaki to Taku
in two days, showing that the transport
Grant must have been pressed to her
utmost. The general's horses are expected to arrive there in about a week,
when the forward movement on Pekin
probably will begin.

WOUNDED DOING WELL.

WOUNDED DOING WELL. Washington, July 30.—General Greely, chief signal officer, has received a cable message from Lieut. Stamford, the volunteer signal officer serving at Taku, China, with the Ninth infantry. It is dated Che Foo, July 27, and is as fol-

lows:

"Conditions, prospects, health command, good. Officers killed, Ninth infantry, Colonel Liscum; wounded. Major Regan, Capt. Noyes and Bookmiller, Lieut. Lawton, all doing well. Marine corps, officers killed, Capt. A. R. Davis; wounded, Lieut. Leonard, serious, arm ampitated; Captains Long and Lemly, Lieut. Butler; last three doing well. Coolidge, commanding Ninth infantry, informs all necessary material (Continued on Sixth Page.)

Chairman of Nemaha County Republican Committee Bolts.

Resigns His Place to Support Bryan and Breidenthal.

HE WRITES A LETTER.

Congratulates Fusion Candidate on His Nomination.

Says That the Office at Last Seeks the Man.

One of the political surprises of the year is in the announcement made by ex-Lieutenant Governor A. J. Felt.chairman of the Nemaha Republican committee, of his purpose to support Bryan, Breidenthal and the fusionists in the

Kansas campaign. Mr. Felt has been lon, a devoted Republican; he served the state as the presiding officer of the se, ate and has always been one of the faithful supporters and workers for the success of the state

Republican ticket. Mr. Felt's health has compelled him to Mr. Felt's health has compelled him to retire from the field of active politics during the past few years, but he has served the Republicans of Nemaha county as chairman of the county com-mittee. This position he has resigned and steps out to work for the anti-Re-publican forces.

Mr. Felt was lieutenant governor dur-ing the administration of John A. Mar-

ing the administration of John A. Martin.

The announcement of such intention is made in a letter which Mr. Felt wrote to John W. Breidenthal. It was received today and follows:

Seneca, Kan., July 28, 1300, John W. Breidenthal, Topeka, Kansas. Accept my sincere and hearty congratulations upon your nomination. You and Judge Martin have proven that in Kansas at least, "the office seeks the man." I have this day tendered my resignation as chairman of the Republican county because I am a Republican, still believing in American Independence, or when I voted for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Blaine and Harrison, and because in this campaign, my duty as a citizen leads me to cast my ballot for Americans who still believe that the legend upon the dollar "In God we Trust" is a more noble ideal than the new Mark Hanna version, "In the trusts we find our Gods." Hoping for your success in November, and assuring you of my high personal regard, I am, truly yours,

(Signed)

This letter is written upon a Nemaha

(Signed) A. J. FELT. This letter is written upon a Nemaha county Republican committee letter-head which bears this motto:
"Republicanism and patriotism."
Mr. Felt authorized the publication of his letter,

M'KINLEY TOO BUSY.

Usual Morning Drive - Was Abandoned Today.

Canton, O., July 30.-Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, arrived here today and went direct to the home of Judge and Mrs. to talk over a number of things with the the day over a number of things with the president. Soon after reaching the city the senator and Judge Day went to the McKinley home and were engaged with the president for sometime. The president was very busy this forenoon with official work and did not go for the usual morning airing. Mrs. McKinley and her sister took a drive.

GENERAL ORDERS Issued From Headquarters of the G.

A.R. Chicago, July 30.—General orders received from the headquarters of the G. A. R., Philadelphia, require all national officers to report to the headquarters, Palmer House, Monday, August 27, and that the council of administration meet at 4 p. m. on the same date. Aldes decamp on the staff of the commander in chief, Shaw, will report for duty not later than 6 p. m., on that day to Colonel J. Cory Winans, chief of staff. The order announces the appointment of a committee of credentials as follows:

Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewadt, R. M. Smook, assistant adjutant gen-

Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewadt, R. M. Smook, assistant adjutant general, department of Indiana, John H. Thacher, assistant adjutant general, Eliot Calender, Delaware, department of Illinois; E. F. Taggart, delegate, department of Chio. The order also announces the appointment of Col. Joseph Wood of Chicago as chief marshal of the parade

rade, Adjutant General Stewart sends an official order detailing Executive Director Harper to represent Commander-inChief Shaw in the care and entertainment of President McKinley during his visit to Chicago and the encampment, TRAMPS FLAG A TRAIN. Took Possession and Badly Beat Con-

ductor Lambert in a Fight. Anderson, Ind., July 39.—A gang of tramps flagged a Chicago and Southeastern freight at Lapel this morning and when it stopped boarded the train and took possession. In a fight which ensued Conductor Lambert was badly beaten. A brakeman jumped from the train and went to Lapel where he telegraphed the Anderson police. The tramps to avoid arrest, however, compelled the engineer to let them off near the city limits and excepted to the woods. Officers are now scouring the country for them. Lambert is in a serious condition.

WILL WED MRS. PULSIFER. Walter Jones Declares He Will Not Marry Norma Whalley.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 30.—Walter Jones, the comedian, who passed through Cheyenne today on his way east, denied that he had made up with Norma Walley, the San Francisco beauty, and would marry her.

"I wish it distinctly understood," he said, "that I have no intentions whatever regarding Miss Malley. When I return to California next fall I shall marry Mrs. Beatrice C. Puisifer. This late story from Chicago and all the other rumors of my engagement to various women are incorrect."

Weather Indications. Chicago, uly 30.—Forecast for Kan-sas: Fair tonight and Tuesday; light southerly winds,