

LIKE RATS IN A TRAP

Present Situation of the Allied Forces in Pekin

ENEMIES ARE CLOSING IN

Telegraph Communication Is Cut Off and the Railroad to Tien Tsin Destroyed—An Army at the North Engages the Attention of the Internationals While a Stronger Force Is Approaching from the South

Washington, Aug. 28.—It was admitted this morning by War Department officials that a message had been received at midnight last night from General Chaffee and that the fears that the allied forces had been flanked and were in danger of being overcome by an overwhelming force of imperial troops are only too well grounded. The message is said to contain alarming news, in that an army of 25,000 Black Flags has followed up the advance of the force of 2,000 Germans to Pekin, and has completely cut off communication with Tien Tsin and the naval forces at Taku.

This army is said to be very close to the imperial city, and that an ambush was prepared by still another force of Chinese advancing from Shantung province. While the latter force is attracting the attention of the allies by engaging them about eight miles north of Tien Tsin, the larger force is steadily advancing and carrying all before them. While the message was not given out, for reasons known to the officials, it is intimated by them that the military telegraph line has been completely destroyed, and that every vestige of the railroad has been removed from the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin. This, with the cutting of the northern telegraphic route, has left the allies completely in the dark, and messages only can be sent through the primitive method of employing runners from the capital to Tien Tsin. While General Chaffee does not controvert his former statement in having stated that no more troops were needed, by asking for aid he intimates that his position is a serious one, and leaves the matter to the War Department. It is easily shown that the allies are within an ace of being caught like rats in a trap, and can be overcome by mere force of numbers.

This is the present situation as understood by the authorities, and they are now seriously alarmed today than at any time since the siege of the legations began. A conference was held over the message today by Secretary Root, Adjutant General Corbin, Acting Secretary of State Adams and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett. What the decisions reached were have not been given out, but it is realized that the United States are in an extremely embarrassing position, and that the officials hardly know which way to turn to extricate the government.

In this way the military situation has again come to the fore, while the diplomatic status, muddled as it is, has, for the time, been relegated to the rear. It is not deemed good policy to admit the great fears which exist, yet it is realized that speedy and effective action must be taken if the American troops now in Pekin are to be saved. Several of the officials admit that it is now too late to save the allies in Pekin from attack, but that reinforcements, if sent at once, might prevent a massacre.

Two other messages were received from China today by the War Department. One of these came also from General Chaffee and refers to an escort to Baroness Von Kotteler, the widow of a German who was murdered by the Boxers in Pekin. The other message, which is undoubtedly eight or nine days old, is as follows, and is without date:

Taku, China.
Adjutant General Washington.
Have offered assistance to Baroness Von Kotteler; will furnish transportation and escort Tien Tsin few days; have offered transportation accommodation to Nagasaki also.

Answers of the Powers

It is admitted at the State Department that out of the four replies so far received to the note to the powers, all of them state clearly that unless Great Britain produce some credentials proving that she represents his government no peace negotiations will be arranged with him. This is the attitude taken by Germany, Japan, Italy and Russia.

The situation at Amoy is brighter than it was, and it is thought that all disturbances have been quelled by the Japanese marines. The Castine has arrived at Amoy from Shanghai, and will patrol the coast in that vicinity for a time.

The State Department does not accept the proposition for an international administration of the customs of China in very good favor. It is said that such a step could only lead to looting, jealousies and complications.

The War Department is now certain that the messages to General Chaffee are not being delivered. In a cablegram received from General Chaffee last night he says he has received nothing from the secretary of War since the 14th. The date of his communication is unknown, as it is undated and Secretary Root said today that nothing has been received from General Chaffee which indicates that he has received the department's instructions to always date his dispatches.

The absence of a date on General Chaffee's communications is believed to be due to the Chinese operators who control the line from Chefoo to Shanghai. This line runs overland and can easily be tampered with. War Department officials do not believe General Chaffee sends his dispatches undated and they insist that further evidence that the cablegrams are tampered with is found in General Chaffee's declaration that he has received nothing from the War Department since the 14th of August.

The importance of that part of General

Chaffee's message which relates to his failure to receive dispatches from the War Department was recognized at the present meeting today, that being the principal subject under discussion. Assistant Secretary Hackett, of the Navy Department was called on for plans looking to the establishment of a dispatch boat service between Chefoo and Shanghai, with the object of doing away with the espionage of Chinese officials over the dispatches which now pass over the imperial lines between these two points.

As General Chaffee has received nothing from the secretary of War since the 14th, it is likely that none of the messages sent by the various governments has gone through.

The situation diplomatically is thus said to be in statu quo until Pekin can be reached by courier or telegraph and replies received by the various governments to questions that must be answered before the powers will agree to act in concert.

General Chaffee's messages and Minister Goro's replies, received at the last cabinet meeting, were all gone over together with the advices on the attitude of the powers.

MINISTER PICHON'S MISGIVINGS

France Takes Alarm on Account of Advices from Pekin.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Today the foreign office received a dispatch from M. Pichon, French minister to China, the message bearing date August 19th. This is taken to indicate that all the reports and forebodings in regard to the impaired lines of communication in China are true and that the allies are not able to keep in touch with their governments either through telegraph or courier services.

The delayed message of M. Pichon has caused a feeling akin to alarm in Paris and it is feared that the international forces may be in extreme danger in Pekin. There is every reason to believe that the remaining Chinese troops, the ministers and military leaders from Pekin since August 19th, have been intercepted by the Chinese. The couriers who have carried telegrams have, in all probability, met hostile bands of Boxers or black flags on the roads and been slaughtered, and the telegraph system, if it is still working, seems to be no longer open to the representatives of foreign governments.

As a matter of fact the situation is more serious, and information from the capital of later date than August 19th, is awaited with interest.

"The generals agreed in unanimous accord with the diplomatic body not to enter the imperial palace and drive out the remaining Chinese troops, but content themselves with marching through the palace, not remaining encamped therein.

"One of the chief sources of anxiety is the establishing of communication with Tien Tsin by railway and telegraph. The insecurity of the routes renders the work difficult, but there is urgent need for its accomplishment, as fears exist of the aggressive return of the Boxers and regulars, making it necessary to take serious precautions.

"Pekin has been divided into police districts for each body of troops, under the command of the respective generals. Additional losses of the French legation not mentioned in my first telegram are two sailors, one volunteer, and Captain Labouze, the French attaché, whose troops arrived. The total killed while defending the legation was therefore fourteen. At Piet Sang we were killed, including Lieutenant Henri.

"The inmates of the legation, including the European servants, were found in wretched health. I am going to the Spanish legation with Interpreter Morrissee and Chancellor Bertheaux. The rest remain in what is left of the legation and in neighboring Chinese houses. The greater portion of the city is a mass of ruins.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai of today's date says that, according to Chinese officials, the emperor and empress are in the neighborhood of T'aiyan Tuen. They are accompanied by Prince Tuan.

It is announced that no news has been received by the French government respecting the alleged sensational defeat of the allies at Pekin.

The paragraph in M. Pichon's dispatch in regard to the anxiety for the establishment of railway and telegraph communication with Tien Tsin is taken here as a prophecy of the serious developments that have in all probabilities occurred since the dispatch was sent, as many high officials who regard the silence of the forces at Pekin as ominous and who fear that returning Boxers have given battle either within the city's walls or at the gates of the capital.

M. Pichon's dispatch to the foreign office follows:

"The allies arrived August 14. They continued operations on the 15th, bombarding the imperial city and portions of the palace. The French troops entered Pekin on the 16th after a brilliant engagement in which the Russians, British and Japanese participated. I assisted therein, being accompanied by members of the legation including M. DeLeonard, who had accomplished Frey from Tien Tsin. We entered the palace gardens where General Frey established provisional headquarters. The emperor and the empress, with some of the members of the government, fled after Tsung Li Yamen who were less hostile to the foreigners. The actual whereabouts of the emperor and empress is unknown.

Naval Commanders and Li Hung Chang

Washington, Aug. 28.—Admiral Courtenay, the French commander in China, has called his government and has notified the foreign legations at Pekin that it has been decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of negotiations between the powers and China.

The State Department has heard nothing of any intention to interfere with the movements of Li Hung Chang. The report from the French admiral at Taku to the contrary is believed to refer to an incident of the past and not to the situation as it stands today. When Li Hung Chang contemplated a visit to Pekin by way of Taku and the Pei Ho, the foreign admirals at Taku, at that time, the result of a consultation of their government representatives of war to determine the question as to the amount of freedom to be allowed to Li in communicating with the authorities at Pekin.

It was then announced that the ad-

BRITISH PUSH BOERS

Roberts Hopes to Force a Decisive Battle.

ENGLISH ARE HAMPERED

Rough Character of the Country Unfavorable for Military Operations—Buller Takes Bergendal, Inflicting Serious Losses on the Burgers—General De Wet Reported in the Vicinity of Heilbron

London, Aug. 28.—The latest advices from General Roberts shows that the campaign in South Africa is becoming more aggressive and the British are making a determined advance against the Boers. The English are hampered by the rough character of the country over which they are moving, but the burglers are being driven out, and, it is believed, will eventually be forced into a position where a decisive battle can be fought.

Buller's command has taken Bergendal, a strong position northeast of the Dalmatiana Railway station, suffering fifty or sixty casualties. The greater number of losses fell upon the Second Rifle Brigade, although the Inniskillins took part in the advance, which was across about three thousand yards of open country.

The burglers suffered heavily, many of them having been killed by the explosion of dynamite on a rocky knoll. On August 26 Rundle made a reconnaissance in the Brandewater basin, capturing seventeen Boers and killing one. His casualties are not stated.

Nylstroom has been occupied by Baden-Powell without opposition. General Roberts' dispatch to the War Office, describing the latest operations, was dated at Belfast, August 27, 7:20 p. m., and follows:

"Our movements have been necessarily slow on account of the great extent and difficult nature of the country over which we are operating, but today we made a satisfactory advance and met with decided success. The work fell entirely upon Buller's command, and resulted in the capture of Bergendal, a very strong position two miles northeast of the Dalmatiana Railway station.

"General Buller's orders were shortly after our forces arrived there, and was glad to find that the occupation cost less than had been feared, on account of the approach to the Boer position being across an open plain of three thousand yards, and because of the determined state of the enemy.

"The Inniskillins and the Second Rifle Brigade formed the attacking party. The latter suffered the greater loss, but the number of casualties, but I hope that they will not exceed fifty or sixty. A good many Boers were killed, some of them on a rocky knoll, by dynamite. Buller's force captured our left. General Buller could not give me the number of casualties, but I hope that they will not exceed fifty or sixty. A good many Boers were killed, some of them on a rocky knoll, by dynamite. A pompong was captured on our left.

"General French advanced to Swartzkop, on the Lydenburg road, and prepared the way for the movement of the division tomorrow. Run-Run, on the Brandewater basin, August 26, and suffered some casualties. One Boer was killed and seventeen were captured. He also secured 700 head of cattle.

"General Buller's force, which he occupied Nylstroom unopposed, his troops and those of General Paquet after returning to Pretoria.

A dispatch from Pretoria of yesterday's date says that General DeWet is reported to be in the neighborhood of Heilbron.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

The score: R. H. E. Boston . . . 000010030-4 7 0 New York . . . 01000002-5 8 3 Baltimore . . . 00000000-0 0 0 Brooklyn . . . 03101311x-10 14 2 Philadelphia . . . 00130110-6 16 5

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATORS Harrison and Cleveland Invited to Accept Positions on the Board.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The United States are one of the first of the great powers to show good faith in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of the Hague looking to the universal arbitration of international differences. Each of the parties to the treaty was authorized to appoint four members of an international board of arbitration. Under this authority President McKinley has requested former Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to accept appointments on his board. Responses are expected at the White House, when the two other members of the board will be selected.

The selection of the two highest citizens of this country, next to the President himself, would give a standing to this country for an international board that could not be surpassed by any other country. The fact that there are possibilities of trouble among the European countries may be taken into consideration in the offer that has been made, and lends significance to the action of the President.

WOLSELEY WILL RETIRE

There Has Been Friction in British War Office a Long Time

London, Aug. 28.—The Manchester Guardian is authority for the statement that Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, has definitely decided to resign at the expiration of his term of active service in November, because of the state of his health and dissatisfaction with the new conditions prevailing in his office as the outcome of the war in South Africa.

Since the outbreak of the Boer war there have been intermittent reports of

friction in the administration of the British war office. In its issue of March 21, London Truth asserted that Lord Wolseley would retire at the end of his five years' term next November. The Manchester Guardian now seems to have secured confirmation of this earlier report and supplemented it with the reasons that have impelled the commander-in-chief to reach this decision.

RULE AS TO ASSESSMENTS

Numerous Witnesses Testify in Regard to the Two-thirds Rule.

Ashville, N. C., Aug. 28.—Special-Judge Jas. E. Shepherd, master in chancery in the United States Circuit Court, began examination of witnesses for the various railway companies in the United States court room today. The witnesses examined were Sheriff Williams of Henderson, Sheriff Maney of McDowell, J. H. Giles, register of deeds, W. B. Bury, chairman of county commissioners, D. B. Mull, treasurer and B. B. Blaywell, all of Burke county. All the witnesses testified that it is a long established rule to assess property at two-thirds of its real value.

Captain Charles Price appears for the Southern Railway, George Rountree for the Atlantic Coast Line, Maor John D. Shaw for the Seaboard Air Line, Col. John W. Hinsdale and J. C. L. Harris for the governor, Corporation Commissioners McNeill and Rogers are present, but have no counsel. The hearing will last a week. Only the railroads will present evidence now, and the State's counsel cross examine the witnesses. Colonel Hinsdale was prepared with a lot of statistics for this purpose.

BRYAN IS PLEASED

Populist Party Strengthens Its Cause by Endorsing Stevenson.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 28.—Mr. Bryan today expressed himself as highly gratified over the action of the Populist National Committee at Chicago in endorsing the nomination of Mr. Stevenson for Vice-President. He said: "I am very glad that Mr. Stevenson has been endorsed by the Populists. He is thoroughly committed to the principles of the Kansas City platform and deserves the support of all who believe in those principles. To have nominated any one else would have weakened the ticket. The Populist organization will profusely thank the State for its willingness to place the triumph of principles above partisanship."

LIFE TAKEN FOR A LIFE

Slayer of Mills H. Flack Riddled with Bullets.

An ex-Representative of Rutherford County, Murdered in Cold Blood by His Negro Retainer—Mob Takes Swift Vengeance

Rutherford, N. C., Aug. 28.—Special.—Mills H. Flack, ex-State representative, was shot and instantly killed at his plantation at 9 o'clock this morning near Forest City, seven miles from here, by his negro retainer, Avery Mills. His slayer was taken from the officers while on their way to jail and carried 100 yards from the main road and riddled with bullets by a mob of about twelve, though there were fifty or more followers.

Mr. Flack and son Otto went to the farm this morning to pull fodder. They were halted by Mills, who said they had threatened to shoot his wife about some fruit being taken from the orchard. Mills' wife brought him a pistol and he killed her shot Flack, the ball entering just below the heart. Flack then shot the negro with his shot gun and broke it to pieces over his head. Young Flack then took the pistol and shot the negro in the hip, but did not seriously injure him. Mr. Flack died in one hour, and his negro and his wife were started off to jail, when a mob overtook them half way, overpowered the officers with the result as stated. The woman is in jail.

Another Version of the Tragedy

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 28.—A negro named Avery Mills was taken from his plantation near Forest City, N. C., at noon today and riddled with bullets by a mob which sought to avenge the death of Mills H. Flack, an ex-member of the legislature and well known citizen of Rutherford county, who was shot and killed by Mills about 9 o'clock this morning. About three days ago Flack went to his plantation which is rented to Mills, or who is by some agreement, making a crop this year, to get some fruit, whereupon he was arrested by Mills. He refused to go and she went to the house and secured a pistol and went back the second time and ordered him to leave. He left rather than have a difficulty. This morning at 9 o'clock Mr. Flack, his son Otto and another boy went to the plantation in a wagon to pull fodder. Mills' house is about 100 yards from the road. He appeared and halted Mr. Flack and began to renew the talk about the fruit, when Mills' wife brought him his pistol. He took it and deliberately shot Mr. Flack under the heart. Mr. Flack shot the negro in the shoulder and then took the gun and pounded the negro over the head with it until it was broken. The negro attempted to shoot Mr. Flack's son but he hit the negro in the head with a rock and took his pistol from him and shot him in the hip. The negro is not hurt badly. Mr. Flack died in less than an hour. The news soon spread and the Forest City people gathered at the scene. The negro and his wife were arrested. Mr. Flack said to his friends before he died that he could not live long, that the negro had killed him and that he wanted him hanged and wanted his friends to see it done.

NEW ONE ON DEWEY

Now It Is Said He Stole British Ammunition at Hong Kong.

Boston, Aug. 28.—A story is published by the Traveler tonight to the effect that Admiral Dewey stole ammunition from the British arsenal in Hong Kong the night before he sailed for Manila to engage the Spanish fleet. The name of the man furnishing the information is not printed, but here is the quoted interview: "Dewey's last point of communication with his government, Hong Kong, is a British port. It was from this port that Dewey sailed for Manila and it was well known there that Dewey did not have sufficient ammunition of a certain caliber to feed his guns in the fight, such as was surely expected, and this fact is substantiated by the knowledge that Dewey ceased action for a period of twenty minutes to find out just how the ammunition was holding out. Here then is the point I am getting at, and of which I am pretty well informed. At Hong Kong there is a British arsenal for supplying the British squadron in those waters.

"The last night that Dewey was in Hong Kong the man who was at watch over one of the pockets or magazines in which Dewey most needed was mysteriously spirited away from his post and it was afterwards said he had gone on a visit to a friend on the other side of the city. Under cover of night a number of coolies went to the pocket and took from the magazine a great many rounds of shot. They were put on board the small boats and taken out to the American fleet. Next day Dewey sailed in which Dewey's May 1 England helped the gallant commander to puncture the iron ribs of Spain. The theft of the shot was never investigated by the British officials at Hong Kong, and the man who left his post was never punished."

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

How It Happened that the National Meeting Was Postponed.

Indianapolis, Aug. 28.—When Bryan was here to formally accept the Democratic nomination he held a conference with the Democratic managers on the subject of the meeting of the National League of Democratic Clubs which was to be held here next week and it was agreed to postpone the meeting until October. At a subsequent conference in Chicago the meeting was postponed in accordance with the Democratic headquarters show that the effort to organize Democratic clubs throughout the State has been attended with appreciable results. The Chairman Martin of the State Committee issued a call for the meeting and organization of the clubs. The chairman says the rank and file of the party are anxious to put forth a strong effort in the campaign.

THE BALTIMORE IN SCOTLAND

Realistic Explanation of a Rifle Given by a Sailor.

Glenock, Scotland, Aug. 28.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, Rear Admiral Watson's flagship in the Philippines, which is making a brief stay here on her homeward voyage, was visited by thousands of sight-seers today. One of the sailors, in explaining to the visitors the mechanism of one of the ship's rifles, accidentally inserted a loaded cartridge and fired the gun. The bullet narrowly missed the sailor and penetrated the thin steel plating of the ship, which was immediately closed to the public. The cruiser will sail for New York tomorrow.

Probable Successor of Huntington

New York, Aug. 28.—At the meeting of the directors of the Southern Pacific Railway to be held in this city next week, it is expected that First Vice-President H. E. Huntington will be elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his uncle, Collis P. Huntington. The name of Charles H. Tweed, one of the vice presidents and one of the members of the Southern Pacific system, has been mentioned in connection with the presidency, but Mr. Tweed has taken pains to discourage the suggestion. He may, however, be made chairman of the board of directors. The C. P. Huntington estate, although by far the largest holder of Southern Pacific shares, does not control a majority of the stock.

Guida to Be Sent Back to Europe

New York, Aug. 28.—The Italian, Guida, who arrived in this country two weeks ago on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, is expected to be deported to Europe. Guida, another Italian, was ordered excluded today on instructions from the Treasury Department. He will be deported to Europe. Maresca's case has not been decided. Guida and Maresca were suspected of being anarchists when they arrived in this country, and there were reports that Maresca had come to kill President McKinley in accordance with a plot hatched in Italy. The men have been detained on Ellis Island.

GRAND ARMY PARADE

Thirty-five Thousand Veterans March in Chicago.

CRUSH WAS TREMENDOUS

Fifty Regimental Flags Carried by New York Troops During the War Formed a Feature of the Procession—Seven Thousand Grand Army Posts Had Representation in the Line—The Enthusiasm Was Unbounded

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The Grand Army Veterans formed here today in what proved to be the greatest parade in the history of the organization. Grand Marshal J. A. Wood estimated that 35,000 veterans marched through the Avenue of Fame into the Court of Honor. The parade required four hours to pass a given point. In the opinion of Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw, this parade was the veterans' last great march.

President McKinley was represented by Lieutenant General Miles, who arrived this morning. Governor Tanner, who is in the west, was represented by Acting Governor Walter Warder. The guests of honor in the review of the parade were General Miles, Duke D'Arcos, Miss Clara Barton, Acting Governor Warder and Mayor Harrison.

At 9 o'clock, preceding the starting of the parade, the army arch in the Court of Honor was dedicated. The parade started at 10 o'clock. Owing to the great age of the veterans, the route selected for the parade was very short.

Forming at Michigan Avenue and Randolph street, the procession moved west to State street, south in State to Adams, west in Adams to Franklin, thence by a detour of a block to Market, south Market to Jackson boulevard, east to Michigan Avenue, then through the Court of Honor and past the reviewing stand to the disbanding point, a short distance south. The entire route was covered by the parade. The route selected for the parade was very short. On account of the shortness of the line of march, the crowds which viewed the parade were necessarily concentrated along a small space. The crush along the route was terrific and the enthusiasm was marked.

Thousands of people lined the route of parade before 10 o'clock this morning and by the time the first platoon of police arrived in the van of the marchers, the streets were so packed that many thousands were unable even to catch a glimpse of the veterans. A number of prostrations from the heat were reported.

Grand Marshal J. A. Wood, with his assistants Colonel Diarch, Stuart and Young, led the procession. Commander-in-Chief Shaw of the Grand Army, with a numerous staff, came following. The front of the rank and file was formed by LaFayette Post No. 140 of New York City, under Commander Allan C. Bakewell.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles led the first division. Bradley Winslow and Capt. B. F. Nourse commanded his escort of honor. Twelve heralds in costume, bearing long trumpets, announced the coming of what was called the "pageantry of patriotism." This was an allegorical representation of Columbia, the nation and its defenders. This was followed by what was called the "pageantry of patriotism." Fifty regimental flags, borne by New York regiments during the civil war, were carried in a huge square by members of Columbia Post of Chicago.

Behind the New York flags came national, state and city executive officers in carriages, and following them were their wives and members of the Woman's Relief Corps, headed by Mrs. Harriet J. Dodge, the national president. Mrs. Julia P. Shade, national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army, Mrs. Ada Johnson, national president of the Army Nurses, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball, national president of the Daughters of Veterans, headed delegations from their respective organizations in carriages.

Following came a long line of various posts of the Grand Army, those of New York and Chicago vieing with each other in numbers and appearance. The rear guard was formed by Gen. William E. Strong Post of Ravenswood, Ill. It did not pass the reviewing stand until 2 o'clock. Seven thousand posts of the Grand Army had representation in the column.

Other features of the day included a grand reception to the veterans at Memorial Hall this afternoon, the illumination of the Court of Honor, a war-song concert at the Coliseum, and a realistic representation of the battle of Santiago on the lake front.

BAD MEN BAGGED

Police of Wilmington Arrest Two Candidates for the Penitentiary.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 28.—Special.—Officers here bagged two bad men today. One of them is Frank Lee Craft, arrested on a warrant charging him with stealing \$69 in New Bern, and skipping a bond of a hundred dollars for his appearance at trial. He secured work here as a painter, and had been here for several weeks under the name of Charley Johnson. He will be sent to New Bern.

Henry Seals, colored, was arrested for stealing the horse of Mrs. F. W. Boeger at Whiteville. He sold the stolen animal and waited on the purchaser for part of the money. A letter written over an assumed name, asking for payment, led to his detection and arrest.

Spaniards Will Remain Spanish

Madrid, Aug. 28.—The Cuban consular report states that the Spanish population in Cuba has refused almost en masse to accept American citizenship, and that 68,832 householders have inscribed their names in the registers at the Spanish consulates.

Woodruff Will Not Down

New York, Aug. 28.—Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, lieutenant governor of the State, will not down. According to the very best authority today Mr. Woodruff still believes that he is to be nominated for governor by the Republican State convention which is to assemble at Saratoga September 4th.

Last Leap Blindedfolded

New York, Aug. 28.—After blindfolding herself so that no courage would not fail at the last moment, Mrs. Ida Gluck leaped from the roof of the six-story tenement at 303 East Third street today and fell to the street below. She turned in the air, struck on her back and was instantly killed. The woman was sixty years old. Illness and the resulting despondency are supposed to have caused her act.