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FIFTEENTH YEAR

2000 JAPS KILLED AT YASHAN

30,000 CHINESE TROOPS CROSS THE CORIAN FRONTIER.

An Escalate to Be Held into the Blanking of the Kow-Shung—Englishmen Blame Rosenberg For Not Preventing Hostilities—Another Naval Battle Anticipated Near Seoul.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The news that the Emperor of Japan had declared war on the British Empire, and that the British Foreign Office, but was not made public in London until late. The intelligence could hardly create surprise, but it is not too much to say that it was received with dismay almost everywhere in public places in all the diplomatic centres of Europe. "War" has been declared so often in the last 30 years that the latest alarm from the East was treated with too much indifference until the danger was too close to be escaped. The guardians of the world's peace in European capitals have been caught napping, and none realize more clearly than they the terrific penalties which now threaten Europe.

It is already apparent in London that Lord Rosebery's Government will be sternly called to account by the English people for having allowed the peace of the world to be broken by this most ominous war. Common sense expressed in public places is that Lord Salisbury, if in power, would have found means to prevent hostilities which are a greater menace to England's interests than those any other country. Lord Kimberley, by his severe criticism, has shown upon him even by members of his own party.

Contradictory Despatches. More than a score of despatches from public and private sources in both Japan and China have been received. They are so hopelessly contradictory that it is impossible to judge of the real situation. One important point seems clear, Japan did not declare war from mere bravado because she was spotting the iron works in the time to equip her navy with modern ships. The Mikado was unwilling to give the enemy this immense advantage.

China Buying Warships. Japan was right about China's preparations for war. She has been negotiating to purchase three powerful vessels in English shipyards within three days. One just finished at the Thames. Iron works are formidable cruiser, which would have been ready to sail before the end of the month. A transatlantic cable has been laid from Japan's declaration of war. England will be extremely careful to avoid a repetition of the Alabama case. The British Government has issued strict instructions have been sent broadcast by the Foreign Office.

The Daily Telegraph contends that when the British ship Kow-Shung was sunk, the London owners and managers of the vessel were not notified in time to warn the Japanese of a wanton massacre, but all information thus far is unreliable and contradictory. An angry Japanese minister has issued a character to two long explanations of the affair telegraphed from Tokyo by a news agency. The first is a repetition of the old story, weak to be taken seriously.

There is a great disagreement among English authorities as to the outcome of the war, judged by the respective fighting capacities of the two countries. Sir Edward Reed, undoubtedly the best authority in Europe on the Japanese and Chinese navies, said today that Japan has only one ironclad in the modern acceptance of the term. She has the Fei-Shoo, built in 1877. Japan also has two armor-plated cruisers, the Hi-Yer and Koi-Go. Japan for many years has been constructing of armored ships, but built numerous fast, unprotected cruisers which she has no power to resist. Japan has a machine gun. The Yoshino is one of the four fastest cruisers afloat, the other three being the Columbia, the Oregon, and the Alaska. She has three modern armor-plated ships, but no cruiser above 10 knots. Japan has four above 20.

Sir Edward added that the Japanese navy may fairly be expected to have many more vessels than the British. Japan evidently has placed orders for two battleships in England. Several have been ordered to be built within a few days for China with arms and other munitions of war have been ordered to abandon their plans by the Government. It is the universal belief in official quarters in London that the war will be long and desperate.

CHINA ACCEPTS JAPAN'S DEED. The Emperor goes into the Fight Contingent of the Outcome.

THEY TALK HAY.—The Emperor of China has issued a manifesto in response to Japan's declaration of war. The manifesto declares that the Emperor consents to the war which Japan has thrust upon him. The Emperor throws the whole blame for the shedding of blood upon the Japanese, who he asserts are fighting in an unjust cause. The Emperor has expressed a desire to come to Tien Tsin in order to hear the center of interest, but Viceroy Li Hung Chang is opposed to the movement on the ground that Tien Tsin does not afford suitable accommodations for His Majesty. A council of war was held here today. Afterwards the Viceroy told the representatives of European powers that he was confident of the ultimate result of the war. He had no fear of an attack on Taku, as the garrison there had been strongly reinforced.

The Emperor Meets Li Hung Chang. The Emperor has deputed Li Hung Chang of the yellow jacket in conversation of support and remission in prosecuting the war. Twenty thousand Chinese have crossed the Yellow River and 8000 have left Mouyden for Seoul.

Ships Officers have been promised double pay. Deserters from Tien Tsin have been beheaded. A Battle Expected.

The Chinese Pei Yang Squadron, consisting of 13 vessels, has been ordered to support the Emperor's fleet. A battle is expected in consequence.

Japan Loses 2000 Men at Yashan. The report of the capture of the Japanese troops at Yashan is officially confirmed. The Japanese loss exceeded 2000 men.

Japanese Troops Withdrawn From Seoul. SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—It is stated here today that the Japanese Government has withdrawn all its troops from Seoul. The statement is also made that 30,000 Chinese soldiers have crossed the Corian frontier from Manchuria.

Advice received here from different points in China and Japan states that Japanese in China and the Chinese in Japan have placed themselves under the

ANARCHIST SANTO ON TRIAL

FOR THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT CARNOT OF FRANCE

"I Am Absolutely Responsible," He Declares, and When the Head-stated Degree Was Proclaimed, He Quietly Calmly Tells How He Planned the Murder in M. Carnot's Liver.

LYONS, Aug. 2.—The trial of Santo Caserio for the murder of President Carnot began this morning. Caserio was transferred from the prison to the Palace of Justice under a strong escort of gendarmes. The paraps along the River Saone was crowded with sightseers.

At 9 o'clock Judges Bréuille, Darros, Jevanone and Davignier entered. Caserio was ordered to be placed in the prisoner's dock. He is a mild-faced, common-place youth. His complexion is fair, and there is a faint suspicion of down upon his upper lip. Altogether his appearance is effeminate, and the remark of one of the spectators that he "looks a though he wouldn't hurt a fly" pretty accurately describes him.

Looks Like an Effeminate Boy. The prisoner had hardly taken his seat when Judge Bréuille told him to stand up. As he obeyed the order he bowed and smiled apologetically. He seemed to realize that such a mild-mannered boy was the assassin of the chief magistrate of the French Republic. Judge Bréuille then turned to an interpreter.

The indictment against the prisoner recounted the details of the tragedy. Judge Bréuille began an interrogation of the prisoner. This magistrate does not believe a prisoner as some of the Parisian judges do, and the prisoner from the Parisian habit was favorably noticed by everybody present. Under the questioning of the judge Caserio replied in French. He was born in November, 1873, and his father was a tanneryman. He was educated in Italy. In several cases where this was done it was obtained by several of the press reporters who were badly scandalized.

"I Am Absolutely Responsible." To the question of the prisoner's responsibility the judge said: "It is your responsibility whether you are a murderer or not. Caserio replied in a firm voice: "Yes, I am absolutely responsible." "Your mother wept when you were born, and you went to school, where you were a prize-giver." "Never once," answered Caserio, laughing with genuine gaiety.

"Being asked about his choir-boy days while he represented the Republic in the prison, he said: "I was a choir boy, and children, you know, naturally act stupidly." "The judge then discussed Caserio's presence at the revolutionary lectures of Signor Gorka a lawyer of Genoa. In spite of the expostulations of his family, whereupon Caserio exclaimed: "Humanity is greater than family." "Did not know a single Anarchist." "Asked whether he did not act as a courier between the Anarchists of France and Italy after the Italian Anarchist, Amici De Popolo had been suppressed, Caserio answered: "The police do their work. I do mine. I have nothing to say more than that the police take communications between various Anarchist communally."

The prisoner denied knowing a single Anarchist. "Throughout this examination the prisoner defended himself against accusations of connection with Anarchists with rare skill, fighting the ground inch by inch.

The Judge Stained With the President's Blood. There was a profound sensation when Assistant Registrar Mathieu removed the covering from a dagger and handed it to the judge. The weapon was still stained with the blood of the murdered President, and as the magistrate held it up a thrill of horror ran through the assembly.

"Is this the one you brought from Cote?" asked the judge. "Yes," replied Caserio, unflinchingly, as he nodded toward the still bloody dagger. "When I saw M. Carnot's carriage arrive I unloosed my dagger. I ran forward and planted the dagger, turned and withdrew, when I was struck down. M. Carnot looked me straight in the eyes."

The judge inquired if Caserio had any other weapons. "I did not have any other weapons," he replied. "Did you not have some sensation of horror when you saw the blood of the victim fixed upon your hand?" "I am not without a conscience," Caserio said. "No, I have felt nothing whatever."

On the question of premeditation Caserio readily admitted that the Anarchist was the enemy of all chiefs of state, and also that the purpose of the dagger was a "mer indication of premeditation."

The judge: "How long had you meditated the crime?" Caserio: "You'll find that in the press cuttings papers."

The judge then read a number of inflammatory statements attributed to Caserio, and said: "You declare that you returned to Italy you would kill both the King and the Pope."

"That is impossible. The Pope and the King are never together. Therefore, I could not kill both."

He also denied that the crime was the result of a plot in which the assassin was designated by lot.

The judge said: "You claim to be the executor of a popular justice, yet you are both the accuser and the executioner."

Caserio: "Here we are dealing with the facts of the case. I am not inclined to discuss theories."

"You are very young to pretend to judge the fate of a man," said Caserio. "Youth is immaterial. Soldiers equally young were guilty of worse crimes in shooting down the Sicilians."

Judge: "But they were obeying orders." Caserio: "They were imbecile criminals to obey a murderous chief, instead of obeying their ideas of justice as I did."

A number of police and military officials were called and related the circumstances attending the assassination.

The judge asked Caserio if in case he had not killed the President in Lyons he would have tried to do so elsewhere. In Paris, for instance. The prisoner answered that if he had not succeeded he would have tried to do so.

Judge Bréuille: "Should you have followed and sought to kill him elsewhere?" Caserio: "Perhaps, if an opportunity occurred."

A bootmaker named Demergue, who sought Caserio as he was fleeing after striking the fatal blow, related the facts. Caserio contradicted Demergue, saying: "You are not the first man who seized me; it was somebody else. You are claiming glory that you did not earn."

TO SAVE THE TENANTS' BILL

SOME UNDESIRABLE ANXIETY THAT THE LORDS WILL NOT PASS THE MEASURE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily News says that at a meeting of the Unionist members of the Parliament yesterday Lord Curzon, Sir Henry James and Sir George Russell voted earnestly to save the Evicted Tenants' bill from destruction in the House of Lords. As the Duke of Devonshire, leader of the Liberal-Unionists, opposed them The News thinks there is little prospect of the bill becoming a law.

BROKE HIS SKULL WITH HIS FIST. Fatal Results of a Street Fight in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 2.—Buffalo has had its second murder within 24 hours and its first case of homicide since the death of a blacksmith, who was killed by Chris Weintz. The man engaged in a fight with the victim of the murder was John Mooney, a blacksmith. Mooney was struck under the right eye, fracturing his skull. Mooney was taken to the hospital, but died of his wounds.

Brained Him With a Shovel. BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 2.—Martin Stutz and Paul Callahan, employes of the Barber Asphalt Co., quarrelled Saturday afternoon in the course of a drinking bout. Dieler Stutz was on the head with a heavy shovel. The latter is now dying and has been unable to make a statement. His will be the fourth death from personal assault since July 1.

OLEY RAUS FIRED BY LOANS. \$60,000 Indianapolis Furniture Plant in Fire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—D. E. Stone's furniture plant, which was in the hands of a receiver, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The plant was insured for \$60,000. The fire was caused by a flash of lightning which fell on the roof of the building.

4500 BURL FLOUR AND \$120000 WORTH OF PAPER GO UP IN SMOKE. DETROIT, Aug. 2.—The Michigan Central flour mill and Noble & Company's cement works were destroyed by fire this morning. The flour mill was insured for \$120,000. The cement works were insured for \$450,000.

THREE KILLED AT EGANVILLE BY A Premature Explosion of Dynamite.

EGANVILLE, Ont., Aug. 2.—On Tuesday an accident occurred at the works of the Ontario and Western Railway. Three men were killed and several others injured. The explosion was caused by a premature discharge of dynamite.

ONE FIREMAN KILLED—FIVE INJURED. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Fire, which started at 10 o'clock, destroyed a lumber yard at 240 Franklin street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, causing a loss of \$200,000. One fireman was killed and five others injured.

CHURCHES CHARTER BUSES Because the Streets Were Stopped by Strikers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 2.—The Street Railway Company recently reduced the rate of fares for churches and societies. The churches have chartered buses to transport their members to church services.

FOUR BLOCKS AND THE COURTHOUSE BURNED. LAMORENE, N.D., Aug. 2.—The business center of Lamorene, N.D., was destroyed by fire this morning. Four blocks and the courthouse were burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

ATTORNEY TO FIRE ELIMINA REFORMATORY. ELIMINA, Aug. 2.—What some persons regard as an attempt to burn the Elmina Reformatory occurred this morning about 3 o'clock. Five guards fired at him without effect.

WOMAN WHO STOOD BETWEEN. A Wonderful Realistic Story Which is Being Adapted for the Stage.

Every year or two a new book is issued which attracts a great deal of attention, and which is being adapted for the stage. The book is "The Woman Who Stood Between," by Mrs. W. G. Sebald.

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PROSPECTS OF BETTER TIMES

INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION RE TRADE RETURNS.

FACTS AND FIGURES BY THE CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STATISTICS—COMPARISONS OF TRADE RETURNS IN RECENT YEARS—THE DEPRESSION HAS REACHED ITS LOWEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In speaking of the year's foreign commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C., chief of the Bureau of Statistics, said to a representative of the United Press today: "Only relatively has the last 12 months proved disastrous, and I have not a little cause for hopefulness. It must be borne in mind that the United States was the last to feel the depression in trade. Throughout Europe the reduction in the volume of trade has continued for three or more years, while the United States touched the highest point of its foreign trade in 1892 and the highest import figures in 1893, and in 1894, in the face of most discouraging conditions, a very surprising gain of exports over imports is shown. Low prices have encouraged foreign buyers of our produce, and in the foreign market in the world, London, the buyer has not been so favored in many years. Low as was the general range of prices in July, 1894, a year full of about 100 percent. The statistics have not contributed to the depression in trade. The United States has suffered with the rest. Nearly 90,000,000 gallons more illuminating oil was exported in 1893 than in 1892, the value of the large export was almost \$1,000,000 less than that of the smaller exports. The statistics have not contributed to the depression in trade. The United States has suffered with the rest. Nearly 90,000,000 gallons more illuminating oil was exported in 1893 than in 1892, the value of the large export was almost \$1,000,000 less than that of the smaller exports. The statistics have not contributed to the depression in trade. The United States has suffered with the rest. Nearly 90,000,000 gallons more illuminating oil was exported in 1893 than in 1892, the value of the large export was almost \$1,000,000 less than that of the smaller exports. The statistics have not contributed to the depression in trade. The United States has suffered with the rest. 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