

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special to the Herald from Paris says: If war should break out between the United States and Japan, it will be in spite of Marquis Ito, personally as well as politically. "In the first place," said Marquis Ito, "I wish you would contradict a statement that I am here charged with an official mission to strongly protest in the name of the government against a usurpation fraught with peril."

Nothing is further from the truth. The statement is inexact in every particular. I have no official mission in Europe, nor did I ever have any such duties from my government.

I believe firmly that the Hawaiian question will be settled without the peaceful relations between Japan and the United States being disturbed in the least. I came to Europe as one of the suite attached to Prince Arishigawa who represented the emperor at the jubilee ceremony in England. That being over the prince has returned to Japan and my duties, only nominal at any time, are now entirely at an end. So I am at liberty to avail myself of the permission the emperor accorded me to take a holiday in Europe. It has been reported that I have been in Spain to arrange terms for mutual support in the attitude of Spain and Japan vis-a-vis the United States. This is quite untrue. When I was prime minister the emperor bestowed an order on the king of Spain.

The prince went to Spain to present the order, and I as a matter of course went also. The subject of the United States was not broached.

"I do not think it possible that any opposition manifested in Japan to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States will take any more extended form than a mere protest made—remember this point—made in order that the interest of Japan in those islands may not suffer injury."

"Japan is simply seeking to protect herself and her subjects and this she has a perfect right to do; this she is in duty bound to do; but that she will look after her interests in other than a dignified and diplomatic way is absurd."

"The emperor, I know, will not support any bellicose policy."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The Klondyke is promised close communication with the rest of the world in a short time. At least a telegraph company has been incorporated which will get to work immediately, its promoters say, stringing the wires. Articles of incorporation of the Alaska Telegraph & Telephone company have been filed with the county clerk of San Francisco.

The directors of the new company are C. W. Wright, Theodore Reicher, D. E. Bohannon, J. W. Wright and J. F. Barrett. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000, of which \$100,000 has been subscribed by the directors. The object is to build lines which connect Dyea with the town of Dawson and branch lines connecting Dyea with Juneau and Dawson with Circle city. The estimated length of the proposed line is 1,000 miles. The plan of construction will be after the

style of military system used in war times. A wire a quarter of an inch thick covered with kerite insulation will be used. The wire will be laid along the ground instead of being stretched on poles. The promoters of the novel enterprises expect to get to work laying the wires in three weeks and to have them laid six weeks later. The company does not intend to have telegraphic communication south of Juneau, unless some of the larger companies construct a line north from Puget Sound.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special to the Herald from Key West says Manuel Fernandez, the young American who was tried by court martial in the jail at Havana, charged with bearing arms against the Spanish government and adjudged guilty, has been sentenced by the tribunal to imprisonment for life.

At the close of the trial the government prosecutor asked that sentence of death be imposed, but the court suspended the sentence until today when it recommended life imprisonment. The sentence has been referred to Madrid for approval.

It is believed that the mitigation of the sentence is due entirely to the great interest taken by Consul General Lee in the case and the strong plea made by his counsel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., says that Rev. Mace Coleman killed Prof. Patterson today at the Baptist congress in session there. No reason for the killing is stated.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—George W. Garstide, a well known engineer, has recently completed the survey of sixty-two miles of railway running from Skagway Bay over the White Pass to Lake Tazewell and thence to the upper Hootalinqua river. He is employed by the British-American Transportation company, said to be amply supplied with funds with which to complete the undertaking. It is said that work will begin in the spring of 1898.

The new route will be 100 miles longer than that at present followed by miners going into the Yukon basin overland from Dyea. River steamers are to be used up the Yukon and Hootalinqua rivers from Dawson city, and on the lakes, which will comprise part of the new route. The dangerous White Horse rapids and the whirlpools of Miller canyon will be eliminated.

TACOMA, Wash., July 29.—Prof. Edward McClure of Portland, a member of the Mazama society, which made the ascent of Mount Tacoma Tuesday, lost his footing while descending the mountain, and fell 300 feet, striking on a pile of rocks and causing instant death. His body was recovered several hours later and arrived in Tacoma tonight.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 28.—The westbound Atlantic express, known in railroad circles as No. 2, was wrecked about 9 o'clock this morning one mile east of Verdi, Nev.

It is presumed that the engine struck a broken rail, which caused it to topple over. In

falling the locomotive dragged with it the baggage and mail car. Three Indians who were riding on the "blind baggage," on the front platform of the baggage car, were crushed to death under the wreckage. Two mail clerks were slightly bruised and a number of passengers suffered from contusions.

Fireman Collins was painfully but not seriously injured.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Havana's outposts have again been attacked by a large body of rebels, who before the Spanish troops could be gathered to resist had swept through the suburbs, carrying all before them. They used, it is believed, rapid fire guns and a large quantity of dynamite. The attack was made late last night.

Today there is an inclination among the Spanish officials in Havana to deny the fact that the rebels had evaded the forts and swept into the Havana limits. The facts, however, are true, and the tracks of the rebels can be plainly traced. At the first sound of the fire, the Spanish soldiers in the suburbs sprang to arms. They proceeded hurriedly to the southwestern part of the city, from where the rattle of musketry, followed by the boom of heavy guns or dynamite, could be heard plainly all over Havana. Then the sound of firing ceased, and finally, after a few hours, died away, showing that the rebels had retired. Several wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into Havana and removed to hospitals after the engagement, and several were killed. The reticence of Spanish officials prevents any knowledge of the result of the attack becoming general. It is a fact, however, that great damage was done by the insurgents on their bold raid, and that a considerable quantity of dynamite was used.

There was great excitement in Havana during the rebel attack. Hundreds aroused by the heavy firing poured into the streets and the word passed along, "The rebels have attacked the city," created almost a panic in some quarters. There is still great excitement here, due largely to the refusal of the officials to give out information. This attack was not wholly unexpected. For weeks past the rebels have been in sight of the capital.

Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the rebels in Havana province, is now near Monar, with a large force, and Col. Arango is at Colorado.

There is a belief in Havana that the rebel raid was led by Arangueren, who is noted as one of the most daring of the rebel chiefs.

Capt.-Gen. Weyler has left Havana for Mantanzas, and the belief is expressed that the knowledge by the insurgents of this intention on his part led to the attack.

It is understood that large bodies of insurgents have recently crossed from Pinar del Rio and Mantanzas, and that the rebels' strength in this province has assumed formidable proportions. Quinti Banderas, with 800 men, is among those who have come into the province from Matanzas.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—A band of anarchists who had been exiled from