

RETREAT GOES ON

THE RUSSIAN ARMY CONTINUES TOWARD HARBIN.

JAPANESE CLOSELY FOLLOW

The Russians Said to Be Badly Demoralized.—Belief That the Muscovites Will Not Soon Attempt to Make a Stand.

ST. PETERSBURG—Commander-in-Chief Linevitch in a telegram dated Saturday says:

"On March 17 Japanese batteries bombarded our divisions in the valleys of Tavanpun and Yanpu. The enemy appeared near Kaotifse on the railroad, about twenty-two miles north of Tie Pass, and their cavalry has occupied Fakoman. Our armies continue their concentration."

In connection with the mobilization of a new army an imperial decree orders an inspection of horses in twenty-two districts of the military divisions of Odessa, Warsaw and Moscow.

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE FIELD. Via Fusan—The Russian army continues its northern retreat, the Japanese following. They have occupied Fakoman, to the northwest of Tie Pass. Yesterday evening the Russian cavalry camped three miles south of Kaiyuen. Large Russian columns are retreating towards this place from the southwest. The natives report that they are not stopping there, where the hills make a defense possible. If the retreat is forced it will probably be continued to Harbin. The Russians are described as being badly disorganized.

General Kuroki's army continues to lead the Japanese forces, which have been engaged for nine days in a hard pursuit in which they have covered a distance of more than ninety-five miles, with frequent fighting.

The weather in the mountains is very cold, with frequent hard storms.

The brigade in advance occupied Tie Pass Wednesday night after a brief engagement.

The Russian retreat became more disorganized daily after the storm. During the first day the Russians buried their dead, but since then they have left the dead wherever they fell. Tuesday the Russians made an attempt at resistance in entrenchments north of the Hun river, but abandoned them after they had been shelled for two hours.

The colors were inscribed as having been presented to the regiment by the emperor in 1834. Most of the captured organizations succeeded in burning their standards before surrendering. A few prisoners are secured daily.

It is reported that during General Kouropatkin's resistance at Tower Hill on the first day's battle, he was slightly wounded by an eight-inch shell which fell near him. The Chinese officers received the Japanese officers and soldiers with banners at most of the towns entered.

ANGERS GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Warm Debate Between Herr Bebel and Von Buelow in Reichstag.

BERLIN—Chancellor von Buelow and Herr Bebel, the socialist leader, engaged in a bitter discussion in the Reichstag over Germany's Russian policy.

The chancellor's usual composure and good humor in debate were disturbed by the almost savage criticism of the socialist chief, who said that Germany's "creeping before Russia had humiliated it in the eyes of the world and had brought it to shame." He held Von Buelow responsible for Prussia's "engaging in the nasty work of catching fugitives from Russian military service and turning them over to agents of the autocrat and for forcing men and women whose only offense was love of liberty to leave Prussian territory at the instance of Russian spies.

COLLECTION OF THE CUSTOMS.

Program Under Old Arbitration to Be Followed.

WASHINGTON—In view of the expected adjournment of the present extra session of the senate without favorable action upon the pending Dominican treaty, it is understood that the state department has determined to proceed with the collection of customs at Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi under the terms of the arbitration award of last year.

It is feared that complications may arise through the action of some of the European powers whose citizens are heavy creditors of Santo Domingo. These claims have been held in abeyance because the European governments interested desire to shape their policies relative to Dominica by those of America, being desirous of avoiding any friction that would cause ill-feeling in this country and apprehension that the integrity of the Monroe doctrine was an object of attack. The question is whether, in view of the failure of the senate to act favorably upon the treaty which would have provided the means for the payment of these claims, the European governments will longer refrain from important action to collect their debts, and although it is fully realized here that such action, if attended by coercive measures will probably cause an ebullition of feeling in this country similar to that attending the appearance of the allied fleet on the Venezuelan coast in the winter of 1902-03, the state department probably will not feel authorized to intervene with a protest.

PEABODY WINS HIS CONTEST

Colorado Legislature Declares He Was Duly Elected Governor of State.

DENVER, Colo.—James H. Peabody on Thursday won his contest for the office of governor, from which he retired on January 10 after serving a term of two years, but his victory was achieved only after he had given his pledge to resign and surrender the chair to Lieutenant Governor Jesse F. McDonald.

The vote in joint convention of the general assembly by which Governor Alva Adams was ousted and Governor James H. Peabody installed was 51 to 41. Ten republicans voted with the democratic members for Adams.

Governor Adams, who had spent the day packing his effects, surrendered his office to Governor Peabody shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Scores of letters, telegrams and telephone messages had reached the executive chamber during the day urging Governor Adams to hold his seat by force, but he decided to ignore this advice. In conversation he said he felt outraged at the action of the general assembly and expressed surprise that Mr. Peabody should become a party to what he termed a conspiracy to secure the office of governor for a man who had no claim whatever to the place. Governor Adams will issue a formal statement to the people upon the result of the contest.

ASKS ISSUANCE OF MANDATE.

Northern Securities Makes Application to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON—William P. Clough, for the Northern Securities company, made application to the supreme court for issuance of the mandate in the case of E. H. Harriman and others against the Northern Securities company in consequence of the decision of the court in favor of the company. He based it on the ground that until the mandate should be issued \$5,000,000 worth of property would be tied up by the injunction of the New Jersey court, and this was an injustice to the public and the owners of the property.

Maxwell Evarts, representing the opposing side, objected to the motion, saying that the mandate should not issue until the opinion of the court in the case is handed down.

KOURAPATKIN OUT

DISMISSED IN DISGRACE ON THE FIELD.

LINEVITCH IS HIS SUCCESSOR

Fate of the Army of Manchuria Now in His Hands.—The New Commander a Line Officer With a Long Record as a Fighter.

ST. PETERSBURG—With the Japanese hanging on the heels and flanks of the remnants of the broken, defeated Russian army, General Kouropatkin, the old idol of the private soldier, has been dismissed and disgraced and General Linevitch, commander of the First army, is appointed to succeed him in command of all the Russian land and sea forces operating against Japan. The word disgrace is written in large letters in the laconic imperial order gazetted, which contains not a single word of praise and also disposes of the rumor that Kouropatkin had asked to be relieved. The Russian military annals contain no more bitter imperial rebuke.

Decided anxiety is felt regarding the fate of the army in Manchuria under its new commander. No news of military developments during the last three days have been received. The only dispatches from the front are the brief announcements yesterday that General Linevitch had assumed command and that General Kouropatkin was departing for St. Petersburg, disposing of a rumor that Kouropatkin had committed suicide, and the Associated Press' Changtufu dispatch of the morning of March 16, and written at the station of Kaiyuan, which was then held by the Russians. In this correspondent's opinion no pause in the Japanese advance is probable for some time. The Russians were losing heavily in the rear guard actions and Japanese columns are reported to be pushing northward, as fast as possible to complete the envelopment of the Russian forces.

General Linevitch will have a considerable accession of fresh troops in a day or two, the Fourth European corps being now at Harbin and departing southward.

Military officers declare that there are now 268,000 men at General Linevitch's disposal in Manchuria, and it is believed that this force will be sufficient to cause the Japanese to exercise greater caution in their pursuit.

FRANCE STOPS THE LOAN.

No More Money for Russia if She Persists in War.

PARIS—The postponement of the Russian loan is definitely confirmed. This is likely to exert a powerful influence towards peace as it is the first time the French financiers have shown an indisposition to advance funds while the uncertainties of war continue.

A committee representing the syndicate of French underwriters went to St. Petersburg to arrange the conditions with the minister of finance and a contract was drawn up for a loan taking the form of treasury bonds running seven years at 5 per cent. The contract was then brought back to Paris for the approval of all the underwriters.

In the meantime the disastrous events in Manchuria naturally aroused doubts on the part of the financiers as to whether Russia would make peace or pursue the war. The influence of the financial elements was almost unanimous for peace but Russia's disinclination to consider peace appears to have induced the decision not to proceed with the contract and accordingly the signing, which was expected yesterday has been postponed and all the pending negotiations are also postponed.

SENSATION AT BONESTEEL.

Young Lawyer from Nebraska is Held On Serious Charge.

NORFOLK, Neb.—Sensations which rival the days of dramatic intensity which held sway at Bonesteel, S. D., during the rush days to the Rosebud have seized upon that town, as the result of a lawsuit growing out of a scandal in "high society" in which David Watkins, a young attorney, has been held to the circuit court in the sum of \$500. As a result of the trial, which has held the boards at Bonesteel for more than a week, and which was attended by crowds of several hundred eager auditors each day, there were threats to do violence to Judge Howles, who presided. Mrs. Nellie Neunemacker, who is alleged to have been associated with Watkins, has attempted suicide by taking blue ointment, and warrants have been issued against both the woman and her husband. She is charged with the same crime alleged against Watkins, while her husband who shot at Watkins when the latter fled towards Nebraska, is charged with "shooting with intent to kill."

A report which reach Norfolk states that violence against Judge Howles went so far as to bring a rope into the court room, and that in all of the Bonesteel saloons there were angry words that hinted at tar and feathers.

Watkins, who is a handsome young fellow, graduated from the Nebraska university law school last June and located next day at Bonesteel. His defense against the charges that have been made is the scheme is one of blackmail and that Neunemacker offered to settle the case for \$1,000. The town seems to be split in two regarding the merits of the case, business men apparently standing solidly by the young attorney and the crowd known as the "Oklahomas"—the people who had gained experience in the Oklahoma rush and who used it here—stand with the man who claims his home has been ruined.

SENATE ADJOURNS SINE DIE

Dominican Treaty is Left on Calendar and Will Come Up Next Session.

WASHINGTON—The special session of the senate was adjourned Saturday without delay. All of the nominations sent in were confirmed with the exception of five. The most important was that of Judge James Wickersham to succeed himself as judge of the district court in Alaska.

Several unimportant treaties were ratified, but beyond these matters no legislative business was transacted. Most of the session was devoted to the Santo Domingo question and the consideration of a treaty in which it was proposed that the United States should take over the control of the financial affairs of the Dominican government in order to pay its debts.

There was practically no discussion of the Dominican question in executive session of the senate. Before the doors were closed an effort was made to secure the adoption of a resolution offered by Senator Teller requesting the president to send to the senate the correspondence leading up to the negotiation of the Dominican treaty. Consideration of the resolution was interrupted by a motion made by Senator Cullom that the senate go into executive session. The doors were closed at 1:09 p. m., and the senate at once took up nominations and proceeded to confirm them. Practically all the business of this character was concluded before 2 p. m. and a committee consisting of Senators Cullom and McCreary was appointed to wait on the president and inform him that the senate was ready to adjourn. No motion had been made to recommit the treaty and it was allowed to remain on the calendar. It will be the pending business in executive session when the senate next meets, whether it be in special or regular session.

Spotted fever is claiming many victims in New York.