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SHAW TO CUMMINS

Calls Attention of Governor to Remarks Made in Recent Speech in Chicago.

DENIES STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM

Never Said French Reciprocity Treaty Gave Everything to that Country.

WHAT HE DID SAY REGARDING FRANCE

Conditions Made it Imperative Not to Discriminate Against England.

TRADE OF THAT COUNTRY TOO VALUABLE

Asks that the Governor Correct What He Alleges is a Misrepresentation of the Attitude of the Secretary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw today made public the following letter, written by him to Governor A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, in reply to statements made by Governor Cummins before the recent reciprocity convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—My Dear Governor Cummins: In a carefully prepared address delivered before the Reciprocity convention at Chicago which the papers say you read "let you might be misinterpreted," you used the following language:

The Secretary of the Treasury in a speech recently delivered in Des Moines is reported as saying that the explanation of the refusal of the United States to accept the French treaty is that it gives everything to France and that it is imperative that I must do him the justice to believe that he never read the treaty, or otherwise he was committed to an offense against the properties of debate.

Secretary's Speech as Reported.

"I did not see that portion of your address until I came west and have delayed writing that I might have had a statement reported to have made such a statement. I knew I did not say it or anything that could be so interpreted, but I was not sure about the report. This occasion was an informal luncheon and the speech was impromptu, though not extemporaneous. I find that both of the Des Moines republican daily papers represented at the luncheon reported me as saying:

I was an enthusiast among those who favored this reciprocity treaty. Among these treaties was one with France. The French contract gave our advantage in entering the American market. It gave our country on seventy articles, in consideration of which we would give to them a minimum tariff on our exports to France, except as to twenty articles, including horses, butter, eggs, cheese, leather goods, machines (machine tools) dynamo, etc. That is, we would treat France better than we did any other country. I did not say that I was about as well as she did any other nation.

Of course the treaty was not ratified. I say of course. I mean merely to say that it was not ratified. I do not think the senate who declared that they did not believe this nation should not discriminate against Great Britain where we sell \$200,000,000 of our exports for the benefit of a nation which takes less than \$200,000,000.

Provisions of Treaty.

"While the report is an exaggeration, it is substantially correct. Whether I read the treaty before making the statement is relatively of little importance, but if the treaty as negotiated did not give France a reduction from our regular tariff rates on substantially seventy articles (to be exact, sixty-nine articles) as one article, then it may be conceded that I had not read it; and if it did not exempt twenty American articles from the provisions of the French minimum rate of duty, as follows:

Horses, butter, lucerne and clover fodder, cast iron, skins and hides, prepared, boots and shoes and pairs of same, belts and cords and other leather articles manufactured for machinery; dynamo, machine tools, dynamo conductors and parts; arc lamps, known as regulators, sugar, cherry roots, green or dried, eggs, cheese, honey, porcelain, cardboard, rough in sheets, then it may be conceded that I violated the proprieties of debate, though an informal talk at a luncheon is several removes from a debate.

Asks for Information.

"You, my dear governor, and I, have had some experience in this kind of cases, and we have seldom lost through the misrepresentation of our opponents. Attorneys usually, and lawyers always, exercise great care lest they incorrectly state the position of their professional adversaries. Certainly friends and adherents of any cause should be more careful still, knowing therefore that you would not violate the proprieties of debate by quoting me without authority as having made a specific statement. I write to inquire where you saw the report of my speech as given in your Chicago address, and if you have seen it I wish to correct the record as soon as possible. Please advise. Very sincerely yours, "LESLIE M. SHAW."

BOY SAYS HE WAS KIDNAPED

Brought to Chicago from Buffalo and Compelled to Beg on the Streets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Declaring that he was kidnaped from his home in Buffalo, N. Y., by a man who seized him and hurried him away on a train, John Besch, 15 years old, tonight told the police a story of how he had been held captive and tortured by the stranger during the journey from Buffalo to Chicago.

According to the story told the police by Besch, he was playing in front of his home in Buffalo with several companions when a man approached and seized him by the arm. Before he could realize what was taking place, he said, he was taken to the Lake Shore depot, placed on a train and hurried away. When they boarded the train, Besch told the police, the man beat him severely and threatened him. Besch, according to his story, arrived in South Chicago with the stranger early last Friday morning. He was, he said, made to beg on the streets, but later managed to make his escape and come to the police.

EXCURSION TRAIN IN DITCH

Two Known to Be Dead and Many Are Supposed to Be Injured.

LOANSFORT, Ind., Aug. 28.—A m. Two persons are known to have been killed and many injured in the wreck of a Pennsylvania excursion train returning to this city from Cincinnati. The known dead are Pat Grady, engineer, and his fireman, name not given.

QUEST FOR SPANISH GOLD

Some Coin Discovered at Site of Sinking of Armada Treasure Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The quest for Spanish gold on board the Armada of Florence, the treasure ship of the Spanish Armada at Tobornoy on the Araya Peninsula, is progressing with every prospect of ultimate success. In the boulder clay brought up by the digger an antique hand-made candlestick has been found and also "pieces of eight"—in excellent preservation, two stone cannon balls and of iron.

Captain Burns, the director of the West Island syndicate which is carrying on the present search, has decided to suspend operations with the digger for the present for fear of destroying any silver plate that may be found. He has reverted to the use of the powerful suction pump on board the diving ship Beamer. The duke of Argyll has delegated to the syndicate his rights conferred by royal charter in 1861. It is averred that the fifth earl of Argyll in 1869 employed a Swedish expert with a diving bell and that a two months' search brought up two cannon. It is also stated that some years later Sir William Sacheverell, governor of the Isle of Man, again made a gold bid for the treasure, with results not recorded, and that in 1877, on the invention of a new diving apparatus, the next earl of Argyll formed a company, the success of which is not known to history. In 1740 John, the second duke of Argyll, is said to have made another attempt with a diving bell, bringing up a bronze cup. The present syndicate is supplied with all of the modern appliances—a powerful steam pump which sucks the sand and clay and all other materials from the hands of the diver, and a strong digger that can in forenoon pierce a hole six feet square into the mound of clay and sand to a depth of eighteen feet. The Swede and other experts of bygone times could not descend eight fathoms without the bell, but the modern diving apparatus, though not so perfect, has had access to all historical documents and reports and to the archives, plans and charts used in former searches.

In 1868, when the expert from Sweden began his search for the marquis of Argyll, it was found that the deck and a portion of the vessel's sides were blown off from the mizenmast forward and that the hull was full of sand and mud. The poop, however, which was not damaged, was still standing, and the heavy oak beams and planking up the sides were intact, the bow being in eight fathoms and the stern in eleven fathoms at low water. Under the poop was the strong room and the treasure, the silver, iron, brass, steel, tin and lead, the planks and beams, but the clan MacLean, under their chief, drove them away from their work after they had recovered five or six heavy cannon. Subsequent workers were also driven away by the MacLeans, who built a fort overlooking Tobornoy.

GERMANS WANT INFORMATION

For that Reason Would Have Early Season of Recruiting Called

By Kaiser.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Efforts are being made throughout the empire to bring pressure to bear on the government to summon the Reichstag for an early session. The Kaiser, the chief minister regarding which the nation wants information is the condition of affairs in Southwest Africa. Although operations have now been carried on for eighteen months and a constant drain of men and money has been leaving Germany for this protracted end of the war is not yet within sight, both the Hereros and the Hottentots tribes being apparently able to carry on their guerrilla tactics for another eighteen months. Various estimates have been made as to the cost of the expedition as far as reference to articles written praising the Russian fleet, he said:

"By what right have so many excellent qualities been attributed to the Russian naval heroes? Heaven preserve Russia from heroes of a sort like in three or four days to an immense squadron of battleships and cruisers."

STOESSSEL ON OUKTOMSKY

Russian General Accuses Admiral of Cowardice in Face of the Enemy.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—General Stoessel has put in the hands of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin a long statement in which he defends his conduct against the charges of the Russian press and violently attacks the Russian admirals for their management of the fleet at Port Arthur. Speaking of Admiral Ouktomsky, he asks: "What sort of respect can one have for an admiral who, terrified at the Japanese shells, remains at a distance and, visible, reduces his flag to the size of a pocket handkerchief and then lowers it completely? There is probably no other case on record of an admiral lowering his flag out of fear of the enemy's bullets."

MANY LETTERS ARE MAILED

In One Year Over Two and One-Half Billions Are Posted in Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Figures only to be described as staggering are dealt with in a return that has just been issued by the post office for the year 1904, and the mind fails to realize what is contained in the statement that in that period of twelve months 2,997,000,000 of letters were posted in Great Britain. The correspondence of all other countries is, of course, included. In regard to postcards, the return tabulated the 1,181,000,000, to be followed by the United States with 776,500,000 of such missives, Great Britain taking the third place with 623,000,000. That, however, is a striking total and is a good evidence of the popularity of the picture card, which, of course, has been a largely contributing factor to the vast mass. Germany, it is interesting to note, has the fourth place in the world's exchange of postcards and used about 477,500,000 during the same period.

FEW FEVER CASES REPORTED

Change in Temperature, However, Increases the Fatalities.

PROMINENT MERCHANTS AMONG AFFLICTED

Natches Board of Health Discovers a Number of Cases in that City Claimed to Be Traced to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Following is the official report to the city board of health for the week ending August 21: Total deaths, 174; Total burials, 174; Total deaths from fever, 15; Total burials from fever, 15; Total deaths from other causes, 159; Total burials from other causes, 159. The record shows the smallest number of new cases since August 6 and the largest number of deaths on any day since the fever made its appearance. The unusual number of deaths is attributed to a change in the weather, last night being cool and pleasant, in great contrast to the weather of the preceding week. Three well known merchants are among the new cases. Only two names that can be traced to Italian origin are among the thirty-one of the deaths, eight are Italian. The principal news from outside the city was the announcement from Natchez of the discovery of six cases there and the attempt to blame New Orleans for them. This is regarded as rather strange in view of the fact that of all the tight quarantines against New Orleans, Natchez has maintained the tightest, not even allowing its own people to return there if they had been near New Orleans.

Other reports from the country are as follows: Patterson, no new cases and no deaths; Amelia, two new cases; Bayou Boeuf, one case; Pecan Grove, three cases and one death; Elizabeth plantation, one death; Hanson City, four new cases and one death; St. Rose, two cases; Port Barrow, two cases; Ninth ward of Jefferson parish, one case; Lake Providence, three cases; Gulf Port, three cases; Mississippi City, no new cases.

The Southern Pacific railway at the request of the State Board of Health has put on a special coach for the accommodation of people traveling between infected points on that road. It will run every other day.

Strict at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 27.—The waiting room at Central station, where quarantine permits are issued, gave strong evidence today that Cairo has a rigid quarantine in execution. Crowds of through passengers were detained at the headquarters because they were not supplied with permits and a guard was placed over them until they could be sent on their way. A number of arrests were made in each case of persons who were trying to evade the officers.

Number of Cases at Natchez.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 27.—Physicians of the National Board of Health today examined and pronounced as yellow fever two patients, a white woman and a negro man. Examining further five negroes convalescent from yellow fever were found in the northeast end of town, together with seventeen suspicious cases of sickness, thirteen of which were undoubtedly yellow fever. The infection is traced to a negro woman who came from New Orleans on July 15.

Lake Providence, La., reports five new cases, making a total of fifteen.

SHORTS CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Lays Off Steam Shovels Until Tracks to Handle Dirt Are in Order.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 27.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission, was a dinner guest of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt tonight. He came to talk over with the president some matters in connection with the canal work. Chairman Shonts said, in response to inquiries about the resignation of Superintendent Prescott of the Panama railway, that Mr. Prescott had resigned presumably because of strictures made upon his conduct by the press. He said that Mr. Prescott had been succeeded by Mr. Baird of the Rock Island system, who is now en route to Panama to assume his new duties.

"I have laid off all steam shovels," said Mr. Shonts, "until the railroad tracks have been put into proper condition for their use. I have found that at least six steam shovels out of which the operators were not getting to exceed 25 per cent of efficiency. The condition is not to be allowed to go on, so we have ordered all steam shovel work discontinued for the present."

"We have no difficulty in getting all the labor we may want. The superintendent who has charge of that branch of work has worked 7,000 men on a single contract, and he says he could get 100,000 blacks for work on the canal if so many were needed. The principal idea at present is to provide quarters for the employees, to establish good sanitary conditions and to arrange for the prompt payment of the men. After these preliminaries are arranged we will begin to make the dirt dry."

W. C. Baird of Chicago, who has been appointed superintendent of the Panama railway to succeed H. G. Prescott, has taken the Rock Island system to accept the new appointment, which carries a salary of \$5,000 per year. Mr. Prescott, the retiring superintendent of the Panama railway, will remain with that company in another position.

MINERS DEMAND RECOGNITION

Statement Attributed to John Mitchell in a Speech at Tanques, Pennsylvania.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Aug. 27.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a speech at Mania park today made an unequivocal declaration that his organization will at the expiration of the present wage agreement in April next, demand recognition of the union and an eight-hour day. President Mitchell said that he hoped that by that time he would be able to go before George F. Baer, president of the National Coal Operators' Association, and pointing to 150,000 men and boys who are employed in and about the mine, say: "We have fixed the price of our labor. You can take it or leave it."

Commute Suicide in Church.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—But a few minutes after the close of Rev. W. B. Riley's address at the First Baptist church, a man who is thought to be W. Rowen Sublette, III., got up in a pew and fired a bullet through his heart, dying instantly. On search of his clothes a draft for \$100 was found on his person, made out in the name of W. Rowen Sublette, III. Some small change was found in another pocket.

PRINTERS' STRIKE PROSPECTS

Job Men in Chicago Will Probably Be Out Before the End of the Week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Before the middle of this week every union printer in the thirty-five shops controlled by the Chicago Typothetate will be on strike and before another week the fight may be extended to twelve of the principal cities of the middle west, the employers of which are organized, with the Chicago Typothetate, in the middle west association. This forms a part of the national body of master printers. The printers will put up a long and bitter fight against the typothetate, which is fresh today, when Typographical union local No. 15 met at Grand's hall and raised the strike assessment from 2 to 6 per cent. The union also decided to force the fighting by presenting at once the demands for an eight-hour agreement and an agreement for closed shops. The raising of the strike assessment means an addition of \$3,000 weekly to the defense fund, and printers say they can keep \$600 men on the street without touching the \$100,000 fund which the union says it is ready to spend if necessary.

MADDEN DENIES THE FLIGHT

Says He Did Not Run Away From New York to Escape Jail Sentence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—Specials from Lexington state that John E. Madden, the turf man, arrived there today from New York. Mr. Madden denied that he had fled from New York to escape the sentence of thirty days confinement in jail and a fine of \$500 imposed by Justice Brannan against him on charges of violating the divorce suit of Mrs. Madden. It was intimated that Mr. Madden might go to Cincinnati some time next week after he had conferred with his attorneys. It is stated that Mr. Madden's attorney, Charles J. Bronston, exacted a promise that Mr. Madden would give no deposition in the divorce suit until Mr. Bronston's return from Europe.

NO BONANZA FOR SETTLERS

Little Good Land Left After Indians Are Given Their Allotments.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27.—Many prospective settlers on government lands in the Uintah reservation are reported to be returning, having been discouraged by the scarcity of good lands available. William S. Gray of Lodi, Utah, is one of these. Mr. Gray drew No. 13 in the allotment and expected to secure a good farm. After looking carefully over the land he has returned, determined not to file upon any land. Mr. Gray says that all that is left for settlement after the Indians have taken their allotment is a strip of the teachers and alkali flats. He reports that men with low numbers who went out to get farms are returning by hundreds. Similar conditions are reported by Daniel S. Burch of Ogden, who drew No. 18 and who has returned with the purpose of inspecting the lands on the reservation.

FEDERATING CATHOLIC ORDERS

Proposition Advanced in Convention of Catholic Knights of America.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Plans for a federation of all Catholic military organizations in the United States were discussed at the convention of the Catholic Knights of America today. L. J. Kadant of Quincy, Ill., commander-in-chief of the order, was the principal advocate of the idea and speeches favoring such a federation were made by the leading delegates. The chapters met, consisting of eleven battalions, eight companies and a battery of torpedo boats, under command of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, sailed from Spithead August 15 for the Baltic sea.

MINE OPERATORS TO MEET

Attitude to Be Taken at Next Wage Conference with Miners to Be Discussed.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—Announcement was made today that a general meeting of all of the bituminous coal operators of the country will be held in Chicago, November 27, to discuss what attitude the employers of the vast army of miners shall take in respect to the next interstate wage conference. This announcement, followed by the further one that a wage agreement has just been reached between the miners and operators of what is known as district No. 19, including Tennessee and Kentucky, and which becomes effective next month, at the same rate of pay as last year, has excited much speculation and discussion in the other bituminous districts.

MILITIA GOES TO MINE CAMP

Ordered Out to Prevent Threatened Trouble Where Men Are on Strike.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Seven companies of the Third regiment, N. G. S. T., left this morning at Harrison today at 1:30 p. m. to proceed to Tracy City, where striking union miners are threatening trouble.

GOES BACK TO OLD HOME

STOIX FALLS, E. D., Aug. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Wallace D. Scott, formerly Mrs. Roland E. Mollweave of New York, together with Mr. Scott, their little son and a maid, left Sioux Falls at 2 o'clock this evening for Gotham, where they will reside in the future. They departed twenty-four hours earlier than originally planned. A short time prior to their departure, D. A. Scott of this city, father of Mr. Scott, agreed to surprise his son and the latter's wife by announcing that he would be in the future in Gotham. He was found on each birthday anniversary of the little son of the couple deposit in a bank the sum of \$1,000 to the credit of the youngster.

RELEASER VERESH CONVENTION

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 27.—The national convention of the Russian Veresh of America opened here today with an elaborate program. Large delegations are here from Chicago and other cities. "Friday" was celebrated at Joliet park where Mayor Joliet presided. The convention will begin tomorrow.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN NORTH CAROLINA

NEW BERN, N. C., Aug. 27.—John Moore, 38 years old, was taken from the Craven county jail in this city and lynched in a tree. He was a Negro man armed with rifle and revolver.

STATISTICS ON TEACHERS

One Instructor for Each Seventy-One Persons of School Age.

PERCENTAGE MUCH LARGER IN NORTH

Ratio of Teachers to Population Has More Than Doubled in Last Thirty Years and is Highest in Big Cities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The census bureau has just published as a bulletin an analysis by Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell university of the census statistics relating to teachers. Calculating the school age as from 5 to 24 the report finds that taking the country as a whole, there is an average of one teacher to every seventy-one pupils, or 1.40 for every 10,000. The comparison shows that the supply of teachers in proportion to school population has more than doubled in the last thirty years and that teachers exceed the total number of clergymen, lawyers and physicians.

In 1900 Nevada had the largest proportional number of teachers, Vermont ranked second, Maine third and Iowa fourth. The proportion of teachers was smallest in some of the southern states. During the last decade the proportion has increased in every state and territory, the increase being greatest in the north and west and showing a greater increase than those of the south.

The proportion of teachers in continental United States is smaller than in England and Wales, but greater than in Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba, and in the following states the proportion is smaller than in England and Wales: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, California.

During recent years the proportion of teachers increased in this country to a greater extent than in England, France, Germany or Canada.

Cities in the Lead.

The proportion of teachers in cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants is greater than in smaller cities or country districts. This condition, however, does not prevail in all districts of the United States. In the north Atlantic and north central divisions, large cities are out of step with the country districts, a fact which suggests that where an effective educational system is in recent growth it has developed more rapidly in cities than in the country. In the south, however, the proportion of teachers in large cities exceeds the proportion among white children of native parents.

In the larger cities of every geographical division in continental United States about 50 per cent of the teachers are women, while in the country the percentage of female teachers is 40 per cent.

AGITATION ON THE INCREASE

Peasants Only Willing to Pay One-Tenth of Crop to the Landlord.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—There is a great increase in the agrarian agitation in various parts of the country. There, however, have been but six disturbances. In the Gork district the peasants are forcing the nobles to announce to the newspapers that they are handing over their holdings to the peasants freely, or are accepting one-tenth instead of one-quarter of the crop yield. The refusal of the peasants in the village of Inchedashan to pay Prince Inukrany the proportion of the crop to which he was entitled led to a serious conflict.

The Cossacks fired on the peasant, killing and wounding, according to an official account, nineteen and according to an unofficial account seventy.

Peasants came from the mountains to the assistance of the villagers, resulting in fresh disturbances, in which one Cossack was killed. Prince Inukrany himself had a narrow escape from shots fired at him.

BAD WEATHER DRIVES FLEET IN

British Ships Reach Rendezvous Twelve Hours Ahead of Time.

SWINEMUNDE, Aug. 27.—Owing to the bad weather the British channel fleet arrived here this evening twelve hours before it was expected. The German fleet will arrive tomorrow to greet the British ships, and a visit from Emperor William is considered not improbable.

The channel fleet, consisting of eleven battleships, eight cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boats, under command of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, sailed from Spithead August 15 for the Baltic sea.

BOYCOTT HURTS MERCHANTS

Government to Aid Them in Disposing of American Goods.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.—The Chinese foreign board has appointed a special commissioner to assist Chinese merchants unable to dispose of the enormous quantity of American goods contracted for before the boycott was announced, hoping thus to avert a financial panic.

HEALTH OF ARMY GOOD

LIDI APUDZ, Manchuria, Aug. 27.—Reports telling of a large number of typhoid cases among the soldiers have been exaggerated. There are some cases, but the general state of health in the army is excellent. As typhoid generally arises through the soldiers drinking unboiled water, available machines for the boiling of water are being rapidly established.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Monday, Tuesday Partly Cloudy; Showers and Cooler in West Portion.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

HOW PASSPORT WAS SECURED

Men Are Fined in London Court for Breaking Faith with Government.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A fine of \$500 has been imposed in what has become well known to the world as the passport case. Last February a serious bomb explosion took place in a hotel at St. Petersburg. The owner of the hotel was blown to pieces by his own explosive, and amid the wreckage of his room was found a passport, made out in the name of McCulloch, duly signed by the British foreign minister and valid at least twelve times in different Russian cities. Inquiry showed that the would-be assassin was not McCulloch, but a student of a Russian passport, not with the intention—as he stated in his application—of using it himself, but that he might pass it on to another person. That friend was a journalist, named Brailford, a student of Russian affairs, and apparently an active sympathizer with the reformers, or, as the authorities of those countries prefer to call them, the revolutionaries of east Europe. Brailford wanted to give the passport to one of the revolutionaries, but whether he gave it to the man who blew himself to pieces there has been nothing to indicate.

He disclaimed any knowledge that the passport was wanted for an advocate of physical force, or for a bomb-throwing assassin, and in this there is no reason to doubt his word. McCulloch's action in the matter was simply that of complying with the request. The ultimate result of the case, however, remains under the pretense enabled a bomb thrower to move freely about Russia. It was argued for the defense that a passport is so easily obtained that it really means very little, and that these documents can be freely obtained from one person to another. The lord chief justice said that the essential character of a passport as a sort of guarantee of respectability, any general abuse of the privilege soon leading, especially in a country like Russia, to the enforcement of a severe law, and minute matters. Neither Brailford nor McCulloch, in carrying out this deception, had any personal gain in prospect. Brailford's only idea was to be of service to an acquaintance presumably at variance with the Russian government. His motive was political sympathy.

ARMIES IN MANCHURIA ARE ACTIVE

Japanese Evidently Preparing for Some Movement.

QINSHUI PASS, Manchuria, Aug. 27.—In- telligence of the constitutional grants by the government has been received by the army, and general information relating to Manchuria affairs continue to reach here from three to ten days late. Since the Japanese overtook the Russian center about twenty-five or thirty miles on August 10, which resulted in retaliatory skirmishing, as well as the checkmating of a wide movement of considerable bodies of troops throughout three days, nothing important has occurred since. The most valuable reinforcements have reached both sides, giving the theatre of war a much changed appearance. The front has been greatly extended, made possible by the use of the unexampled speed of the train, the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demobilization or the garrisoning of contested territory, will be complicated.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS

is comparable to that of a year ago, and the country immediately facing the Japanese is almost identical with that which confronted them at Liao Yang. The acquisition of the railway and rivers by the Japanese, during a rehearsal at the Maldo polo theater this afternoon while thirty performers were on the terrace and the stage was crowded, caused the injury of twenty persons. Panic-stricken actors and actresses rushed into the streets in stage fright. It is feared that four of the injured will die. Max Steiden, the most popular comic singer in Berlin, being among the number. Nearly all of the others injured are young girls.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS

At Southampton—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. At Hamburg—Arrived: Moltke, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. At Liverpool—Arrived: Cedric, from New York, via Queenstown, Genoa, and Boston. At Queenstown—Arrived: Virginia, from Montreal, via Montreal, Ettrick, from New York, via Queenstown. At Moville—Arrived: Numidan, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. At London—Sailed: Minnehaha, for New York.

AT QUEENSTOWN

At Queenstown—Sailed: Luania, from Liverpool, for New York. At Dover—Sailed: Patriots, from Hamburg for New York, via Boulogne.

WAIT ON TOKIO NOW

Peace Conference Delayed for a Day to Receive Word from Japan.

CHANCES FOR PEACEFUL OUTCOME GLOOMY

Japanese Envoy Indicates Little Hope of Favorable Answer.

RUSSIANS WILL NEVER PAY INDEMNITY

Believe Latest Move Will Alienate Sympathy from Japanese.

DIPLOMATIC GAME ONE OF THE KEENEST

Public Sentiment in Japan Opposed to Forgoing Indemnity or Giving Up Any Part of Sakhalin Island.

BULLETIN.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—A m.—A specially