is not revealed by the authorities, who will only say that it is adequate for defensive purposes. It is not believed that the force there exceeds 10,000 soldiers. A larger force is not considered necessary, as was shown from the recent withdrawal of some of the troops, who were simply a drain on the resources of the garrison.

The fleet must now take a secondary position, and the sailors will be used to man the shore guns, if necessary.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff cannot now reach Port Arthur, and will probably go to Vladivostok to join the cruiser squadron there. Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, who was left in charge of the fleet by Viceroy Alexieff, will direct naval operations at Port Arthur. Wittsoeft is a good officer, and it is believed he will render excellent service.

MAY ABANDON OUTLYING FORTS.

Despite the number of Japanese, the general staff believes that Port Arthur's formidable fortifications still leave the defensive superiority with the Russians, whose staying qualities, it is confident, will insure their holding out as long as necessary. While the outer line of fortifications extends to Kin-Chow, unquestionably no determined effort will be made to hold them, nor is it expected that a desperate attempt to retain Dalny will be made.

The main defence will be at Port Arthur, where, since the harbor has been occupied by the Russians, steady work has gone on to complete the system of defence, which is just as effective on the land as on the sea side.

Lieutenant General Stoessel will have supreme command at Port Arthur. He is described as a high class commander. His recent proclamations show that he is imbued with a determination to hold Port Arthur until the last man is killed.

KUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

Officers of the general staff say that the landing of the Japanese army on the peninsula and the investment of Port Arthur clarify the situation and the problem General Kuropatkin must solve. Had Kuropatkin had his way before the war, it is said, he would have abandoned Port Arthur, withdrawn further to the north, and waited until his army had become overwhelming in its strength, when he would have moved forward, but this was made impossible in consequence of the injuries sustained by the Port Arthur fleet and the impossibility of the departure of the fleet from Valadivostok with a superior Japanese force outside that port. Therefore, the commander in chief is waiting at Liao-Yang until the enemy's plans shall have developed sufficiently to show just what line it is proposed to pursue.

Caution forbade an attempt in force to prevent General Kuroki's passage of the Yalu, as the troops landing at Pitsu-Wo might have been diverted to take the Russians on the flank or in the rear.

Now that the uncertainty is partially dispelled, Kuropatkin, from the interior lines, is free to act. That he intends to move energetically is shown by the fact that he has sent reinforcements to Feng-Wang-Cheng. The indications are that he intends immediately to assume the aggressive, and to strike General Kuroki's army before it can be reinforced through Corea. Should the Japanese landed at Pitsu-Wo begin a northward movement, enough Russian troops are stated to be in the vicinity of New-Chwang to hold the Japanese in check until conclusions have been tried with Kuroki. It is not anticipated, however, that the Japanese will march northward, but they will, it is believed, devote their energies to effect the fall of Port Arthur.

RUMORS OF BATTLE NORTH OF YALU.

The receipt of news at any time of a decisive battle near Feng-Wang-Cheng will not cause surprise here, and already rumors are being circulated in the city—which, however, lack verification, and are believed to be untrue—that a battle has been fought, that the Japanese have been defeated with heavy loss, and that General Kuropatkin was wounded. Another rumor is in circulation that Port Arthur has been captured, but this also is scouted in responsible quarters.

News of the landing at Pitsu-Wo, received early to-day, said that according to information brought to Port Arthur by the Chinese, sixty transports disembarked two divisions, numbering altogether thirty thousand men.

YALU ARMIES CLOSE.

News of Great Battle Awaited—The Russians Reinforced.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—News of heavy fighting near Feng-Wang-Cheng is expected within thirty-six hours. Large reinforcements have reached the Russian position.

An imperial order has been issued attaching three batteries of artillery to each of the nine rifle divisions.

It is known that the Japanese are reconnoitring south of Feng-Wang-Cheng and along the littoral, and a landing near Taku-Shan, in order that they may establish themselves on the right flank of the Russians, is considered probable. A sharp lookout is being kept northeast of Feng-Wang-Cheng to prevent the possibility of a flanking movement from that direction, but it is understood that no signs of the enemy have been discovered. General Kuropatkin's plans are carefully guarded.

Among the many rumors afloat which are not confirmable is one that the Emperor intends to proclaim the mobilization of the entire Russian army on the occasion of the grand review at St. Petersburg on May 11, and at the same time bid farewell to the famous Semenovsky Foot Guards, who have been selected to go to the front.

The late Vice-Admiral Makaroff's daughter has been appointed a maid of honor to the Empress.

KUROKI'S ARMY MOVING.

Two Divisions Near Feng-Wang-Cheng—One on Coast.

Paris, May 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" sends the following, under date of May 6:

The general staff believes that the Japanese landed at Pitsewo number not less than forty thousand, and says that the bulk of General Kuroki's army was this morning about nine and a half miles from Feng-Wang-Cheng. The army was advancing in three columns, the third column following the coast, probably in order to communicate with the troops landed at Pitsu-Wo. All the reserves, provisions and ammunition were landed on the Elliot Islands.

A staff officer said that Lieutenant General Zassalitch will be kept in the background, and it is believed that General Kuropatkin will personally direct the operations.

I am able positively to deny the statement that Port Arthur is bottled up. The passage is still free.

The correspondent repeats the report that the Japanese have occupied Port Adams, and says they are advancing on Port Arthur, the garrison of which is expected to make a sortie.

The largely increased circulation of The Sunday Tribune necessitates our going to press early Saturday night. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their copy at the earliest possible moment.

FALL UNDER OWN GUNS.

One Hundred and Eighty Russians Shot by Mistake.

Tokio, May 6.—General Kuroki in reporting yesterday tells of a bloody encounter in the Russian retreat on Sunday last, when a large force of Russians mistook a small body of their own men for Japanese, killing and wounding 180 of them.

General Kuroki says that a Japanese patrol consisting of fourteen men reached Teng-Shang-Hong on May 3, when a Russian patrol posted on a hill south of the village attacked them. The Japanese patrol thereupon turned and charged, and after an intrepid hand to hand affray the Russians were driven back in the direction of Feng-Wang-Chang. The Japanese patrol pursued them to a stream three miles southwest of Kaolimen, where Russian sentries were discovered posted on hills on both sides of the road.

According, to information furnished by Chinese, a body of Russian infantry, 2,000 strong, occupying a hill near Teng-Shang-Hong, on Sunday mistook a detachment of their own infantry, about three hundred strong, which was retiring, for the Japanese troops and engaged it. One hundred and ten were killed and seventy wounded, and the Russian carts were stampeded, leaving their loads of stores behind.

According to the story told by a captured Russian officer who took part in the battle on Sunday last, only five or six battalions of Russian infantry and two battalions of artillery were able to retire in order. The other troops ran away in a state of entire confusion.

Two hundred more Russian killed and wounded have been found on the field of battle, and others are being discovered.

RUSSIAN LOAN TERMS.

$100,000,000 Treasury Five Per Cent Five Year Bonds.

Paris, May 6.—The following authoritative statement was made to The Associated Press to-day from the highest government source concerning the details and circumstances of the new Russian loan:

The cost of the war for the first five months, up to June 1, including $22,500,000 for railroad equipment, is $125,000,000. After June 1 the monthly cost of the war will be $3,500,000 for the navy and $15,000,000 for the army at the front, making the total war expense about $254,500,000 for the year closing January 1 next.

The first part of the war was more expensive than the later, owing to the cost of mobilization and the general expenses incident to setting the machinery in motion.

Against these extraordinary expenses we may have certain economies—namely, $30,000,000 on the ordinary budget, $27,500,000 on the extraordinary budget, and $9,500,000 on previous budgets, making the total economies $67,000,000.

When the war began the Russian government had between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 to its credit in the Bank of Russia and with foreign bankers. According to the Monetary law of 1897, which made gold the standard for Russia, there was a stock of gold amounting to $475,000,000 and a note issue of $350,000,000. Therefore, Russia could still have placed in circulation $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 in notes without impairing in the slightest the gold law of 1897.

By so doing, however, the monetary situation after the war might have been less satisfactory than at present. Accordingly, for the purpose of protecting the internal monetary situation the Russian government has lent a favorable ear to proposals made by French bankers, and has opened negotiations at St. Petersburg with Joseph Hoettinguer, of the house of Hoettinguer & Co., and with M. Noetzlin, one of the directors of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. They have made two visits to St. Petersburg, and are leaving there to-morrow for Paris. The purpose of their visit is to negotiate the issue of treasury bonds, running five years, at 5 per cent. These are going to be offered to customers of the big French financial houses at near par.

The Russian government reserves the right after five years to make use of its internal credit to convert or consolidate these five-year bonds into a funded debt bearing a lower rate of interest. The amount likely to be taken up at once in Paris will be $100,000,000, and the issue can go up to $160,000,000. Already the contracting houses are sure to place the full amount they underwrite among their customers. Therefore, no public issue is to be made.

The foregoing differs from other reports concerning the amount of the loan, but owing to the authoritative source it can be accepted as final.

It is understood that the terms will be signed before MM. Hoettinguer and Noetzlin depart from St. Petersburg to-morrow or thereafter. The signing by the French banks will occur next week, the issuance of the loan following immediately.

PART OF IT HERE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., It Is Said, Will Take Half of New Japanese Loan.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday afternoon gave out the following statement relative to the new $50,000,000 Japanese loan:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. confirm the report that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Parr's Bank, Ltd., have purchased from the Imperial Japanese Government £10,000,000 seven-year 6 per cent Treasury notes, redeemable after three years, at the option of the government, and secured by exclusive first lien on the customs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have agreed to join, and a simultaneous public issue will be made shortly in London and New-York.

It is understood that the loan was negotiated at 93½. The American syndicate, it is said, of which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will be managers, has not yet been formed. The understanding is that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have engaged to take one-half of the loan, or £5,000,000.

The notes will probably be issued in denominations of £100 and £200. Interest on the notes taken in the United States will be payable here at the fixed rate of exchange.

DISORDERS IN WARSAW.

A Student Killed and Two Hundred Arrests Made on May 3.

Posen, May 6.—Warsaw newspapers received here state that two hundred persons were arrested and one student was killed in the streets on May 3, the anniversary of the promulgation of the Polish Constitution.

Warsaw, May 6.—Chief of Police Likhacheff has been dismissed for incompetency, because of the disturbances of last week.

Polish secret organizations have recently been showing great activity.

VAN ALSTYNE TO SUCCEED BOND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 6.—Henry A. Van Alstyne will be named by Governor Odell to succeed Edward A. Bond as State Engineer and Surveyor. Mr. Bond's resignation was made public to-day, together with a brief letter to the legislature from him announcing that he resigns to accept the office of chairman of the advisory board of engineers of the new barge canal. Mr. Van Alstyne is a division engineer under the State Engineer. He lives in Chatham, in Columbia County. He had the immediate supervision of the work of carrying out the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads act of several years ago.

GORMAN IN WALL STREET.

Sounds the Parker Sentiment—Stanchfield Here.

Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, spent part of yesterday conferring with political and business friends in the financial district, where he thoroughly sounded the Parker sentiment. He said after returning to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that he had not seen Charles F. Murphy. His visit to the metropolis was not of a political nature, he added.

"I am here with my wife and daughter to meet a daughter who will reach here on Monday from the other side," said Senator Gorman.

John B. Stanchfield, who has been selected by ex-Senator Hill as the Democratic candidate for Governor next fall, came to town last night, it was said at the Hoffman House, but he could not be found by the newspaper men. He has an engagement with several Supreme Court justices to play golf to-day at Deal Beach, N. J.

The radicals still are hot on the trail of James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank, who is an elector-at-large on the Democratic State ticket. They insist that Mr. Woodward is ineligible, and that if he were eligible he ought to get off the ticket, as he took a prominent part in the famous bond exploitation in the second administration of Cleveland. It is understood that if the State Committee does not take Mr. Woodward's name off, the radicals will challenge his eligibility at St. Louis, and insist that he retire from the ticket.

Cord Meyer, Democratic State chairman, went to his summer home at Great Neck yesterday, and will not return until Monday.

William F. Sheehan went up the State, presumably to see Judge Parker.

COLORADO ROOSEVELT'S.

Republican Convention Instructs for the President.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Denver, May 6.—Perfect harmony and wild enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the State Republican Convention to-day. The platform, which was adopted unanimously, instructs for President Roosevelt, indorses Governor Peabody, and approves the Panama policy, the tariff and the monetary system now in use. The six delegates at large are: Edward O. Wolcott, chairman; Governor J. H. Peabody, Thomas F. Walsh, Judge N. W. Dixon, S. S. Downer and A. M. Stevenson. The Ist District delegates are John W. Springer and W. B. Miner; IId District, C. F. Caswell and Clyde C. Dawson.

The convention was called to order by D. B. Fairley, chairman of the State committee, and ex-Senator Wolcott was elected permanent chairman. In his speech on taking the chair, Mr. Wolcott said:

Massachusetts is no more certain than Colorado of casting her electoral vote for our gallant leader, Theodore Roosevelt. I wish we could make it Roosevelt and Springer; but I am not as anxious for Springer as I was some time ago, because I recognize that we need him to act as Mayor of Denver for the next four years, and, what is more, we are going to have him.

I am glad, fellow Republicans, that the different wings of our party here and through the State have buried their differences; that the factional wars have ceased for all time, and that harmony is supreme. I know I am speaking on sensitive ground, for the fissures of the factions have but recently been closed; but I know what I have said is true, and that party peace and tranquillity reigns.

Mr. Wolcott declared that nowhere in the world does such dishonesty at elections prevail as in Denver, and predicted that all this would be changed at the election on May 17.

Speeches were made by Governor Peabody, Congressman Hogg and J. A. Springer. The election of delegates was by viva voce vote.

CABINET MEMBERS TO SPEAK.

Speaker Cannon Also to Take the Stump for Roosevelt.

Washington, May 6.—While the President does not expect to deliver political speeches in the approaching campaign, several members of the Cabinet will take an active part in the contest. Secretaries Taft, Shaw, Moody and Wilson and Attorney General Knox are expected to deliver important speeches, and some of them will speak many times. It is said also that Speaker Cannon will make an extensive tour through the country, speaking wherever his services seem to be needed most.

REBUFF TO THE VATICAN.

France Rejects Protest in Substance and Form.

Paris, May 6.—The French government has decided to reject both in substance and form the note of protest against President Loubet's visit to the Quirinal at Rome, sent by the Vatican to all the Catholic powers. The French Ambassador to the Holy See has been instructed by the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, to inform the Papal Secretary of State to this effect, and to state that France considers the protest to be null and void.

Rome, May 6.—Vatican authorities declare that no communication has yet been received from the French government rejecting the note of protest. It is semi-officially announced that the other Catholic countries attach no importance to the French repudiation of the Vatican's protest.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Balfour Optimistic Regarding the Nation's Future.

London, May 6.—The annual demonstration of the Primrose League attracted a great gathering at Albert Hall this afternoon, being the centenary year of the birth of the late Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli). The decorations were more elaborate than usual.

The Premier, Mr. Balfour, in his address, took a roseate view of Great Britain's foreign relations. The foreign affairs of this country were, he declared, in a happy and prosperous condition. Mr. Balfour attached great value to the Anglo-French agreement, because he believed it would prove to be a permanent arrangement. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, had done work which was not only beneficial to their respective countries, but to the whole world.

Mr. Balfour referred to the Near East as "the despair of European statesmen," and pointed out that the government did not intend to play into the hands of revolutionists, "who would rather see genuine reform fail than succeed if it did not cover all their demands."

The Premier concluded his speech with lecturing the Opposition on its attitude toward the colonies, especially in regard to Chinese labor, and saying that nothing except the unity of the Unionist party would finally lay the spectre of Home Rule or protect great, imperial interests from the injury with which they were threatened.

THOUSAND ISLAND COTTAGES BURNED.

Nine Destroyed and Six Damaged—Loss of $30,000—Outside Aid Called.

Watertown, N. Y., May 6.—A fire raged at Thousand Island Park from 9 o'clock a. m., until 3 p. m. to-day, resulting in the destruction of nine cottages and the damaging of six others. Large hotel properties there were threatened. The loss is estimated at $30,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance.

The fire caught in a cottage owned by O. T. Green, of Thousand Island Park. Mr. Green's cottage, with eight others, was completely destroyed. In addition to these, six other cottages are partially destroyed. The owners of the destroyed cottages are as follows: Ira Ingersoll, O. T. Green and Walter Brown, of Thousand Island Park; E. F. Otis, of Syracuse; Mrs. Starks, of Camden; Mrs. Best, of Jordan; Mrs. De Long, of Watertown, and Dr. Bailey, of Adams Centre, and one other. Cottages belonging to the following were damaged: William Hall, of Utica; Mrs. James Sears, of Fulton; O. P. Plant, of Auburn; Dr. Carpenter, of Oneida, and the Rider cottage, owned by Syracuse parties.

The Clayton Fire Department was summoned and a fire steamer, in charge of one hundred men of the Clayton Fire Department, responded. The Alexandria Bay Fire Department also aided in extinguishing the flames.

CONNECTICUT FOR PARKER

CONVENTION IN UPROAR.

Ex-Governor Almost in Fist Battle—Strong Fight by Hearst Men.

Hartford, Conn., May 6.—In one of the stormiest gatherings the party ever held in Connecticut the Democratic State Convention this afternoon chose fourteen delegates to the St. Louis Convention and instructed them to vote as a unit and for Alton B. Parker, of New-York, as the Presidential nominee. A climax came at the end of two hours of angry debate between Hearst and Parker delegates in what escaped by a hair's breadth being a personal encounter in full view of the convention between ex-Governor Waller, of New-London, and Dr. F. J. Brothers, of New-Haven.

The question being debated was the substitution of the minority report of the committee on resolutions for the majority report. The former report favored an unpledged delegation, the latter a pledge for Judge Parker and the unit rule. Personalities were bandied back and forth, the attack on ex-Governor Waller accompanying charges that he had deserted the party in 1896. Much of the actual debate between the chief participants in the incident was unheard in the uproar, but their actions could be seen. They were forced almost into personal contact by the delegates crowding about. The incident was quickly smoothed over. Substitution was refused the minority report by a vote of 366 to 186, showing that the Hearst delegates were outnumbered.

By an almost unanimous vote, on motion of Mr. Waller, the caucus selections for county and district delegates to the national convention were chosen as follows:

District delegates—L. A. Sullivan, Hartford; Louis A. Fisk, Branford; P. H. Harriman, Norwich, and James P. Woodruff, Litchfield.

County delegates—Harry C. Dissell, West Hartford; James E. McCabe, Cheshire; John J. Walsh, Norwalk; N. B. Stevens, Winsted; J. Tyler Flynn, Middletown; Thomas F. Foran, New-London; Edward Mullen, Putnam, and Charles B. Pinney, Stafford.

For first delegate-at-large, Homer S. Cummings defeated Alexander Troup by a vote of 331 to 127, and was declared elected. Brian F. Mahan was chosen as the other delegate-at-large by acclamation.

PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED EARLY.

Preliminaries to the permanent organization of the Democratic State Central Committee were practically all arranged early to-day, in preparation for the business of the convention, although several committees did not take a recess until nearly daylight. The great majority of the 609 delegates were unaware, when they went to bed, after taking part in county and Congress district caucuses, which had been held at various places, just what strength in the aggregate either the supporters of Judge Parker or of William R. Hearst could show in the convention proper. It was not until the reports of all the caucuses had been made up that it was definitely known that Parker delegates had won eleven of the twelve caucuses, and that Alexander Troup, of New-Haven, the leader of the Hearst men, had controlled his own county caucus by only ten votes.

The committee on resolutions went into session at 9 a. m., and a contest developed as soon as the resolutions drawn up by Thomas M. Waller, Homer S. Cummings and W. O. Burr had been read. The resolutions simply recommended instruction of the delegates and the adoption of the unit rule. Lawrence J. Gill, of Bridgeport, objected to the word "instruct," and moved that it be stricken out. Several delegates took the floor and spoke for and against the motion, which was defeated by 19 to 11.

PARKER MEN CAUGHT NAPPING.

While committees were in session the other delegates began to fill the auditorium. It became known on the floor prior to the opening of the convention that the committee on permanent organization had selected William Kennedy, of Naugatuck, for permanent chairman, instead of Judge De Forest. Investigation showed that the Hearst men had caught the Parker men napping, and that the committee meeting had been attended by only twenty-one members. The vote for Mr. Kennedy for chairman had been passed by 11 to 10.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. De Forest called the meeting to order and asked for the report of the committee on credentials. This report was supplemented by a minority report submitted by James E. Miller, of New-Haven. The two reports differed in regard to the delegations from four small towns. A warm argument followed, in which Mr. Mahan, of New-London, and Alexander Troup, took part, and the lie was passed.

Great confusion prevailed, and Mr. De Forest vigorously plied the gavel and had difficulty in calling the convention to order. When he had done so he charged Mr. Troup to confine himself to the matter at issue. Mr. Troup, continuing, said that the convention had a right to seat the regularly appointed delegates, notwithstanding the fact that that privilege had been taken away from it by the State Central Committee. Mr. Troup suggested a rising vote on the acceptance of the minority report, and his motion was seconded. The Hearst men stood up. Those opposed to the motion outnumbered the Hearst men two to one, and the Chair announced the motion was lost. The majority report of the credentials committee was then adopted, indorsing the State committee's action.

William Kennedy, who was recommended for permanent chairman of the convention, refused to accept the appointment, and Mr. De Forest was unanimously chosen to continue as chairman. Ex-Governor Waller read the majority report of the committee on resolutions, which follows:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of the State of Connecticut in convention assembled, advise and instruct the delegates elected by this convention to the Democratic National Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 6, 1904, to act and vote as a unit in all matters arising in said national convention in accordance with the will and majority of said delegates, and we further advise and instruct said delegates to support in the national convention the candidacy of Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New-York, for President of the United States.

THE MINORITY RESOLUTION.

Secretary Thomas, on request, read the resolution prepared by the minority of the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention to the Democratic National Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 6, 1904, shall go as unpledged delegates, believing that an uninstructed delegation better represents the best interests of the Democratic party.

When the cheering by the Hearst men after the reading of the report had subsided a discussion arose between Mr. Troup and ex-Governor Waller as to which report should be acted on first.

Mr. Coleman, of Cheshire, spoke of Judge Parker as a man whose principles were unknown; a candidate of silence on a platform of evasion. Cries of order were interjected. He contended that the delegations' only instructions should be to support the candidate of the convention in St. Louis. Mr. Gunn, of Milford, contended that the delegates had the right to name their choice. He did not want the delegates to go to St. Louis and say they did not know what was expected of them.

Dr. Brothers, of New-Haven, opposing Mr. Gunn's plea, said that if in the wisdom of Providence Judge Parker should be taken away, it might happen that the Connecticut delegation would be swayed under the unit rule to vote for Grover Cleveland. He sarcastically referred to the latter amid much noise from the delegates. Several other delegates spoke during the uproar, but their views could not be heard.

Mr. Waller said he understood that the question of adoption was not before the convention, but the question was whether or not the report of the committee on resolutions be accepted or the minority report submitted by some other men. A score of Hearst men tried to talk ex-Governor Waller down. He stamped back and forth before the delegates and said he would talk down any one else who bobbed up while he had the floor.

EX-GOVERNOR SHAKES HIS FIST.

The Chair was pounding and calling for order, and it was with difficulty that any one in particular could be understood. Cries of "You want to muzzle us!" assailed Mr. Waller. He shook his fist, and said that when the minority had finished its disturbance he would move the previous question. Delegates were on their feet on all sides, but their voices were indistinguishable in the tumult. Five minutes were needed to obtain order, and when ex-Governor Waller was recognized and he moved the previous question the storm broke again.

Mr. Brothers requested the privilege of asking Mr. Waller a question, and this was refused. Mr. Brothers attempted to talk, approaching Mr. Waller in front of the stage. The former Governor pushed Mr. Brothers away.

"I first voted for you, Waller," said Mr. Brothers.

"You began right," said the other.

Mr. Brothers retorted: "I have been sorry ever since, and want to wash the sin away."

"Go and commit suicide, then," said Mr. Waller.

Delegates left their seats and crowded about the speakers. Policemen pushed their way toward the scene, while more delegates joined in the rush.

Angry words were on many tongues. Spectators expected to see blows struck, but other delegates got between the belligerents. Several police officers had at length succeeded in separating the crowd, when Mr. Brothers again got in front of Mr. Waller, who pushed him away. The situation was so strained that suddenly the convention came to a hush and seats were resumed by most of the delegates. This was the climax of two hours of excited debate, and the convention seemed to catch its breath. Then Alexander Troup, of New-Haven, walked over and sat beside Governor Waller, while Mr. Brothers returned to his delegation.

A rollcall was taken on the question of substituting the minority report for the majority report on resolutions. The motion was defeated. The motion for the adoption of the minority report was then lost by a vote of 366 to 186.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.

MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years.

"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.

"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions, and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

JOHN O. ATKINSON.

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna, and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna, with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh."

JOHN O. ATKINSON,
Box 272, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

HEARST MEN CRY FRAUD.

Hot Fight at District of Columbia Primaries.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 6.—William R. Hearst's lieutenants are preparing a protest to the Democratic National Convention against the high handed manner in which they say they were beaten at yesterday's primaries at the national capital. Money was used in the most corrupt way to accomplish the result, Mr. Hearst's friends assert, and if the destinies of the District Democracy are controlled by yesterday's count, they declare, it will be a sad commentary on the party's honor. According to the official result, James L. Norris, long recognized as the local Democratic leader, will have forty-five out of the sixty-six delegates to the local convention, which makes it sure that the six delegates to St. Louis from the District of Columbia will go uninstructed—that is, friendly to Gorman.

This primary was undoubtedly the warmest affair of the kind ever held in the District, whose citizens only vote once in four years, and then only at primaries. The result was not known until this morning, on account of a wrangle that the judges and clerks of the XXIId District got into, and seemed unable to get out of before midnight. But for the timely arrival of Edward Sefton, it is probable that they would still be in it. Mr. Sefton, who is the secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is also the commissioner appointed by the national committee to conduct the primary.

"When I found that the judges and clerks of the XXIId were in a scrap," said Mr. Sefton, "I tried at first to have them settle it among themselves. But the longer they argued, the more tangled up they became, so I said: 'Here, let me have that ballot box.' They handed over the box. 'Now, you fellows leave the room for a while,' I said. They all walked out and I shut the door. Then I opened the box and counted the ballots. There were 221 for Hearst and 220 for Norris. I then called the kickers in. 'Hearst gets it,' I said, and that settled the thing."

Mr. Sefton was long ago suspected of being a Hearst sympathizer.

"We had the whole thing in good shape until the Norris fellows came in with a small barrel and dumped it where it would do the most good," said one of the Hearst lieutenants. "Now, I know that in my district, we had practically nothing at all to spend for our side. There was a fund of $50 for legitimate expenses. Not a cent more. After every cent of this except $3 had gone a fellow came up to me and said, 'I can bring twenty men up from Seventh-st. if you need 'em.' 'Need 'em? Of course, we need 'em,' I replied. 'What do they want?' 'Only the beer,' he replied. 'About how much beer?' I asked. 'Five dollars' worth will do,' he said. 'But I've got only $3 left,' I replied. Then he thought that he could make out with the $3, and away he went with it. In about an hour he came back with three of the twenty men. Guess I was lucky to see him at all.

"If it hadn't been for the High School Cadets we'd have made a pretty poor show in that district. Just as things were getting critical, though, along came a company of these boys, and we stopped them. They did not object to voting, they said, but thought that they were too young. So we loaned them men's hats, and they voted all right. Pretty soon after a couple of strangers came along and wanted to know what was doing. We told them an election, and asked them if they didn't want to vote. They said they didn't care if they did. They were for Hearst, they said, and if they could help him they'd be glad to do it. 'But we don't live in the District,' they objected. 'That's all right,' we assured them. 'You have friends living here, haven't you?' 'We're strangers here,' they replied, 'and don't know anybody.' 'Well, you know Mr. Hearst, anyway, and want to see him win out,' we suggested, and as that way of putting the thing silenced their scruples, they voted, and voted right. If the Norris crowd had not used so much money things would have been different. But they had too big a barrel for us."

May Be 'Tis a Wrong Guess,

but it's figured that 90½ per cent of those who read The New-York Tribune's new Sunday Magazine will take a fancy to it.

CANTON FOR HEARST.

McKinley's Home District Elects Hearst Delegates to St. Louis.

Canton, Ohio, May 6.—Hearst men controlled the Democratic convention of the XVIIIth Congress District to-day. W. J. Foley was nominated for Congress. Rhodes I. Gregory, an outspoken Hearst man, and Thomas J. McNamara, jr., of Youngstown, an anti-Parker man, were selected as delegates to the national convention. James A. Rice, of Canton, a Hearst supporter, was nominated for elector.

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

Fairfield, Me., May 6.—At the IIId District Democratic Convention to-day Elliot H. Benson, of Bar Harbor, was nominated by acclamation for Congressman. The following delegates were elected to the national convention: Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville; Albert B. Page, of Fairfield, and William McLellan, of Belfast. They were uninstructed.

HEARST INVADING OHIO.

Expects to Capture State Delegation—Lentz His Representative.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 6.—Elated over their victory in Iowa and their apparent success in Illinois, representatives of the Hearst machine in Washington now announce that they are preparing to storm the Democracy of Ohio, and are confident of their ability to round up the delegation from that State.

It appears that John J. Lentz, who has been in Washington for some time consulting with the Hearst leaders, is to be the Ohio Moses who is to distribute Hearst manna to the hungry Democrats in that State. Mr. Lentz recalls the prosperous days when Senator Calvin S. Brice generously contributed to the wants of needy Democrats in the Buckeye State. He also remarks that Tom Johnson exhausted his political charity fund in his vain attempts to unseat Senator Hanna, and that, as a result, the Ohio Democracy is in a condition of destitution which would make a Hearst invasion doubly welcome. Mr. Lentz frankly admits his belief that it is time for John R. McLean and Tom Johnson to withdraw from prominence in Ohio affairs and give place to a political general with resources like, for instance, Lentz. Mr. Hearst is reported to regard with complacency the prospect of relieving the destitution of his needy friends in Ohio, and to believe that "a little effective work" in that direction will land a solid Hearst delegation at St. Louis.

There is some question among older Democrats as to whether the Illinois Democracy will remain loyal to Hearst, notwithstanding the seeming ascendency of the New-York candidate in that State, but no such doubt seems to enter into the calculations of the Hearst managers.

Gorman Democrats have just awakened to the fact that the Bryan-Hearst faction is rapidly acquiring a position which will enable it to contribute a few planks to the Democratic platform. While a two-thirds vote will undoubtedly continue to be essential in a Democratic convention for choice of the candidates, a majority can adopt the platform. But a more alarming reflection to Mr. Gorman and his friends is that every State delegation secured by Mr. Hearst means a member of the Committee on Platform. Mr. Hearst now has Rhode Island, South Dakota, Iowa, New-Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, Indian Territory, with Illinois promised, and, according to his latest calculations, Ohio in sight. That means seven, and perhaps nine, votes in the Committee on Platform, each of which will count for as much as the vote of New-York, Pennsylvania or Maryland. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gorman's friends are wondering what kind of a platform their candidate will have to accommodate himself to, even if they succeed in securing for him the necessary two-thirds vote of the convention.

It is intimated that, whatever may be the result of Mr. Gorman's observations in New-York, he will spare no effort to secure assistance in preventing the further instruction of delegates for Hearst, even if he is apparently compelled to sanction the candidacy of Judge Parker in order to accomplish his end. But even Mr. Gorman's presence in New-York and his known opposition to the interests of Mr. Hearst inspire no terror in the valiant heart of John J. Lentz and the lean and hungry Ohio Democracy.

HELD IN BURNING MINE.

Five Men Thought To Be Lost in a Reading Colliery.

Shamokin, Penn., May 6.—Five miners are entombed and believed to be dead as a result of a fierce fire which is burning in the Locust Gap colliery, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The fire started last night in the slope, and William Massaskie, Michael Shannon and John and Michael Boglan were cut off from escape before they were warned.

Rescuing parties were at once set to work, but up to to-night their efforts to bring out the men have been unsuccessful. John Debo, notwithstanding the protests of others, went far into the workings, and has not been heard from. It is believed that he has succumbed to smoke and gas.

A party of rescuers tried to enter an old drift by a hole they drove through a private yard to-night into the burning slope, but smoke and gas caused them to retreat.

The fire is burning fiercely to-night. Some of the officials think that the men will be found smothered to death, while some of the miners are of the opinion that they are safe in abandoned workings.

"How Forcible Are Right Words."

Job, vi., 25.

Here are some: Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is the sovereign remedy for coughs, colds and sore throats. For sale by all druggists. 25c., 50c., $1 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.