

JAPANESE LOSE 20,000.

Continued from first page.

sign consuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port.

Tokio, Aug. 18.—It is not probable that Japanese vessels will enter Shanghai to seize the Russian warships there. Japan always has taken the ground that Shanghai is an international port, and in her war with China she refrained from attacking it. Japan relies on the Chinese government to disarm the Askold and the Grozovoi, but there is no doubt that she will blockade the mouth of the Yangtze River to prevent the escape of the Russian vessels.

ULTIMATUM DENIED.

Chinese Foreign Board Confers Constantly with Ministers.

Peking, Aug. 18.—The Chinese authorities here steadfastly refuse to talk concerning the situation. The rumor that Japan has sent an ultimatum to China regarding the Russian ships at Shanghai is strenuously denied at the Japanese legation here, where it is said that this affair will be settled amicably, so far as China and Japan are concerned, though no conclusion has yet been reached.

The members of the Foreign Board are conferring constantly with the ministers here of Russia, Japan, France and Germany.

SHANGHAI NEUTRALITY.

Japan Not Expected to Violate the Port's Standing.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The fact that Shanghai is what is popularly known as an "international" port in all probability will stop the Japanese conducting any offensive naval operations against the Russian ships now there. In ports of this character a number of nations have certain well defined rights granted to them by the government of the country in which the port is situated. The natural expectation, therefore, is that every effort will be made to preserve the neutrality of Shanghai and prevent any active steps by Japan toward capturing the Russian vessels now there.

However, the necessity for any such action, in the opinion of the officials here, seems to be obviated by the promise of the Russian government, as announced in the St. Petersburg dispatches, to disarm both the Askold and the Grozovoi, thus rendering them useless for further effective work during the war.

DESTROYERS AT CHE-FOO.

Seven Japanese War Vessels There—Two Enter the Harbor.

Che-foo, Aug. 18.—Two Japanese torpedo boat destroyers entered the harbor at 5:30 p. m. to-day. They remained half an hour and then departed. Five other destroyers are reported to be outside. The object of the visit is unknown.

TO HOLD RYESHITELNI.

Japan Will Not Give Up Destroyer Cut Out at Che-foo.

London, Aug. 18.—Japan has officially informed Great Britain that she does not propose to give up the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, captured in the harbor of Che-foo on August 12.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The Chinese minister came to St. Petersburg to-day from his seaside villa and conferred with several Ambassadors regarding developments in the Ryeshitelni incident. The general impression in diplomatic circles here is that Japan may yet change her mind and surrender the Ryeshitelni to the care of some neutral power, reserving all rights. Such a course, it is pointed out at the same time avoid the possibility of complications affecting China's neutrality and the limitation of the area of hostilities, which was prompted by Secretary Hay's note.

The question of the disarmament of the Russian ships at Shanghai is, it is understood, being settled on the spot by the Taotai and the consuls of Japan and Russia. This matter is not expected here to lead to the extreme measures threatened at Tokio.

GUNS DISMANTLED.

Russian Officers Royally Entertained by Germans at Tsing-Chau.

Tsing-Chau, Aug. 18.—All the ammunition of the Russian battleship Carevitch and the three torpedo boat destroyers has been removed and stored in a German magazine. The work of dismantling the guns of the Russian vessel is finished.

The terms of parole imposed on the Russians necessitate their remaining here until the end of the war. The officers of the Russian war-

ships who are able to be about are being royally entertained by the Germans here.

ESCAPE OF THE ASKOLD.

Japanese Line Broken in Fight of the 10th.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The Emperor has received from Captain Reitzenstein, commander of the cruiser division of Port Arthur, a report of the battle of August 10, dated at Shanghai.

The report says that the squadron began to move to the outer roadstead at 5 a. m., and at 8:30 o'clock the following vessels issued in single file, preceded by mine clearing launches: The battleships Carevitch, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Witsoeff, commanding the squadron; the Retvizan, the Pobeda, the Peresviet, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky, commanding the ironclad division; the Sevastopol and the Poltava; the cruiser Askold, flying the flag of Captain Reitzenstein, commanding the cruiser division, and the cruisers Pallada and Diana. The protected cruiser Novik went ahead of the squadron, leading the first torpedo flotilla, while two gunboats and another torpedo flotilla accompanied the fleet, to protect the mine clearers on their way back. The hospital ship Mongolia, flying the Red Cross flag, also accompanied the squadron.

The passage across the mined roadstead was accomplished with good fortune, but it occupied two hours. At 9 o'clock Admiral Witsoeff gave the signal to make for Vladivostok, and the mine clearers started back to the harbor. By midday the squadron had attained a speed of thirteen knots. The enemy's ships came steaming up from all directions, and soon attacked the cruiser Askold, which was the first Russian ship to be badly injured, her boilers being seriously damaged.

The Japanese drew constantly nearer, pouring in a hot fire, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the Carevitch steamed along the line of Russian ships, signaling "Admiral transfers command," which was accordingly assumed by Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky.

It was then decided to try to break through the surrounding Japanese ships at their weakest point. The cruiser Askold led, followed by the cruisers Novik, Pallada and Diana. They engaged four of the second class Japanese cruisers and several torpedo boats, while there were three cruisers of the Matsushima type on their right. The Russian fire was most effective, causing an outbreak of fire on the armored cruiser Asama. Four Japanese torpedo boats fired torpedoes at the Askold, but they all missed, and one torpedo boat was sunk, whereupon the others withdrew.

SINKING OF THE RURIK.

Rear Admiral Jessen's Story of His Fight with Kamimura.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has received a dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated at Vladivostok, August 17, saying that the cruisers Rossia and Gromobol, of the Vladivostok squadron, returned to Vladivostok on August 16 and communicated the following report made by Rear Admiral Jessen, commander of the squadron:

At dawn on August 14 the Rossia, the Gromobol and the Rurik arrived forty-two miles from the mouth of the Tumen River, and immediately took the westward I saw a Japanese squadron of armored cruisers six miles to the north, traveling parallel with our course. This squadron consisted of four vessels of the Iwate type, and was putting on full speed.

I took a course to the northward, with a view to attaining the open sea, but the enemy, who was of superior speed, did not immediately engage in battle, which began at 5 o'clock in the morning with a distance of sixty cables between the two squadrons. (A cable length is two hundred yards.)

In the straits to the south we saw a second class cruiser of the Naniwa type coming to join the enemy.

JAPANESE PREVENT MANGUEVRE.

At a convenient opportunity we rapidly turned to the right, intending to approach the Korean coast, and by increasing our speed to seventeen knots we seemed to have an opportunity of succeeding, but the enemy now observed our intention and directed his course toward us for the purpose of hindering our design.

Hardly five minutes passed before the Rurik left the ranks and signalled that her steering gear was disabled. I replied "Steer with the engine," and continued on my former course.

Seeing that all the Japanese cruisers were concentrating their fire on the Rurik, all my subsequent manœuvring was exclusively with the object of enabling the Rurik to repair her damaged rudder. I attracted to myself the enemy's fire in order to cover the Rurik. (Admiral Jessen was on the flagship Rossia.) At this time I saw two warships, one a second and the other a third class cruiser, coming to join the enemy.

The Rurik hoisted the signal "Cannot steer." Some manœuvring in the front line gave the Rurik a chance of going in the direction of the Korean Gulf, and at 8 o'clock the signal was hoisted "Go east." The Rurik answered this signal and took the requisite course at full speed, as could be seen from the waves from her bows.

THE SQUADRON SEPARATES.

Eventually the Rossia and the Gromobol took a northerly course at a distance of forty-two cables. The Rurik kept a course approximately southeast at a distance of three miles.

The battle continued for two hours in this manner. We suffered considerable damage. The Rossia had three funnels pierced, which prevented her keeping up good steam, and three of her boilers were rendered useless, and three of her boilers were rendered useless, and three of her boilers were rendered useless.

At 9:30 o'clock the Rurik began to lag behind considerably, and again turned her bows toward the shore, at the same time fighting against the two second class cruisers which had joined the enemy's squadron. The Rurik soon afterwards began to get out of sight. Vice-Admiral Kamimura, with four armored cruisers, steadily engaged us in such manner as to keep us from assisting the Rurik.

While the Rurik continued fighting, we continued our efforts to attract the enemy further north, in hope that the Rurik would manage to dispose of her two comparatively weaker opponents, and that, after repairing the damage to her rudder, she would be able to reach Vladivostok independently. Shortly before 10 o'clock the enemy's fire was the most terrific of the battle, but to our general astonishment the whole Japanese squadron left us after the most deadly fight, which had lasted five hours. The Rossia had sustained eleven holes at her waterline and the Gromobol had six. Both cruisers lost more than half their officers, and the losses among the men totalled 25 per cent. It appeared impossible to renew the battle or to return to the Rurik, which was now thirty miles to the south. Taking advantage of the calm, we stopped our engines and quickly began to repair the breaches in our vessels, so as to enable us to proceed to Vladivostok.

Captain Berlinsky, of the Rossia, was killed, and several of his officers were wounded. On board the Gromobol two lieutenants were killed and other officers were wounded. Both cruisers had 135 men killed and 307 wounded. Captain Berlinsky was buried at sea.

NO GRACE FOR PORT.

Non-Combatants Must Stay Now, Japanese Commander Says.

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says it has been announced there that the Japanese commander in front of Port Arthur has been unable to accede to a Russian request for grace in order to permit the removal of non-combatants from that place. Nothing has been received from any other source confirming the foregoing.

NOT AFFAIR FOR POWERS.

SYMPATHY FOR JAPAN.

British View of Shanghai Situation—Germany and France.

London, Aug. 18.—Beyond representing to China the importance of preserving the neutrality of her territory, Great Britain has taken no action in regard to the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, now at Shanghai. The question of the disposition of these ships is looked upon as peculiarly an affair which concerns Japan, Russia and China. Sympathy is felt for the efforts of Japan to prevent the two vessels from again participating in the war. If Russia maintains her position to disarm them, it is expected that Japanese naval officers will be permitted to examine the vessels and assure themselves that they are really disarmed and dismantled, as was done at Tsing-Chau in the case of the Russian battleship Carevitch and the three torpedo boat destroyers there.

Information received by the officials here indicates that China is deeply concerned about her position and is earnestly urging the diplomatic representatives of the powers at Peking to induce their governments to give assistance in preserving the inviolability of her waters and territory outside the limits originally declared to be the zone of hostilities. The Japanese Legation here says that, as China is too weak to maintain her neutrality, it is essential for Japan to take measures for her own self-protection. The legation does not see how the cases of the Askold and the Grozovoi can become a matter for the attention of the powers. These vessels, the legation asserts, are violating the neutrality of China by remaining and refitting at Shanghai, and it is the duty of Admiral Togo to deal directly with them, unless they are completely dismantled.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The Foreign Office, taking note of the possible rupture between China and Japan in connection with the repairs to Russian war vessels at Shanghai, expresses the view that Japan may send a small warship into the harbor to ascertain whether the disarmament of the Russian ships has occurred. The officials here do not believe that the affair has reached a critical stage, or that a serious situation will take the same course toward the Russian vessels at Shanghai as Germany did toward those which sought refuge at Tsing-Chau.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The news that Japan has practically sent an ultimatum to China concerning the enforcement of her neutrality in the case of the protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi causes surprise but no alarm here, the impression prevailing that China will be only too willing to carry out her neutrality obligations, especially when such a course favors Japan. Well informed circles consider that China's refusal to comply with the Japanese demand is most improbable, unless under strong pressure by foreign consuls. It is not denied here that China's refusal, followed by violent action on Japan's part, would entail serious complications.

RUSSIA COMING AROUND.

Expected to Agree to Great States' Contention on Contraband.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—It becomes more and more probable that Russia will meet the views of the United States and Great Britain regarding foodstuffs as contraband of war by agreeing that foodstuffs bound to a belligerent's unblockaded ports and consigned to private firms or individuals, when the ships' papers leave no room for suspicion, be not regarded as contraband. The subject is now under consideration.

The Emperor's government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of the four on board the Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok Prize Court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to adjust it diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case should be appealed to the Admiralty Court here.

NOT KNOWN WHERE M'CUALLY IS.

St. Petersburg Thinks He Must Have Followed Prince Ouktomsky.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The Admiralty has not yet been informed of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Newton A. McCully or Lieutenant de Cuverville, respectively, of the American and French navies, the only two naval attachés who were at Port Arthur, and who recently left that port. The authorities believe that they were on the flagship Carevitch nor the cruiser Askold, and consequently must have been with Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky, who is understood to have transferred his flag from the Retvizan to the Pobeda. The Admiralty considers it most probable that five of the battleships have returned to Port Arthur, arguing that if the ships escaped they would either have been sighted or reported. This view is strengthened also by the report from Che-foo that seven vessels are now in the harbor at Port Arthur.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

Prince Obolensky Assumes Office—Threats Against His Life.

Heisingfors, Finland, Aug. 18.—Prince Obolensky to-day assumed his functions as Governor of Finland. On his arrival here he was driven to the Uspensky Cathedral, where he attended divine service. Subsequently the Governor held a grand reception at the imperial Palace. He will be at once on a tour of inspection of the Grand Duchy.

Prince John Obolensky, formerly Governor of Kherson and later of Kharokoff, was appointed July 4 last to succeed as Governor General of Finland General Borokoff, who was shot on June 15 of the present year by a student, Eugene Schanmann (son of the Russian Statesman), and who died the following day.

DANISH WARSHIP SUNK.

Torpedo Boats in Collision—Crew Rescued.

Copenhagen, Aug. 18.—While the Danish training squadron was manœuvring in the Great Belt to-day the torpedo boat Haversten was sunk in a collision with the torpedo boat Storen. The crew of the Haversten was rescued. The Storen was only slightly damaged.

TO REPRESENT ENGLAND.

Prince Louis of Battenburg Goes to Christening of Carevitch.

London, Aug. 18.—Prince Louis of Battenburg left here this morning for Marienbad, where he will be personally charged by King Edward with the mission of representing Great Britain at the christening of the heir to the Russian throne. It is considered probable that Prince Louis will be the bearer of a letter from the King to Emperor Nicholas, but there is no expectation in official circles that his majesty will make any suggestion with reference to the use of good offices to terminate the war.

Prince Louis of Battenburg is a captain in the British navy, director of naval intelligence and personal aide de camp to King Edward. He is a grandson of Louis II, Grand Duke of Hesse. The christening of the heir to the throne of Russia is to take place on August 23.

SUBLIME PORTE BALKY.

Too Much Delay, Says Leishman, Will Mean More Trouble.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The American Legation will acknowledge the receipt of the Porte's note confirming its undertaking to accord the same treatment to American schools and kindred institutions as is granted to the most favored nation, subject to the usual departmental formalities. The verbal assurances given to Minister Leishman by Izet Pacha, Secretary of the Palace, and Nedjib Mehmed, Assistant Minister of Public Works, that the list of American schools will be immediately recognized, which Mr. Leishman subsequently embodied in a note to the Porte, with the intention of obtaining the Porte's official confirmation, are understood to have been disapproved at the palace, hence the Porte's reservation that, instead of immediate recognition, as in the case of France and the other powers, the American list must be submitted to the scrutiny of the Ministry of Public Instruction and the necessary permits obtained before it will be officially recognized.

It is anticipated that objections will be raised to some of the schools. The legation, however, does not believe it is safe to make any definite time points out that undue delay in the execution of the undertaking would surely be followed by fresh trouble. It is understood that the Porte will continue to insist that an American citizen at Smyrna for land illegally taken has been deposited in the Ottoman Bank.

WIRELESS FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Secretary Wilson Plans One for the Forest Reserves.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Secretary Wilson announced to-day that as a result of his recent trip to the West plans looking to the establishment of a wireless fire alarm system for the forest reserves under the control of the government have been formed. The Secretary's idea is to construct an automatic service which will give the aid of a fire alarm to the nearest American citizen at Smyrna for land illegally taken has been deposited in the Ottoman Bank.

ABOUT TO BEGIN CANAL DIGGING.

The Commission Preparing for Active Operations on the Isthmus.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The work of constructing the Panama Canal is about to begin in earnest. At the headquarters of the commission in this city large quantities of dynamite and powder for blasting purposes are being stored. To meet the demand for the large amount of printing required in connection with the enterprise a full printing outfit has been authorized, and this will go forward at the earliest possible moment.

COWHERD DIDN'T SEE SHEEHAN.

And Failed to Get Money His Committee Is in Need Of.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Aug. 18.—Representative W. S. Cowherd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, returned from New-York this morning in a somewhat depressed state of mind. His trip to the city had been made in vain, for he was unable to see W. P. Sheehan, who sways the destinies of the Parker and Davis party. Mr. Cowherd went to New-York for the purpose of determining the future base of his committee. Up to date the Congressional committee has had its headquarters in the Ways House, a hotel opposite the United States Treasury, but as there has been a great deal of sentiment in favor of its removal to New-York, the working force had not been hired and matters generally have been "in the air." There was some trouble about getting money with which to oil the machinery of the office, it is also said, and Mr. Cowherd's trip East in quest of the great chief is supposed to have been made with the additional object of getting or arranging for the much needed lubricant.

"I did not see Mr. Sheehan," said Mr. Cowherd, when asked how his trip was in Bar Harbor, "I was told, and I did not expect to see him next week. I don't know whether I shall go over to the Third Judicial District for fifteen years, or move our quarters to New-York or will retain them here." Mr. Sheehan will probably decide that question.

ALBANY LAWYERS INDORE HERICK.

Non-Factional Meeting Favors His Succeeding Parker as Chief Judge.

Albany, Aug. 18.—Democratic members of the Albany bar at a meeting this evening endorsed the candidacy of Justice D. Cady Herick for chief judge of the Court of Appeals. The meeting was non-factional, and among the forty who attended were many who have opposed Justice Herick recently in local politics. General Amasa J. Parker, Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1901, whose defeat was attributed to Justice Herick's friends, presided.

Attorney George Lawyer, in addressing the gathering, said that the so-called "non-partisan" judicial committee, which nominated Justices Cullen and Werner was simply a cover for the election of Judge Werner. "A partisan Republican, who persisted in running against Judge Gray in 1902, in spite of the latter's fourteen years of service on the Court of Appeals bench."

The resolution unanimously adopted recited the facts that Justice Herick had served on the bench for twenty years, that he had been elected by the people and by the designation of both Democratic and Republican Governors, was for a long period associated with the late Chief Justice Parker, whose resignation the vacancy was caused, by sided in this district. A committee of five was appointed to co-operate with the committee of the other counties of this judicial district to bring about the nomination.

BRYAN HELPS REPUBLICANS.

Copies of His Speech Being Distributed—The Itinerary of Secretary Shaw.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The itinerary of Secretary Shaw's Western campaign tour was completed to-day by the Republican National Committee, and is as follows: Helena, Mont., August 24; Spokane, Wash., August 25; Seattle, August 26; Portland, Ore., August 27; San Francisco, September 3 and September 5; Los Angeles, September 7; Denver, September 12; Pueblo, Col., September 13; Fort Scott, Kan., September 17.

The formal distribution of campaign literature was begun to-day by the Republican National Committee. The first instalment was of two hundred thousand copies of Secretary Root's convention speech. The committee is preparing to send out large numbers of the speeches made by Mr. Bryan in opposition to Judge Parker.

EVEN MONEY, STATE FOR ROOSEVELT.

A bet of \$500 even that Roosevelt would carry New-York State was arranged yesterday by F. Brooks, a large Chicago grain house taking the Roosevelt end and Charles H. De Witt & Co. the Parker end. Both firms are members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Brooks says he has \$200,000 to bet even that Roosevelt will carry this State.

SENATOR KEAN'S GRAIN BURNED.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 18.—Fire, started probably by a tramp, destroyed three large stacks of grain this morning on Senator John Keen's farm in Union Township. A man from Bloomfield was to thresh the grain to-day, and last evening at 6 o'clock he brought his threshing machine to the farm to do so. The machine was left standing close to the stacks, and it also caught fire and was destroyed. The machine, valued at \$2,000, was insured. Senator Keen's loss is about \$50. He had no insurance on the grain.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN COMPETITION.

London, Aug. 18.—It is announced that the Hamburg-American Line will on August 27 begin a fortnightly service from Liverpool to Trieste and Fiume, in competition with the Cunard Line.

EARTHQUAKES IN SAMOS KILL.

Athens, Aug. 18.—Earthquakes have caused serious damage to several villages in the island of Samos, in the Greek Archipelago, forty-five miles west of Smyrna. Some of the inhabitants were killed.

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\$48.25, New York to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return. Tickets on sale every day this summer; most limited, fifteen days. Privilege of stop-over at St. Louis for the World's Fair. \$53.35 for similar ticket, good for sixty days. Privilege of stop-over at St. Louis for the World's Fair. Two through trains, Chicago to Denver every day via

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SUBPOENA FOR HEINZE.

Frederick Augustus Wanted to Testify in Copper Suit.

A subpoena was issued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court requiring the attendance of Frederick Augustus Heinze, of Montana, before Clifford C. Roberts, a notary public of No. 76 William-st., on August 23 at 11 a. m., to testify in an action begun by the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company against the Johnstown Mining Company.

The process was issued as a result of an affidavit by William M. Bennett, of McElheny & Bennett, attorneys, of No. 15 William-st. It tells of the action, and says in part:

This is an action to recover \$5,200,000 as damages for the conversion by the defendant of the gold and silver veins belonging to the plaintiff. The testimony of Frederick Augustus Heinze will be necessary and material to the plaintiff upon the trial of this action. I am informed and believe that the defendant corporation was organized by and on behalf of the said Frederick Augustus Heinze, and that the said corporation is controlled by him and operated in his interest. His testimony will accordingly be necessary in order to prove thereby upon the trial of this action that the wrongful acts alleged in the complaint were committed by the defendant.

I am informed and believe that the said Frederick Augustus Heinze left Butte, Mont., Sunday morning, August 14, 1904, and that he arrived in New-York City on the morning of Wednesday, August 17, 1904. I am also informed and believe that his sojourn in this district will be short, and that he will depart the district, and that he will return to the city of Butte, Mont., where he resides, in a very few days after he arrived, and that he will not be here to attend the trial.

Thus far the complaint in the action referred to has not been filed in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court.

Two detectives, it is understood, were searching for Heinze yesterday to serve him with the subpoena.

In a recent decision of the Montana Supreme Court on the case in question the Heinze interests lost about two-fifths of the veins claimed by him in the depths, that is, under the amalgamated surface.

President Scollen of the Anaconda Copper Company, which has bitterly fought the Heinze interests, said at the time:

Our surveys estimate that Heinze has taken out in the last two or three years approximately a million of dollars from a portion of ground from which he is now cut off by the recent decision and awarded to the Boston and Montana company (Amalgamated), for which he will probably be liable.

Pending appeal the Heinze interests applied for and obtained leave to take over out of the property, giving bonds. The veins were in a part of the Pennsylvania mine. Security of \$1,100,000 was put up. The Heinze interests offered as a part of the security bonds of the Delaware Security Company, the president of which, a man named Martin, was a brother-in-law of one of the Heinzes. Mr. Martin owns the capital of the Delaware Security Company was paid in, which later resulted in his being accused of perjury.

Process servers and detectives had a lively time in March, 1901, in serving Anson R. Flower, William G. Rockefeller, Frederick P. O'Connell, James Sullivan, Robert Bacon, Donald Lewishan, P. J. McIntosh and Henry H. Rogers, who were commanded to appear before Commissioner Kean and give evidence in actions begun in the United States Circuit Court of Montana by the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the Chiles Gold Mining Company, John A. Whittmore, E. L. Whitmore and Carlos Warfield. Mr. Flower refused to appear and he was immediately charged with contempt. The United States Supreme Court finally decided that he was not in contempt. In all the copper litigation there has been much difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, most of whom were the wealthy owners of the copper stock in question.

CANDIDATES IN ALL DISTRICTS.

Elections Not To Go by Default in the South This Year.

Visits have been made to the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, in the St. James Building, within two days by representatives of the party from all parts of the country. Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, was among the callers yesterday. He is not disturbed by the highly colored hopes of Democracy in his State. James Mitchell Ashley, nominee for Representative in the IXth Congress District of Georgia, who believes he has a chance for election, called on Chairman Babcock. No Republican nominations for Congress were made in Georgia two years ago. Already nominations of Republican candidates this year have been made in three districts, the IXth, Xth and XIth, with the assurance that a candidate will be presented in each of the eleven districts.

Not a nomination was made in Florida two years ago, and this year a Republican nominee will be presented in each of the three districts. Ex-Mayor Elliott of Tampa, who was a caller at the committee headquarters, expressed the belief to Chairman Babcock that the Republican candidate has a chance to defeat the Democratic nominee in the 1st District. No Republican candidates were nominated in Texas two years ago in the Vith, VIIth, VIIIth, Xth, XIth and XIIth districts. Already nominations have been made in the Vith, VIIIth and Xth districts, and a full list of candidates will be put in the field. In the ID district the nominee Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, was among the callers yesterday. A man from Texas who called on the committee yesterday says the name of Houston is to be put in the field, and that the candidate had a show to win. Not a Republican nomination for Congress was

Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Patrol Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" will leave New York for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Hudson and Albany, daily, Sunday excepted. Leave New York 8:00 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Return to New York 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m. For full particulars apply to the Hudson River Steamboat Co., 100 Broadway, New York City.

Steamer Mary Powell

Leaving New York at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) for New York, Newburgh, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. On board.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE for New York, Fall River, Boston and Portland. Leave New York 8:00 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Return to New York 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m. For full particulars apply to the Boston and Maine Steamship Co., 100 Broadway, New York City.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Catskill and way landings. Steamers KAATERSKILL of ONTARIO, week-days 6 P. M. from Catskill, and 11:30 P. M. from Newburgh. From Catskill, 1:15 P. M. for Newburgh, 1:30 P. M. for Newburgh, 1:45 P. M. for Newburgh, 2:00 P. M. for Newburgh, 2:15 P. M. for Newburgh, 2:30 P. M. for New