OYSTER BOY HOPEFUL.

Continued from first page.

nity and Saghalien, is considered certain, but reports pretending to describe with exactness the character of the President's proposition to Baron Rosen are probably only shrewd guesses. M. Witte has not even communicated it to the members of his party and the Japanese are absolutely silent.

Articles 10 and 11 in the Japanese peace proposals deal with the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East and the turning over to Japan of interned Russian warships.

THE CZAR STILL FIRM.

Belief That Only Great Japanese Concessions Will Bring Peace.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—Russia's official attitude regarding the final reply, to be made to Japan on Tuesday, is unchanged. The impression prevails, as heretofore, that only a very great concession on the part of Japan on the question of indemnity and the cession of Saghalien will make peace possible. The questions pertaining to the limitation of Russia's naval power and the surrender of her interned warships are considered here not likely to cause serious trouble.

It was said yesterday on the best authority that the Foreign Office does not believe that August 22 will necessarily see the conclusion of the conferences, and that there will be further exchanges between the plenipotentiaries, lasting two, and perhaps three, days. In some quarters this is taken as a sign that there is still hope for a settlement on the basis of concessions.

M. Witte's full reports are being submitted through the Foreign Office to the Emperor. There has been no meeting of the grand dukes to consider these reports, but the Emperor has been consulting and will consult again to-day some of his advisers and ministers on vital matters now being decided here. The final communication of the supereme authority, Emperor Nicholas, conveying his majesty's instructions as to the course which M. Witte shall pursue, beginning on Tuesday, will be transmitted to Portsmouth through the Foreign Office probably to-night (Monday), or Tuesday morning.

TOKIO CABINET MEETS.

Conferences with Premier—Secrecy Observed—Popular Pessimism.

Tokio, Aug. 20.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. It adjourned at 1 o'clock, and afterward Premier Katsura drove to the palace and made a report to Emperor Mutsuhito.

Later the Premier received Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British Minister, with whom he had a long interview, presumably in regard to the crisis in the peace conference.

Following the call of the British Minister, the Premier conferred with the Minister of War, General Terauchi; the Minister of Marine, Admiral Yamamoto, and the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Premier and his callers declined to discuss the situation.

The Foreign Office to-day announced that it was intended to adhere to the policy of secrecy until some conclusion had been reached. The popular belief is that a rupture at Portsmouth is inevitable.

M. WITTE PESSIMISTIC.

Has Little Hope of Favorable Reply from St. Petersburg.

(By The Associated Press.)

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—The chances of peace have undoubtedly been improved by President Roosevelt's action in stepping into the breach in a last heroic endeavor to induce the warring countries to compromise their "irreconcilable differences," but the result is still in suspense. The decision of the issue has passed from the plenipotentiaries to their principals, from Portsmouth to St. Petersburg, and, perhaps, in a lesser extent, to Tokio. Although there are collateral evidences that pressure both by President Roosevelt and neutral powers, including Japan's ally, Great Britain, whose Minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, according to advices received here, had a long conference this afternoon with Count Katsura, the Japanese Premier, is still being exerted at Tokio to induce Japan to moderate her demands, there is also reason to believe that President Roosevelt was able at his interview with Baron Rosen practically to communicate Japan's irreducible minimum—what she would yield, but the point beyond which she would not go. Whether an actual basis of compromise was proposed by the President cannot be stated definitely. The only thing that can be affirmed positively is that if Russia refuses to act on the suggestion or proposition of President Roosevelt, the peace conference will end in failure.

And in the Russian camp little encouragement is given. Baron Rosen reached here, after an all night ride from Oyster Bay, shortly before noon and immediately went into conference with M. Witte. They remained closeted together for almost three hours, during which time the whole situation was reviewed. Baron Rosen communicated to his chief the President's message, and it was transmitted to the Emperor, together with M. Witte's recommendation. No clue to the nature of this recommendation has transpired, but it can be stated that M. Witte, no matter how he, personally, may view the proposition, is distinctly pessimistic as to the character of the response which will come from St. Petersburg. To a confidential friend this afternoon he offered little hope of a change in the situation.

The Japanese, it is firmly believed, cling to the substance, if not the form, of their demand for remuneration for the cost of the war. Perhaps they are willing to decrease the sum asked, but substantial compensation, under whatever guise it is obtained, they decline to relinquish. They are also firm upon the cession of Saghalien. By the transfer of the southern branch of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, first to Japan for relinquishment to China, payment for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners and the surrender of the Russian warships, it is possible to figure out a total transfer to Japan in money and property of about $250,000,000. But this is the limit.

The Japanese, as usual, are very reticent and very quiet, and it is impossible to obtain from them the least indication of their view of the change in the situation produced by the President's action. It is taken for granted that the President's appeals were made to Japan as well as Russia, but the Japanese side of the negotiations looking to a compromise is almost completely in the dark. It is assumed that Baron Kaneko was able to explain the Japanese views to the President. If the President is successful with Russia, it may be that he must then turn to Japan. That would be the natural course, if he has suggested to Russia what he regards as a fair compromise, and has undertaken, if Russia accepts, to use his influence to induce Japan to accept. But it is probable that he was able to assure M. Witte in advance of Japan's agreement to accept. Nevertheless, M. Takahira spoke to-day as though he might be called to Oyster Bay. He would only say positively that he had as yet received no summons.

The Japanese view of the situation is authoritatively, but rather humorously, stated thus:

"The result will beknown soon. It is useless to speculate. As well for the physician to give his opinion of the sex of the unborn infant. When the child is born, we will be able to tell whether it is a boy or a girl."

Emperor Nicholas's decision, upon which the fate of the conference seems now to hang, will, according to the best informed Russians, depend on conditions at home, and these conditions they do not believe propitious. The two big factors are the internal conditions and the reports from the front as to the military situation. The former has been ameliorated by last Saturday's manifesto and the character of the reports received by his majesty from Manchuria is known to be good.

General Linevitch has expressed absolute confidence in victory, and since the conference began he and his generals have not only assured his majesty that the army was never in better condition, but they have actually sent messages to M. Witte imploring him not to make peace. They demand an opportunity to retrieve the "honor and prestige" of the army, and in a country where the army is the bulwark of the government the wishes of its generals are not lightly to be disregarded by their sovereign. Not only to make peace, but to pay tribute to the enemy, would, therefore, be a very difficult task for the Emperor, notwithstanding his love of and desire for peace.

It is significant in this connection that M. Witte took occasion to-day formally to deny the published reports from St. Petersburg to the effect that at a meeting of the Council for the National Defence, presided over by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the impossibility of reconquering Saghalien or defending the Amoor province has been recognized, and that in consequence of this the Emperor has telegraphed M. Witte to come to an understanding with the Japanese. M. Witte said:

The report is a pure invention. There is not a word of truth in it. The National Council for Defence has held no meeting. The Grand Duke Nicholas never uttered a statement like that attributed to him. On the contrary, the news from General Linevitch is entirely reassuring. I am not a military man, and I cannot, therefore, give advice or express opinions on military affairs, but what I know is that the whole Russian army, and especially General Linevitch, his officers and the soldiers under their command, beg most insistently that peace should not be concluded.

The issue will not necessarily be decided on Tuesday. Indeed, it is quite likely that there may be some delay in the answer from St. Petersburg, in which case an excuse will be found to adjourn the meetings from day to day. The Japanese will not be impatient, but the final decision will without doubt come this week. One of the members of the Japanese mission to-night expressed the opinion that whether a treaty was signed or not the conference would complete its labors by the end of next week.

"Once the bases are agreed to," said he, "few details remain to be arranged."

He added that he did not believe that any member of the mission would go to Oyster Bay.

"The President," he said, "fully understands our position."

After his conference with M. Witte, Baron Rosen went to Magnolia in an automobile and will not return until to-morrow. Several of the Japanese and Russian attachés made a cruise on the Mayflower in the afternoon as guests of Commander Winslow. M. Witte took an outing in an automobile. When he was about ten miles from the hotel one of the tires burst, and there was some delay in getting a conveyance for him to make the return trip.

The Russian chief plenipotentiary complained that he was not feeling very well to-night, but there was nothing serious the matter with him.

Baron Komura and M. Takahira attended church in Portsmouth to-night.

NO NEWS AT OYSTER BAY.

Japan Believed To Be Fully Informed of Talk with Rosen.

(By The Associated Press.)

Oyster Bay, Aug. 20.—No news of developments in the negotiations for peace in the Far East reached President Roosevelt to-day. The President remained quietly at Sagamore Hill for the greater part of the day and the executive offices in the village were closed, except for an hour or two. A few dispatches were sent and some received, but they are understood to have been of a routine character.

The President's great effort to bring about a successful issue of the peace conference at Portsmouth practically ended with his conference yesterday afternoon with Baron Rosen. The proposition then submitted will have to be passed on not only by the Russian envoys, but probably by Emperor Nicholas himself. On the determination reached as to that proposition very likely will depend peace or an indefinite continuation of hostilities.

It is not expected here that the President will receive further visits from either Russian or Japanese representatives prior to the meeting of the conferees on Tuesday. There is ground for the belief that the Japanese plenipotentiaries were cognizant of the details of the President's final effort to prevent a rupture of the conference and are prepared so far as their government is concerned, to carry into effect the proposition he submitted to the Russian envoys. No intimation of the nature of that proposition is given here.

DO NOT WANT PEACE.

Russians Think Linevitch Can Win, Correspondent Says.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—M. Briantchaninoff, correspondent of the St. Petersburg "Slovo," who is in close touch with the members of the Russian mission, made the following statement to-night:

Now that we are on the eve of the decisive day, when we are to see whether higher civilization, wedded to peace, is to come out victorious, or will admit itself incapable of finding a just solution of the problem at Portsmouth and will refer the whole issue back again to the arbitrament of the sword, I am more than ever content that I do not belong to the government, and can say, as a simple Russian citizen, that Russia wishes peace very sincerely, very frankly, and that she considers she has demonstrated her desire for peace by her course at this conference. She has yielded upon eight points. She has abandoned her fond dream of an open port in the Pacific. She has agreed to retire from the country where she has spent millions in the cause of civilization.

All this she has done, but not because she fears a continuation of the war. On the contrary, letters I have received from Russia are unanimous in saying that the whole country has renewed confidence in its reorganized army; that the army is thirsting for battle and dreams only of revenge; that General Linevitch, the commander in chief, is sure of success, and that the authorities all agree in saying that never before has the moral and physical state of the troops been better. We know that Linevitch is not only an organizer, like Kuropatkin, but that he possesses that particular military intuition, that talent for spontaneously seizing an opportunity which alone can give victory against an adversary as formidable as the Japanese. The number of Russian troops at last equals that of Japan, and they are no longer Siberian recruits.

I know that in the eyes of foreigners all these arguments are not convincing. The events of the past influence their judgment as to the future, but to Russians, who are in touch with the military situation, it is certain that a rupture of the negotiations seems desirable, because they believe that the turn of the tide is at hand. Certainly, with a battle along a front of sixty miles, no one can foresee what may happen. Any little accident—the sun or the dust in the eyes of the men, an order badly expressed or badly understood, a telephone wire cut—anything may in an instant entirely change the situation.

One cannot be astonished, therefore, if the Russians, when they are told, "You have lost; pay," reply: "Fifteen times in succession we have backed the red, and it has come black. We have now the advantage of the chances. We will continue to back the red until we win."

The player has the right to his revenge. The world cannot be angry with Russia if, after having yielded, perhaps more than she ought, she now says: "If my adversary does not understand that I have yielded unwillingly only because I have always believed in the peaceful solution of conflicts, I will prove to him that, once wounded, I can become obstinate and pursue the game until my adversary is completely exhausted."

Personally, as an anti-militarist and a believer in peace, I find that it would be in entire conformity to the dignity of Russia to submit the questions in dispute to The Hague tribunal, and thus increase the splendor of that institution which should become for the welfare of humanity the organ of the conscience of nations. But I know, alas, that such an idea has not yet taken deep enough root. One cannot, then, feel resentment against the Russian people if, observing that their love for peace has been interpreted as a sign of weakness and too much is demanded of them, they replace their destinies in the hands of their generals.

DOUMA COLDLY RECEIVED.

Only Two Papers in Capital Give Unstinted Praise to Plan.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The "Novoe Vremya" and the "Slovo" unreservedly praise the Douma scheme. The other St. Petersburg newspapers, however, fail to show much enthusiasm. While half-heartedly admitting that the project makes for improvement, these latter papers freely criticise the limitation of the powers of the Douma and ask for an extension of the freedom of the press, freedom of meeting and political amnesty.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that the wall has fallen which for centuries has separated the nation from the sovereign, and that the new reform opens the way to the development of national individuality and genius necessary for the evolution of a great people. The "Slovo" says that the Douma will bring Russia into line with the Western nations, and adds:

If the war continues the army will be vivified by the consciousness of the impossibility of the continuation of administrative vices, which have produced the army's defects.

Prince Ouktomsky, Editor of the "Vedomosti," says.

The project dissipates the illusion that the government would meet the hopes of the liberal majority. The Douma question has been settled by admitting only loyal subjects, cultivating ideals of autocratic authority.

The principal objection raised to the project is the high qualification necessary to city voters, ranging from $675 annually in St. Petersburg and Moscow, to $400 in the smaller towns. This, it is held, will exclude the vast majority of educated persons from suffrage. Peasant representation, however, is fully insured everywhere.

GERMAN VIEWS DIVIDED.

The Russian Assembly Greeted with Skepticism and Hope.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The Russian Emperor's decree convoking a national assembly was published in Germany yesterday evening, and is analyzed by the newspapers to-day. The conditions existing in the empire of her next door neighbor are probably as well understood in Germany as in any outside State, yet opinion is as varied regarding the organic change in the Russian system as there are political groups.

The Socialist newspapers, published by the powerful party organization which is also assisting financially and by agitation the Socialist revolutionary party in Russia, mock at the decree and call it an imperial joke of Emperor Nicholas, designed to show those in his empire struggling for constitutional liberty how little he cares for their aspirations. These newspapers say that a constitution providing for 180 voters in such cities as St. Petersburg and Moscow is to be laughed at.

The "North German Gazette" considers that Emperor Nicholas has placed Russia among the constitutional governments of the world. It regards the document as drawn with wisdom, inspired by a sincere purpose to begin self-government, and yet taking due account of the incapability of Russians as a whole to govern themselves. While everything this semi-official journal says is not inspired, its directors manage to give on important questions the monarchical and intensely conservative view.

Between these two extremes of opinion are others which voice the hope that Russia has at last begun the development of constitutional institutions, a development which must be slow, and experimental.

BARON ROSEN AT MAGNOLIA.

Manchester, Mass., Aug. 20.—Baron Rosen, accompanied by his secretary, Prince Kudacheff, and Baron Schlippenbach, Russian consul at Chicago, arrived to-night at the Ambassador's summer home at Coolidge's Point, Magnolia, in a motor car from Portsmouth. The baron, who was evidently much fatigued, retired early.

RIOTING AT KISHINEFF.

Outbreak Follows Publication of Imperial Manifesto.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—A private dispatch, received here from Kishineff, says that rioting occurred there on Saturday evening, following the publication of the Emperor's manifesto. The demonstrators are said to have numbered several thousand, but were dispersed by mounted police. Shots were fired in one street, but there is no mention of any casualties.

LANDING IN KAMTCHATKA

Japanese Seize a Transport in Petropavlovsk Harbor.

Tokio, Aug. 20.—The commander of the squadron sent to Kamtchatka reports that he seized the Russian transport Australia in Petropavlovsk Harbor on August 13.

Godzyadani, Aug. 20.—A small squadron of Japanese cruisers is cruising off the shore of Kamtchatka. Armed schooners and torpedo boats continue to make demonstrations all along the Siberian coast. General Linevitch announces to the inhabitants of the Amoor region that there is no cause for anxiety or fear, as the entire region is quiet.

Three Russian officers who have reached the mainland from Saghalien report that the Russian force in the interior of the island occupies an almost impregnable position, and that they are receiving the full support of the convicts.

RUSSIANS WIPE OUT CHINESE BAND.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—An official dispatch from General Linevitch to the Emperor, dated August 16, says that a Russian detachment has annihilated a troop of Chinese bandits in the Lung-Chen district. The leader of the band and two Japanese were among the dead.

JAP ATTACKS RUSSIAN.

Quarrel of Mikado and Czar Carried Into Cherry-st.

Knishe Yarado, twenty-seven years old, a well dressed Japanese, giving as his address Boise, Idaho, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in Essex Market court yesterday morning charged with assaulting a Russian, Max Steinburg, thirty-five years old, of No. 107 Cherry-st.

Patrolman Brown, of the Madison-st. station, said that about 7 o'clock Saturday night in Cherry-st. he saw Yarado and Steinburg having a rough-and-tumble fight. He took both men to the station, and after hearing the men's story Captain Northup held Yarado.

"I was standing on the sidewalk in front of my house Saturday night when this man comes along," said Steinburg, "snaps his fingers in my face, and says: 'You look like a Russian.' I said that I was born in Russia and was proud of it. Then the fellow struck me a heavy blow in the eye."

"War for fair," said Magistrate Moss, smiling. "If you fellows could assist at Portsmouth there would be even more doing for the President in his peace efforts. What have you got to say to this charge, Togo?"

"It was this way," said Yarado. "Contrary to my custom I took a few drinks. It put me in a bad humor, and I don't just remember what happened after that. I am a stranger in the city."

"Everything tends to show you were in the wrong," said the magistrate. "Owing to the fact that this is neutral territory, I shall have to fine you $5. Don't again attempt to adjust the grave difficulties of the countries. Let the combatants do that."

Yarado went directly to the chief clerk and paid his fine. Then, as a lazy smile stole over his face, which up to that time had been absolutely expressionless, he bowed politely, and said: "It was worth the money. I bid you good morning, gentlemen."

RUSSIAN COMMERCE LOSS.

The Czar's People Are Not Spending As Much Money.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war's effect on the purchasing power of the Russian people is indicated in statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, from Russian sources, showing the latest returns of commerce over the European frontier of the Czar's empire for the first four months of the present calendar year. Imports have fallen off 27.5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904. The decrease is heaviest under the head of raw cotton, though this shrinkage in value is due, to some extent, to the fall in price, as can be seen from a comparison of the decrease in value with the decrease in quantity of cotton imported. Silk, rubber, wool, chemicals, dyes and colors are some of the other important raw materials imported which show heavy decreases. Parallel with decreased imports of the principal manufacturers' materials go decreased imports of machinery, tools, cars and carriages, paper and manufactures of, manufactures of silk, wool and cotton, indicating a lessened willingness or ability of the Russian consumer to purchase foreign products.

While imports from all foreign countries have fallen, the decreases are distributed far from equally among them. Thus, imports during the four months from Germany have fallen about 20 per cent, being $38,280,000 in 1904, as against $30,626,000 in 1905; imports from the United Kingdom have decreased over 36 per cent, being $14,133,000 in 1904, as against $9,010,000 during the current year; while imports from France, being composed to a larger extent of articles of immediate consumption and luxuries, show a larger shrinkage, of almost 40 per cent—from $4,894,000 in 1904 to $2,988,000 in 1905.

Owing to the considerable shrinkage in the quantity and value of raw cotton imported, the total imports credited to the United States and Egypt during the four months show even heavier decreases. Thus, imports of cotton from the United States have fallen about 58 per cent in value, from $15,346,000 in 1904 to $6,481,000 in 1905, and 35 per cent in quantity, from 107,600,000 pounds to 69,900,000 pounds; while the total imports credited to this country have decreased about 46 per cent, from $19,399,000 in 1904 to $10,522,000 in 1905. The imports from Egypt, almost all cotton, show an even heavier relative decrease of nearly 55 per cent, from $4,141,000 to $1,867,000.

As a result of the decreased imports the amount of customs duties collected on all frontiers during the first four months of the present year are about 13.7 per cent lower than for the same period of the last year, the respective figures being $42,461,000 in 1904 and $36,656,000 in 1905.

THE STORTHING'S COURSE.

Norway's Plan to Bring About Speedy Separation from Sweden.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The Storthing will assemble to-day. The Associated Press is informed that the Norwegian government within a day or two will submit a proposal relating to the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. Both governments are anxious to find a solution of the difficulties at the earliest date possible. Consequently, it is understood, the Storthing will request the Riksdag to bring about dissolution of the union by a formal resolution and repeal of the treaty, and will immediately authorize the government to negotiate with the Riksdag concerning Sweden's conditions.

There is an apparent strong feeling against the acceptance of all of Sweden's terms, and especially against the destruction of any fortress. Should Sweden not recede, it is considered probable that Norway will propose arbitration of the disputed points.

CHINA RAISES LOAN IN BELGIUM.

Report That $2,400,000 Has Been Obtained for the Luhan Railway.

London, Aug. 21.—"The Morning Post's" Shanghai correspondent says that a dispatch from Peking announces that China has raised a loan of $2,400,000 in Belgium for the service of the Luhan Railway.

ROYAL BETROTHAL ANNOUNCED.

Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria to Wed Sister of King Alfonso.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—The newspapers announce that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria and Infanta Maria Teresa, second sister of King Alfonso.

CADETS UNDER CANVAS.

Entire Corps from West Point Go Into Camp at Fishkill.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Fishkill, N. Y., Aug. 20.—West Point shifted ten miles up the river to-day, and to-night the entire corps of cadets, with about one hundred soldiers of the regular army, are in a tented city at Fishkill, where Washington mapped the campaign of the Hudson during the Revolution. The historic old village took a new lease of life to-day, and throngs of people visited the camp on the Blodgett farm. It was dark and cloudy and a slight sprinkle fell at 4 o'clock.

The entire camp is in charge of Colonel Howze, commandant of cadets. Colonel Mills did not accompany the cadets from post. This morning the soldiers came from Cold Spring, where they camped last night. The march required two hours, and at 12 the soldiers sat down to a hearty meal. They will remain here until morning and take up the march to Wappinger's Falls. The manœuvres will last five days.

At dark to-night the cadets went out for picket duty. There was no dress parade. To-morrow they will go through a problem. At 6 to-night there was a retreat and guard mount.

Coming up this morning the cavalry and artillery had a race, going by different roads. The cavalry won. There is a train of fifteen wagons with supplies, five pieces of artillery and a signal corps. The tactical department, with officers, is with the detachment. Six companies of cadets form the camp.

Fully three thousand visitors were at camp this afternoon. For two hours the cadets were given leave of absence, and they all visited Mount Beacon, where, at an elevation of fifteen hundred feet, they could see the Hudson for over twenty miles. They went up the steep incline railroad and enjoyed the novel experience.

GAVE CLEW TO HIS OWN CAPTURE.

Ex-Policeman Calls Up Hospital Regarding Alleged Victim of Knife.

Frank J. Ryan, an ex-policeman, of Baltimore, met Richard Neuholz in a saloon in 3d-ave. on Saturday night, and the two men began talking about the merits and demerits of the New-York and the Baltimore police.

In a fight over the discussion Ryan is alleged to have grabbed up a butcher knife and plunged it into Neuholz's breast and leg. Neuholz was hurried to Fordham Hospital. Ryan escaped.

Several hours later Ryan telephoned to ask concerning the condition of the man who had been stabbed. Detectives Loewer and Griffiths, of the Tremont station, learned of Ryan's whereabouts, and they arrested the man in a drug store.

Ryan was arraigned before Magistrate Wahle in the Morrisania police court yesterday morning and held without bail to await a hearing to-morrow morning.

DR. DENNY PRAYS FOR PEACE.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. J. E. Denny, of Glasgow, prayed for the peace conference. After mentioning "Our native land," the President and other rulers, he said: "Bless the nations at war. Bless those who seek peace, and help them to find it. Turn war to the paths of peace, so that all war may be turned to Thy purposes, and so that all hatred and bitterness may cease, and all things may be ordered to hasten the coming of Thy Kingdom."

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TWENTY KILLED.

Freight Train Strikes a Crowded Car at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 20.—A Great Northern freight train struck a crowded Columbia car at the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific station to-night. Twenty persons are reported killed and many injured.

NOT GOING TO CHINA.

Ambassador Conger Denies a Current Report.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Edwin H. Conger, American Ambassador to Mexico, is in Washington on his way to his home in Iowa from his recent visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. In an interview with the "Post" to-night he said that he was not going to China, as had been reported he might do, to allay the agitation there against American imports.

P. R. R. NEW PULLMANS.

Many Changes in Equipment for Chicago Flyers.

Beginning with the westward trip yesterday, the Pennsylvania Special, the eighteen-hour flyer between New-York and Chicago, will be equipped with the fine new cars which the Pullman Company has just turned out for this service. This new equipment will render the service not only speedy, but luxurious.

The new cars combine a number of features not heretofore seen in Pullman cars. While there has been little change in the outward appearance, the fitting up of the interiors shows several radical departures from the style of car now in use on the "Special."

The new cars are painted the standard red color adopted long since as the mark of Pennsylvania Railroad equipment. The iron railing surrounding the wide observation platform in the rear of the train is of plainly turned brass rods instead of the grilled railing now in use. In fact, simplicity is the motif of the entire decoration of the train. The elaborately carved berth fronts and interior fittings of the composite and observation cars have given away to the use of highly polished woods treated in inlay work. There are no corners in the sleeping cars to catch dust, and the general impression of the car is one of great cleanliness. Each of the new sleepers is finished in vermillion wood, which is susceptible of a high polish. A delicate tracery of inlay work is the sole ornament to the graining of the wood. So far as was possible, this severe and simple scheme has been carried out, with pleasing effect.

The lavatories and special bathrooms of these new trains have also been modernized. Instead of the old dark wooden lined lavatories one steps into a room lined—ceiling, floor and walls—with a pure white tile of hard rubber. The finest plumbing accessories have also been installed. Another feature is the introduction of a gas water heater, so that passengers may have a full and ample supply of hot water summer and winter.

One change in the construction of the sleeping car is the elimination of the deep boxes in which the pillows were stowed away under the seats. In the new cars this space is entirely clear, allowing space for passengers to stow away baggage under the seats, and also aiding in the better distribution of heat in winter and air in summer. The ventilation and heating appliances on these cars have also been much improved.

In the observation cars, as in the other cars, the main scheme of decoration has been the use of highly polished woods inlaid with lighter colors. The great plate glass windows, four feet three inches by three feet four inches, have been kept free from obstructing woodwork or drapery, except at the top. A desk occupies a prominent place near the centre of the car, adjacent to the smaller desk, for the use of the official stenographer attached to each train. Behind leaded glass doors on each side of this desk will be found the free library for the use of passengers. The sleeping cars each contain one stateroom and one drawing room, which by folding back the dividing walls may be converted into an apartment as comfortable as one's own bedroom. The stateroom contains a large locker, in which clothes may be hung up.

One change is the placing of the staterooms upon the righthand side of the car instead of the left, as in the cars now in use. By this arrangement passengers occupying these staterooms will escape the noise of passing trains, as their berths will always be on the side of the train furthest from the tracks used by trains going in an opposite direction.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

Officer Goes to Hamilton, Ontario, for W. D. Yeager.

Dispatches from Hamilton, Ontario, to Police Headquarters yesterday informed the authorities here of the arrest in that city of Walter D. Yeager, who is said to be under indictment in this city on charges of embezzlement and forgery. Detective Sergeant Kane left here yesterday for Canada to bring the prisoner back. According to the police, Yeager is wanted for the embezzlement of $6,500 from his former employer, Julius Cahn, the theatrical manager and publisher, of the Empire Theatre Building, in Broadway.

Last January Yeager resigned his place of bookkeeper and confidential man, on the plea of ill health, according to the police. Soon after a shortage was alleged in the books, but, according to the police, Yeager had fled.

DROPS DEAD AT HOTEL DESK.

Supposed Scranton Man Expires as He Is About to Register.

A man supposed to have been John J. O'Mallen, of Scranton, Penn., dropped dead while about to register at the Warren House, in Canal-st., yesterday morning.

He entered the hotel, was assigned to a room and requested to register, but before he could do so he fell heavily from the stool to the floor and died presumably from heart disease.

On his person were papers of citizenship, made out in the name of John J. O'Malea, dated October 4, 1867, issued by the Court of Common Pleas, Lucerne County, Penn.

Among the papers was a scrap containing the name of Miss Millie Killin, No. 504 West 22d-st.

Miss Killin was sent for, but failed to identify the body. She said that she thought that her name and address were written by an aunt in Ireland.

The police are under the impression that the dead man arrived on an English steamer on Saturday, after visiting friends in Ireland.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 20.—John J. O'Malley, of Scranton, who had retired from long employment in the mines, left this city for Ireland in July. A letter written by him and dated from an Irish town was received by his family a week ago, and they thought he was still there.

CHARGED WITH JEWEL ROBBERY.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Edward Graham, alias James Maynard, of Baltimore, was arrested here to-day on a charge of grand larceny, it being alleged that he robbed Miss Grace Wills of jewelry valued at $1,000 at her residence in Baltimore. Graham was taken to Maryland to-day.

English Luncheon and Tea Baskets
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

WALLS FALL ON WORKMEN

Fifteen Injured by Collapse of Burned Pittsburg Theatre.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—Fifteen men were carried down by the falling of a wall this evening in the ruins of the Avenue Theatre, which was damaged by fire about a month ago. The men were all Italian laborers, and thirteen of them were taken from the wreckage badly battered. Physicians say none of the victims will die, but five are seriously hurt.

For some time the work of razing the Avenue walls has been going on, and work has been in progress night and day. To-day, while forty men were at work, fifteen were carrying a heavy iron beam across the second floor, the west wall, from which the beam had been taken, fell in, carrying the workmen with it to the ground floor.

Fortunately, the men were not buried by the falling debris, and in a short time all were extricated and taken to the hospitals. After the west wall had fallen, portions of the front, or 5th-ave., wall toppled over also, but did no material damage.

NEW-YORKERS HURT IN PITTSBURG.

Miniature Railroad Train Jumps Track in Pleasure Park.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—To-night, when a large crowd of Sunday pleasure seekers filled Kennywood Park, one of the Pittsburg Railway Company's amusement places, a miniature railway train jumped the track, and ten passengers were badly hurt, but none fatally. Among those injured were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sladach and Thomas Leslie, of New-York.

The cause of the accident has not been determined. When the engine jumped the track the engineer escaped injury by jumping, but the passengers were dragged over the ties for a distance.

MAYOR DUNNE ARRESTED.

Fine of $10 Paid by His Chauffeur for Speeding.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne of Chicago was arrested this afternoon in the suburbs of Evanston for violation of the ordinance regulating the speed of automobiles. The Mayor, in company with John Boylston, was riding through Evanston when he was stopped by a policeman, who accused the chauffeur, Edward Sykes, of going too fast. All three occupants of the automobile were taken to the Evanston police station. The Mayor remained outside the station in the automobile, while the other two went in to appear before the justice.

"I don't know anything about the speed of these things," said the Mayor, "but I don't think we were going very fast. However, we may have been, and I guess we will have to pay our fine like anybody else."

Sykes was unable to decide whether he should pay the fine of $10 which was placed against him by the justice, and came out to consult the Mayor about it.

"Go ahead and pay the fine," advised the Mayor. It was paid, and the machine moved away after Mayor Dunne had solicitously inquired concerning the speed limit in his own city, saying he did not desire to be arrested again.

WORLD'S OLDEST LEGISLATOR DEAD.

Senator David Wark, of Fredericton, N. B., 101 Years Old.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 20.—David Wark, the oldest legislator in the world, died at his home in this city to-day. Mr. Wark was a member of the Canadian Senate at Ottawa, a life office. His age was one hundred and one years and six months.

Mr. Wark's legislative career began in 1841, when he was elected to the New-Brunswick Legislature, and from that time until his death he had been connected with a parliamentary body. Eight years were spent in the New-Brunswick Legislature and six years in the Legislative Council, the upper house of the Province, which was abolished more than a dozen years ago. In 1867, at the time of the confederation of the Canadian Provinces, Mr. Wark was appointed to the Senate of Canada. In politics he was a Liberal.

When Mr. Wark observed the 100th anniversary of his birth, one year and a half ago, he received many congratulatory messages from persons high in the public life of the British Empire.

TWO MORE WRECK VICTIMS FOUND.

Total of Known Dead Near Norfolk Now Sixteen—Seven Still Missing.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20.—The bodies of two more victims of the Kinston and Greenville excursion wreck of Thursday were found to-day in the western branch of the Elizabeth River, near the scene of the accident. One of these was Thomas Ferguson, the drawbridge keeper, who was knocked off the bridge and drowned when the train plunged through the open draw, and the other is being held for identification. This makes fourteen bodies in all that have been recovered from the river, with two dead in St. Vincent's Hospital here, making sixteen known dead up to this time.

The body of Jack Atkinson, the first to die in the hospital, was shipped to his former home in Greenville last night, and the body of Preston Combo, fifty-seven years old, the second victim to die in the hospital, was shipped to his home in Coffield, N. C., this morning. The wrecked engine, which was partially raised last evening and then fell into the water again, was again raised at noon to-day and placed on board the wrecking apparatus. The other wreckage is being rapidly cleared, and work upon the new draw to replace the old one will begin early in the week. It is believed that still more bodies are in the river. It is thought that as many as seven people are yet missing.

KILLED ON CENTRAL TRACKS.

John Anderson, a laborer, of No. 416 Mott-ave., The Bronx, was instantly killed by being run over by a fast passenger train in the yards of the New-York Central Railroad, just north of the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Anderson was at work on the excavation for the new depot, and while cr ing the network of tracks became confused. Before he could move away he was run over.

SUMMONS AMBULANCE HE REFUSED.

John Watt, an employe of the New-York Sugar Refinery, Long Island City, while working on a stack of barreled sugar yesterday lost his balance and fell to the floor and was badly hurt. An ambulance was summoned from St. John's Hospital. Watt was stubborn and refused all aid, and the ambulance returned to the hospital empty. Later Watt collapsed again and begged his fellow workmen to send for the ambulance. The ambulance came and took Watt to the hospital.