TO ACCEPT INDEMNITY

England's Attitude in the Knight Commander Case.

A CABINET COUNCIL

WILL NOT ADMIT THE CONTENTION OF RUSSIA.

Holds That the Vessel Was Not Rightfully Sunk—The Ryeshitelni Affair Considered.

LONDON, August 15.—The final cabinet council of the parliamentary session was held this afternoon at the foreign office and gave particular attention to the question of the neutrality of China and British action on the Russian reply to the Knight Commander representations. After the council closed the emphatic statement was made that Great Britain feels it absolutely essential to her own interests and those of the entire world that the neutrality of China shall be observed by the two belligerents. Great Britain will make earnest efforts to secure this result.

In connection with the Knight Commander case the British government will instruct Ambassador Hardinge that it cannot admit the contention that the steamer was rightfully sunk, and will insist that there was no justification for so doing in international law.

The British note will be couched in the most conciliatory tone, and it is fully expected in cabinet circles that the question will be adjusted by Russia paying an adequate indemnity.

Will Accept Indemnity.

While dissatisfied with the failure of Russia to recognize in principle that she had no right to sink a neutral ship, even if carrying contraband, the British government feels it will gain little by pressing the point, especially as it regards the power of the Russian navy to harm merchantmen in the far east as having practically disappeared.

Therefore the government will accept an indemnity, which it will regard as an admission of the correctness of the position assumed by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne when the original demand for reparation was made.

The neutrality of China presents a more knotty problem to the London authorities for the reason that they have to consider the effect upon their ally.

The disposition of the government is to go slow. In other words, while insisting that things shall continue neutral, the government will give Japan every opportunity to show if possible a justification for the action of the torpedo boat destroyer in capturing the Ryeshitelni. Exchanges on the subject have occurred between Great Britain and Japan, the latter insisting that the Russians were the aggressors. But the reports of British officers seem to establish the fact that the Japanese took the initiative.

Statement of the Japanese.

At the Japanese legation a representative of the Associated Press was informed that the Tokyo government has not reached a decision in respect to the return of the Ryeshitelni to Chefoo, nor is it known that such action is under consideration.

"The Russians opened fire on our men," it was added at the legation, "showing that the Ryeshitelni, if she had not been disarmed, might have attempted to leave Chefoo without regard for the promise made by her commander and menace neutral shipping or carry dispatches of great importance. As the Russians took the offensive our men had no other recourse than to capture the Ryeshitelni."

Officials and diplomats here recognize the importance of the Washington statement that the United States can do no more than use her moral influence to preserve the neutrality of China, but it is pointed out that this has proved most effective in the past, especially during the negotiations following the Boxes revolt, and that probably it would have the same results today, particularly as Great Britain proposes to support the same principle.

No representations have been made on the subject through the American embassy here, but an active exchange of views is known to be in progress at Peking.

SEIZURE OF BIRD ISLAND.

Integrity of the Monroe Doctrine Declared to Be Unaffected.

The State Department has nothing before it but newspaper reports touching the reported hoisting of the British flag by the H. M. S. Tribune on Bird or Avis Island, about 120 miles northwest of Dominica, in the Leeward group. But, following its invariable rule in all such cases, the department will make inquiry into the facts, though this will take some time. It is said that the island is nothing more than a rock covered with guano, and under the inflexible laws of the sea any nation finding such an islet may occupy it long enough to carry off the guano. There is not the slightest suggestion in the minds of the officials that the integrity of the Monroe doctrine has been affected in this affair.

Notable Musical Bodies.

BOSTON, August 15.—Notable among the numerous marching musical bodies was a drum corps, in picturesque zouave uniforms, from Denver, Col., which paraded through the streets booming Denver for the 1905 encampment.

"The Lambs," the famous Philadelphia organization, arrived during the day. Four posts making up the Maryland delegation, almost 1,000 strong, were given a most cordial reception, and the Old Guards of the national capital, in their red and blue uniforms, with knapsacks and blankets, carrying rifles and wearing big bearskin shakos, attracted flattering attention.

Mr. Wynne Going to Europe.

Robert J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, left Washington today for New York, whence he will sail for Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wynne and their two daughters and will be gone until October. The trip planned will consist of a visit to the home of Mr. Wynne's parents in North Wales, a trip through Ireland and Scotland and a tour of France and Switzerland.

Revived Russian Hopes.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15, 6 p.m.—The receipt of the official dispatch announcing the repulse of an attack on Port Arthur August 10 revived the hopes that the fortress may prove impregnable. Gen. Stoessel's dispatch also dispelled the ugly rumors current in the city this morning that the stronghold had fallen.

Survivors of the Rurik Landed.

The United States consul at Nagasaki has cabled the State Department that 600 survivors of the big Russian armored cruiser Rurik of the Vladivostok squadron, sunk by Admiral Kamimura, have arrived at Sasebo, 100 wounded. As Sasebo is a Japanese naval base the men must be prisoners. It was supposed that they went down with the ship.

Returned After Years of Absence.

William Geier, who for nearly thirty-five years has been absent in the west, his whereabouts being unknown to his relatives here, returned to the home of his stepmother, 1248 H street northeast, this morning. He went away from home when only a lad to try for his fortune, and, being unsuccessful, did not return, but became lost to his parents. For some time he had lived in Alexandria, Ind., believing his father and stepmother to be dead. Learning recently that the latter was still alive he decided to return. He has several brothers here, and the reunion was a happy one.

DISTRICT PARKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT LANHAM SUBMITTED.

Number of Trees Planted the Past Year—The Ravages of Caterpillars.

The annual report of the superintendent of parking, Mr. Trueman Lanham, has been filed with the Commissioners. According to this report, 2,417 trees were planted on the streets during the year. This number included elms, gingkos, lindens, Norway, soft and sugar maples, pin and red oaks and sycamores, and was an increase of 107 over the number planted the previous year. Had it not been for the delayed spring season, 2,600 trees would have been set out, and under favorable conditions this number might have reached a total of 3,000.

The severity of the winter caused the death of a great many young trees which had been planted the preceding fall, and in order to maintain uniformity in the newly-planted rows, it was necessary to replace every one that had died. Dead or diseased trees on a block among healthy ones, the superintendent states, detract much from the otherwise pleasing appearance of the street, and the superintendent of parking endeavors to remove at the earliest practicable date all such trees to which his attention is directed. Although there will always be more or less of these cases, it is believed that at the present time the streets are freer from them than at any time during the past four or five years.

The Trimming of Trees.

"Tree trimming is a matter upon which more attention is bestowed each year," Mr. Lanham states, "and with the increasing area covered and the difficulty in finding convenient dumps its cost is subject to a large increase annually. This class of work is also responsible for a large amount of clerical labor, this season of the year, especially, being marked by the receipt of many communications requesting limbs removed, trees topped, etc. In order to ascertain the exact nature of the work desired, it is necessary for a representative from this office to call upon the writers of the requests and personally examine the trees affected. The assistant superintendent, in addition to his office duties, is engaged on these inspections and a large portion of his time is consumed in this manner.

"In addition to a total of 834 trees removed by this office, some dead or otherwise in the way of improvements, approximately 250, consisting of Norway, soft and sugar maples and lindens, were destroyed in the area of the filtration plant by the contractors engaged on that work.

"The work incident to the elimination of grade crossings and construction of the new union station caused the removal of 100 trees in the southwest, 75 in the southeast, and about 500 in the northeast section of the city, all of which were taken out by the contractors engaged in that work.

"These make a total of 1,759 trees removed during the year, which, after giving due allowance for trees planted, leave the number on the streets about 88,065.

War on Insects.

"About the middle of June caterpillars made their appearance in considerable numbers. An allotment of $300 was asked and obtained from the emergency fund and expended in their destruction. The frequent cold rains also materially assist in ridding the trees of these pest, and the damage done by them was of small moment.

"As during the previous year, the purple louse was prevalent on some of the younger elm trees, but further than rendering them a little unsightly for a time no material injury resulted from their presence. Indeed, the purple louse, in its relation to the street trees here, has thus far proved to be rather a harmless insect. Trees affected by this pest were not treated with the lime wash, as it seemed unnecessary.

"As in the last annual report, it is said in conclusion, "it is again urged that tree-spaces in cement sidewalks be left as large as the local conditions will justify. Trees cannot flourish without a liberal water supply, and the modern pavement of streets and sidewalks is tending more and more to lessen this supply."

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS IN COUNCIL.

Host Assembles in Tented City at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 15.—The host of Pythian Knights in the tented city at Shawnee Park was increased by more than 8,000 arrivals. Three thousand of the 4,000 tents are already occupied, and more accomodations are being prepared. It is expected that all those who will take part in the biennial conclave will have reached Louisville by tomorrow.

H. W. Wilson, the supreme representative from Massachusetts, announced today that Boston will not compete actively for the 1906 biennial, but hopes to secure the conclave for 1908. This leaves the fight between Cincinnati, Nashville and New Orleans.

New Orleans brings assurance of a guaranteed entertainment fund of more than $50,000.

In addition to their committee of sixty, Nashville's campaign contingent was reinforced today by the arrival of Mayor A. S. Williams and several members of the city council.

The Rathbone Sisters, an organization entirely separate from the knights, and which for many years has sought to gain admission into the Pythians' organization, is making renewed efforts to that end. The sisters, it is said, are also discussing consolidation of their order with the Pythian Sisterhood.

It is expected that the Knights of Khorassan will tomorrow choose William D. Hadfield of Peoria, Ill., as imperial prince. John F. Holmes, the incumbent, having expressed a desire to retire. Augustus Dearogg, a knight from Wheeling, W. Va., fell from a train near Columbus, Ind., today and was badly injured. He was brought to Louisville.

All the officers of the Supreme Lodge have arrived. The business sessions begin tomorrow morning.

GEORGE FENTON SNOUFFER DEAD

Prominent Citizen of Montgomery County Passes Away.

Mr. George Fenton Snouffer, a respected citizen of Montgomery county, and well and favorably known in this city, died suddenly Saturday afternoon as a result of a stroke of apoplexy at the family homestead, "Edinboro," near Gaithersburg. Funeral services were held at "Edinboro" this afternoon and the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Rockville.

Rev. Thomas J. Packard, rector of Ascension Church, Gaithersburg, conducted the services at the house and at the grave, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased. There was a large attendance and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Mr. Snouffer formerly resided in Frederick, but had lived on his large farm near Gaithersburg for the past twenty-five years. He was about sixty-four years of age. He was one of the directors of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, and at the time of his death was president of the board of charities of that county. His wife, formerly Miss Mary Hebb of Sharpsburg, Md., and six children survive him. The children are Mrs. H. B. Cramer, Mrs. Archibald Aisquith, Mrs. Lyde Griffith, Miss Rose F. Snouffer, Mr. John Snouffer and Mr. Charles Snouffer.

Personal Mention.

Dr. Frederic Montgomery of the Providence Hospital staff and Dr. Earl Clarke of the Garfield left yesterday for Bar Harbor, Me., where they will spend their vacation. Later on they expect to camp along the Maine coast.

George H. Shannon, late of Washington, now of Clifton, Va., is visiting friends in this city.

State Department Advices.

The State Department has advices from Chefoo to the effect that a general naval battle was begun at Port Author at dawn today.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT

Drowning of T. Herbert Coates Unavoidable.

INQUEST BY CORONER

DISASTER OF SATURDAY ON REGATTA COURSE.

Testimony Given by the Owners of the Launch Recreation and Others.

Six men who composed a jury of inquest summoned to hear testimony and pass upon the accident on the river Saturday afternoon when the ten lives were lost from the launch Recreation, assembled at the morgue this morning. They were G. T. Greenlaw, Harry Dorsey, J. P. McNamara, Frederick Gieseking, A. H. Betz and F. Deneale. After they had heard the statements of several witnesses they returned a verdict setting forth that the boat had capsized, and that Mr. T. Herbert Coates of this city, who had temporarily resided at McKeesport, Pa., had been drowned off Cissel's wharf.

"In our judgment," the jurors added, "the said capsizing was unavoidable and was accidental."

The inquest was held at the morgue on the river front, and the men who were rescued from the river when the boat overturned were upon the scene early this morning. A number of Shriners who are connected with Almas Temple, with which organization Mr. Coates had been associated before he went to McKeesport, were also present at the morgue. Included in the party of witnesses and friends were Drs. Stewart and Wagner, who were part owners of the boat, and William Lederer and J. Allen Woulfe, who were also rescued Saturday, and a score of others. The members of the quartet mentioned met a number of their friends for the first time since the catastrophe of Saturday, and were congratulated upon having been spared.

Acting Coroner Glazebrook had charge of the inquest in the absence of Coroner Nevitt, who is away on his vacation, and conducted the jurors to the operating room on the second floor, where they were sworn. Since Saturday afternoon the body had rested in one of the compartments at the morgue. The remains were taken this morning, however, to the upper room of the morgue building in order that Undertaker Wright's assistants might finish the work of embalming at an early hour. It was in this room that Dr. Baker, the acting deputy coroner, examined the body to determine if death had been caused by drowning, in order that he might give the jury the desired information. The inquest was held only in the case of Mr. Coates, but the facts were the same in all the cases. When the inquest had been concluded the body was taken from the morgue to be shipped to Baltimore for interment.

Dr. Wagner's Testimony.

Dr. Charles W. Wagner, the first witness examined, gave his address as 1105 5th street northwest. He said he was part owner of the boat, the other owners being Dr. Stewart and Mr. Conradis. The doctor said he had held a share in the ownership of the craft for more than two years.

"Did you consider the boat seaworthy?" the witness was asked.

"Very much so," was his response.

Witness said there had been as many as sixteen passengers on the boat at one time. On some trips there had also been large quantities of provisions carried on the boat.

Saturday, about noon, said Dr. Wagner, they started from Reagan's boat house, at the foot of 13th street, with the boat. Mr. J. Allan Woulfe was with him. Witness said the boat went to Cumberland's boat house, where several men came aboard. He told of the movement of the craft on the river until the finish of the first race. Then the boat came along near where the accident afterward occurred. Mr. Smith recognized some ladies on the shore who waved at him. Mr. Smith asked if there was any objection to the ladies coming aboard, and witness said:

"You may bring them aboard if you care to."

Witness turned to Mr. Woulfe and said: "Let's go back."

"What was Mr. Woulfe doing?" the coroner asked.

"He was steering," was the response of witness.

Dr. Wagner told of the ladies coming aboard over the bow, and said the boat was so close to the shore that he was afraid to start the engines until it had drifted out a short distance.

"How far out of the water were the gunwales?" the doctor was asked.

Not Overladen.

"About nine inches," he replied.

He added that the boat at that time was perfectly seaworthy and was not dangerously laden. Witness then related his exciting experience during the time after the accident occurred. The first he knew of anything unusual happening was when water splashed over the bow of the boat. This frightened the ladies and some of them screamed. The ladies left their seats, and the boat then careened toward the city side of the river. Witness said his first thought was to get on the other side of the boat to trim it, but before he could regain his feet he was thrown out. He splashed about in the river, and remembered seeing some of the others in the water. He also heard a crash, as if caused by the breaking of the woodwork of the boat.

Dr. Wagner told of the effort he made to save himself and to look after the others, and said Dr. Stewart pushed a board toward him, and he was finally rescued. There were fourteen persons aboard the boat, he said. All the men in the party, with the exception of Dr. Blumer, got on the boat at Cumberland's yard. The latter boarded the craft at the Potomac boat house.

Boat Believed to Be Well Balanced.

Mr. J. Allan Woulfe, who was next examined, said the people on the boat were on the two sides and that the boat was well balanced. Witness said that nothing unusual happened until after the ladies were taken aboard.

"Some of the men in the boat recognized them," he said, "and they were invited aboard."

Witness said he had been a passenger on the boat several times and was of the opinion that it was perfectly safe with eighteen or twenty passengers aboard.

"When the water from the chute struck the boat," the witness said, "the ladies became excited and started to run to the other side."

All the passengers on the boat, he said, were seated, with the exception of Dr. Stewart, who was astern. Witness told of the overturning of the boat, which resulted in the drowning of ten persons.

Dr. Stewart's Statement.

Dr. C. A. Stewart was told of the testimony of the first witness so far as the movement of the boat was concerned up to the time of the accident, and he said he had no corrections to make.

"I was on the stern of the craft watching a man fishing from a small boat when I realized that there was some commotion aboard the launch, and the first thing I knew I was thrown into the water."

The doctor said the boat was seaworthy and was not overcrowded. Witness then stated that all the persons on the launch with the exception of himself were seated. When he was thrown into the water he said he clutched a pile and was holding to it when he saw Dr. Wagner in the water. He then let go the pile to go to his friend's assistance, but the suction was so great that he went down. When he came up he succeeded in regaining his hold on the pile, which was so slippery that he had difficulty in keeping himself above the water. He called to people on the shore to throw him a plank. One was thrown, but it fell short and he was unable to reach it.

Witness explained that he finally got hold of the plank and did what he could to

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS

MANY ARRESTS FOR WORKING ON THE SABBATH.

Judge Caton Fines Some and Dismisses Others—Many Pay Under Protest.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 15, 1904.

The analytical function of the law was called into continuous exercise throughout a long session of Justice Caton's court this morning for the determination of the necessary forms of human activity on the one hand as distinguished on the other hand from labors and enterprises that are no more essential than to be conducive to human comfort, enjoyment and luxury. A sort of middle ground, also, was defined under what was termed a liberal construction of the law. In this place was classed a variety of works and business activities which might be considered relative necessities.

The cases before the court came up on warrants issued under the old state law against labor and trade on the Sabbath, which was enforced yesterday after a lapse of many years. Forty-four cases on this charge were on the docket. The defendants represented a wide variety of business interests. Among those cited to appear for the alleged offense were railroad men, druggists, milk dealers, newsdealers, newsboys, liverymen, bootblacks and others.

Long before the time for opening court the room contained many citizens anxious to see what disposal would be made of the several cases. At the direction of Justice Caton one of the fourteen milk dealers arrested was first called.

James E. Baker, arrested on the charge of delivering milk on Sunday, took a place in the dock. The justice cited the principal section of the law in question. He called attention to a clause of the section which specifically exempts works of necessity or charity and household labor from the general prohibitive provisions of the statute. He said that there were many legal decisions on the question of labors of necessity in favor of the delivery of milk on the Sabbath. He held such work to be a positive necessity and dismissed the accused, announcing that no other cases in that class would be heard, as the decision would apply to all.

The other milkmen who had either been arrested or who had voluntarily gone to the station house and deposited their collateral were T. L. Cole, Henry Blunt, Christopher Lyles, J. C. Barron, A. R. Florence, Edward Clark, Thomas Taylor, a colored man named Ben Brook, L. A. Popkins, C. B. Woolf, R. E. Grover and George C. Smith.

Robert Grady, colored, charged with selling candy and pie, was fined $2, the court holding that pie might be allowed, but that the traffic in candy could not be considered even relatively necessary under the most liberal interpretation of the law.

James Bontz, John Johnson, J. W. Smith, Philip Evans and Henry Baker were called on the charge of selling or delivering newspapers on the Sabbath. Charles Sherwood, a news agent, was also called for selling papers at the store of R. E. Knight on King street. Of the newsboys Evans and Johnson were colored. A. S. Doniphan testified that he had closed his store in response to the notice, but had sent his employe Evans from the depot to the store with a bundle of papers not intended for sale. Justice Caton held that Sunday newspapers should be regarded as a convenience and not a necessity.

He therefore imposed a fine of $2 on each of the accused. Mr. Sherwood gave notice that he would pay his fine under protest, and Justice Caton announced that ten days would be allowed in which to make appeal.

Richard Gibson, Claude Lennon, Charles Lennon and C. J. W. Summers, druggists, were called on the charge of doing business on Sunday in violation of the law. Mr. Gibson was assessed $2, noting an appeal. Officer Lyles testified that Mr. Gibson had called him from across the street to witness the sale of soda water, etc., in his store at the corner of King and Alfred streets. Messrs. Claude and Charles Lennon were fined $2 each, appeals being noted. The charge against them was also for selling soda water. Mr. Summers was dismissed, he having stated that the soap he sold, for which he was arrested, was medicated. "Soda water," said Justice Caton, "is a beverage, but not a necessity." In regard to soap he held that should be included in the list of permissible articles.

Herman Block came forward to be examined for delivering ten gallons of ice cream yesterday. He declared that the material had been made Saturday night; that it had been ordered before Sunday, and that it would have spoiled had it been kept until Monday. Under these circumstances the accused was dismissed.

James Patterson and R. L. Myers were called on the charge of operating their respective livery stables on the Sabbath. In the case of Mr. Myers it was testified that a vehicle had been sent out from his place of business for the use of a party of men in traveling to a camp meeting. The court held that camp meetings are moral necessities, dismissing Mr. Myers. Mr. Patterson was also dismissed, there being a "chance of necessity," the court thought, in the doings which were reported from that stable.

Bud Tancill and William Speaks, colored bootblacks, were assessed the usual fine each.

Of the twelve railroad employes who were arrested only W. R. Topping, S. R. Reed, J.T. Bruin and J. W. McKinney were called. Officer Bettis stated that he had found them at work yesterday shifting cars in the Fairfax street yard of the Southern railroad. The cars contained pig iron and lumber. Justice Caton stated that the law allowed the running of passenger trains and freight trains containing perishable goods on the Sabbath, but prohibited the promiscuous operation of railroad cars.

But it was so framed, he said, that only the company, the directors, or receivers could be proceeded against for the alleged violation. He held that in a sense the employes were doing necessary labor in that they were ordered to work by their employers, and would have lost their places in case of refusal. The other railroad men, who were gathered in by Officer Fergerson, were Conductor H. R. Smith, Engineer J. T. Daniel, Fireman John Whitbeck and Brakemen Artie Armstrong, Walter Campbell and Harry Langford. Conductor G. H. Day and Fireman J. W. Loving were also arrested. All were dismissed.

As before stated, the ancient law was revived upon formal notice being made by the Retail Merchants' Association of Alexandria of its infraction.

General Matters.

The largest crowd at any base ball game here this season assembled on the old fair grounds Saturday afternoon and witnessed a spirited game between the local team and the club from Leesburg, Va. The result was in doubt until the last man had been retired, with a score of 5 to 4. One of the prettiest features of the game was an electrifying hit for three bases by Bray in the eighth inning, with three men on bases and Leesburg ahead. Carter, formerly of the University of Virginia, pitched a fine game for the visitors, but the locals managed to bunch their hits while profiting by errors. Hayden pitched splendidly for Alexandria. The playing of Babson at third for the home team was a feature. Mr. Hoxton of the Episcopal High School umpired the game.

William Wheatley, whose death occurred suddenly Saturday morning, took place this morning at 9:30 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic Church. Rev. Father H. J. Cutler officiated. Many friends and relatives of the deceased attended. R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of which Mr. Wheatley was a member, attended in a body.

Rev. E. V. Register of Baltimore, formerly pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, occupied the pulpit of that church last evening. In the large congregation which listened to his sermon were many of other denominations.

Arrangements are being rapidly completed for the eighteenth annual convention of the Virginia State Firemen's Association, which will be in session here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mr. J. H. Trimyer, president of the association, has received a letter from the state secretary saying that there will be a larger attendance at the meeting this year than at any other in the history of the association.

Squadron at Cape Town.

Rear Admiral Chadwick, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, has reported to the Navy Department his arrival at Cape Town, South Africa, with the Brooklyn, Atlanta, Machias and Marietta.

RETURNED FROM MANILA.

Arrival of Numerous Military Passengers at San Francisco.

The War Department is in receipt of advice by telegram from the commanding general, Department of California, of the arrival at San Francisco of the transport Sheridan from Manila with the following military passengers: Colonel Lebo, 14th; Major Hunt, 13th; First Lieutenants McAndrews, 1st; Garrity, 2d; Abbott, 6th; Second Lieutenant Howard, 9th Cavalry; First Lieutenant Landers, Second Lieutenants Dearmond, Hanna and Fuger and Veterinary Gage, Artillery Corps; Major Bullard, 28th; Captains Ballou, 15th; Mulliken, 27th; Grote, 18th and Carr, 28th Infantry; First Lieutenants Murphy, 14th; Young, 10th, and Miller, 29th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Kilbourne and Maj. D. M. Appel, medical department; Contract Surgeons Ira Ayers, S. J. Onesti, H. Greenberg and Contract Dental Surgeons William H. Ware, R. W. Waddel, H. C. Reitz and First Lieut. H. H. Moore, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Artillery Corps; from Honolulu, 14 general prisoners, 12 furloughed, 4 discharged soldiers, 220 casuals and 25 sick; five remains deceased soldiers and remains of Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Heisler, Company B, 7th Infantry, who died on board August 13, of chronic amoebic dysentery, 7 deported and 6 volunteers.

THOUSANDS OF DEAD FISH.

Investigation to Be Made of Wholesale Slaughter.

Major Sylvester has directed the Anacostia police to make an investigation and report the cause of the wholesale slaughter of fish in the waters of the Anacostia river between Anacostia and the freight yard some distance north of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge. Thousands of dead fish appeared on the surface of the water and along the shore yesterday afternoon. The fish included many big bass, perch, catfish, and fish of other varieties, such as are to be found in the waters in this section.

This morning the stench became so bad that Sergt. Anderson, in charge of the Anacostia police station, complained to Maj. Sylvester and the health department.

This afternoon an investigation was started, and the health department chemist may be called upon to make an analysis of the water. Until a chemical analysis of the water is had the definite cause of the killing will not be known.

DELAYED FOR WANT OF STONE.

Work on War College to Be Resumed September 1.

Work on the War College building at Washington barracks will not be resumed until about September 1, when a consignment of stone is expected to arrive here. This statement was made today by Superintendent Wilmarth, who is in charge of the construction work.

Upon the arrival of the stone the first workmen to go upon the walls will be the stonemasons. After they have laid a course of stone, a force of bricklayers will be put to work. Mr. Wilmarth said these bricklayers will be selected from the twenty-five to twenty-seven men, who were furloughed when work was suspended, owing to the non-arrival of stone.

When asked how many bricklayers would be put to work in September, the superintendent said at first but twelve or fifteen could be taken on. This force will be increased until perhaps all the furloughed men have been restored.

Mr. Wilmarth added that he did not anticipate any trouble with the bricklayers' union, as all the former employes are anxious to return to work.

Captain Sewell, who has general charge of the construction work at Washington barracks, left the city yesterday, and will not return until Thursday.

There was no change in the situation on the engineer buildings work today, and thirty-eight non-union bricklayers were busily engaged on the walls.

A proposition has been made to the bricklayers that the union men fill the next eligible list by promptly registering and thus "freeze out" the non-unionists, as a member of the union expressed it.

He added that the eligible list has been exhausted by late requisitions from the Washington barracks authorities, and that by prompt action on the part of the unionists, the door can be closed on the war college work.

MANUAN CHIEFS GIVE DEED.

Sign Document Acknowledging Sovereignty of the United States.

A mail report received at the Navy Department today from Commander Underwood, naval governor at Tutuila, announces that the native chiefs of the island of Manua have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States over that island. This they did in the form of a deed, which Commander Underwood inclosed with his report.

This is not regarded by officials here as a cession of a governmental character, but mainly as an acknowledgment of sovereignty, as the United States already owned the island of Manua, having come into possession of it under the agreement entered into between the United States, Great Britain and Germany at the time of the division of the Samoan group, and this government already had established sovereignty over Manua among the rest of the territory falling to the United States. Commander Underwood recommends that the territory owned by this government be called American Samoa. He also recommends that the chiefs of Manua be presented with medals or watches as were the Tutuilan chiefs when they acknowledged the sovereignty of this government in Samoa.

COURT DENIES MOTION.

Action Taken Today in Proceedings for Vacating Order.

A motion of Mrs. Kathryne Ballinger, through Attorney Charles H. Merrillat, to vacate the order signed last Monday relieving her husband, Webster Ballinger, from paying her further alimony and permitting him to take the child of the couple away from the District, was today denied by Justice Barnard.

In the original proceeding Mrs. Ballinger asked for a limited divorce and the custody of the child. The court allowed her alimony pending final hearing, but directed that the little boy remain with the father, the mother to see him at specified times.

After testimony was taken, Mrs. Ballinger withdrew the proceeding she had instituted. Because the examiner's cost had not been paid the cause was reinstated at the instance of Examiner M. M. Murray. This was done.

Mr. Ballinger asked that the order compelling him to pay alimony be vacated, and that the injunction against the removal of the child from the District be dissolved. His request was granted by the court.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

Minister Dawson Reports on His Visits to the Ports of San Domingo.

Mail reports received at the State Department dated at the end of July, from Mr. T. C. Dawson, the new minister at San Domingo, strongly contradict rumors which had secured publication in this country to the effect that a number of Porto Ricans had been executed by order of General Morales. The minister said that none of the consuls on the islands had heard of any such executions as were reported.

Mr. Dawson gives a detailed account of his visit to the various ports of San Domingo, in company with Admiral Sigsbee on the Newark, and he expresses the belief that his tour will have beneficial results in strengthening the relations between the United States and San Domingo. He was received with the greatest kindness and cordiality everywhere, and extracts from the local newspapers show that for his part the minister made the most agreeable impression upon the Dominicans, officially and privately.

Secretary Taft Expected Tomorrow.

Secretary Taft is expected to arrive here tomorrow from St. Louis.

FINANCE AND TRADE

First Prices Today Were Higher All Around.

PACIFICS THE FEATURE

LARGE PROFIT TAKING EVIDENT, SOUTHERN PACIFIC LEADING.

Drop in Local Tractions, a Reaction and Duller Trading—Higher Prices Marked Second Upward Movement.

NEW YORK, August 15.—In the stock market today first prices were higher all around on a strong and active demand. The Pacifics were the feature. Southern Pacific was carried up ¾ on a long string of transactions in 1,000 to 3,000-share blocks, and 4,000 shares of Union Pacific sold at the opening at 98½ and 98¾, compared with 98⅝ on Saturday. Advances extended from ⅝ to a point in Atchison, Louisville, Baltimore and Ohio, St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, Erie first preferred, United States Steel preferred, Lead, Republic Steel preferred and Metropolitan Securities.

Large profit taking was evident in the active market of the first hour, especially in Southern Pacific, but other stocks worked through to higher prices. A sharp drop to a fraction below last week in the Metropolitan Tractions resulted in a reaction of ⅜ to a half in active stocks, followed by duller trading.

St. Paul, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville and Delaware and Hudson were carried a point over last week, St. Louis Southwestern preferred 1⅝ and Northwestern 2.

A considerable list of less prominent stocks made 1 to 1¾ point gains. Prices recovered to the best by 11 o'clock. Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Atchison rising a point.

The second upward movement carried prices higher than before, Pennsylvania, New York Central and Erie first preferred rising a point or more. Illinois Central was carried up 2½ on light transactions. Another reaction about wiped out the gains in United States Steel preferred, Amalgamated Copper and Southern Pacific. Smelting preferred lost ⅞. The market then turned strong again, St. Paul rising above 151. Louisville and Nashville gained 1½. Bonds were steady at noon.

Two and a half point gains in Lackawanna and Central of New Jersey rounded out the movement in the coalers. Prices sagged off again on realizing, the reaction running to a half or three-quarters in the active list. United States Steel preferred yielded to below last week, with some effect in cooling sentiment for the advance.

Pennsylvania took the lead in the upward movement. Its rise of 1⅝ carried the subsidiary stocks, the Eries and Reading, a point or more over last night. Hocking Valley rose 3¼, Wheeling and Lake Erie 2d preferred 2⅛, St. Paul 2, Louisville and Nashville 1¾ and a number of others a point.

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54	54⅛
American Locomotive	22½	22⅝	21¾	21½
American Loco., pfd	89⅞	89⅞	89⅛	89⅞
Am. Car & Foundry	19	19	19	19
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	79	79	78¼	78¼
American Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Smelting	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅛
Am. Smelting, pfd	104⅝	104⅞	104	104
American Sugar	133⅞	134	133½	134
Anaconda	73⅞	73¾	73½	73¾
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	81½	82⅛	81⅜	81½
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
*Baltimore & Ohio	85	85½	85	85
†Baltimore & Ohio, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54½
Canadian Pacific	128	128⅝	127½	127½
Chesapeake & Ohio	37½	38⅝	37½	37⅞
Chicago & Alton	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅝
Chicago & Alton, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Great Western	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	150	151⅜	149⅞	150½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	37½	37½	37½
Consolidated Gas	196	196½	195⅝	196½
Delaware & Hudson	161¾	161¾	161½	161¾
Erie, common	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26⅛
Erie, 1st pfd	64⅝	65½	64¼	64¾
Erie, 2d pfd	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39
General Electric	164	165½	164	165
Illinois Central	134⅝	137	134⅝	136¾
Kansas City Southern	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
Louisville & Nashville	119¼	120¼	119⅛	120
Manhattan Elevated	151½	151½	151½	151½
Metropolitan Secs. Co	93⅞	95⅝	92½	94¼
Metropolitan St. Ry	122¾	124⅝	122⅞	123⅞
Mo., Kan. & Tex., com	20⅞	21	20½	20½
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43½
Missouri Pacific	94⅞	96	94⅞	95½
Mexican Central	10	10¾	10	10⅝
National Lead	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
New York Central	120½	121	120½	120¾
N. Y., Ont. & Western	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31½
Norfolk & Western	63½	64	63½	63½
Pacific Mail Steamship	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼
Pennsylvania R. R	122⅝	123¾	123¼	123¼
People's Gas of Chicago	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101¼
Pressed Steel Car	33½	33⅞	33¼	33½
Reading	54½	55⅝	54⅛	55½
Reading, 1st pfd	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾
Reading, 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Republic Steel & Iron	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
Rep. Steel & Iron, pfd	44	44⅝	44	44
Rock Island, common	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼
Rock Island, pfd	67	67¼	66¾	67
Rubber Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F., 2d pfd	58⅝	59¼	58¼	58⅝
St. Louis Southwestern	15¾	16½	15¾	16½
St. Louis S. W., pfd	37½	38⅝	37½	37⅞
Southern Pacific	56½	56⅞	55⅞	56
Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26¾	26¾
Southern Railway, pfd	91⅞	92¼	91¾	92
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45	45⅝	44¼	44⅝
Texas Pacific	29	29	28⅝	28¾
Union Pacific	98½	99⅝	98½	98¾
Union Pacific, pfd	93⅝	94	93¾	94
United States Leather	7⅞	7¾	7½	7¾
U. S. Leather, pfd	84⅞	8[illegible