

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY APPEALS TO SECRETARY HAY FOR A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL VESSELS

BUTCHERS RESUME THE STRIKE AND RIOTING BEGINS

Continued From Page 1, Column 1.

The plants, was attacked by nearly 1000 boys and girls while she was on her way home. She was chased for several blocks and pelted with mud and stones. When she reached home she fell in a heap on the doorstep, exhausted from fright and bruises.

The girl was dragged into the house by her father before the pursuing crowd could reach her. Seeing that she had escaped them, they commenced to batter the house with stones and bricks. A riot call was sent in and it took a wagonload of police to disperse the rioters.

Late to-night it was learned that the obstacle which prevented a settlement of the strike at to-day's conference was the fact that the strikers had made new demands on the packers. Donnelly insisted within ten days, instead of forty-five days, as provided in the original agreement.

KANSAS CITY MEN OUT.

Strikers Claim They Were Being Discriminated Against.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—President Donnelly's order to renew the strike came as a surprise to both the packers and the men. Although practically all of the several thousand men who went out originally appeared at the different plants here ready for work, each company employed only a sufficient number of strikers to make up a complete force. All the plants were soon supplied in all departments and apparently running in full blast. Practically all of the strike breakers were retained. C. W. Armour said:

"I cannot understand the cause for Mr. Donnelly's new order. I consider that these men have broken faith with the packers. It would be impossible for the packers here or anywhere in the country to take all of the strikers back at once. There is not sufficient work for them to do. All the plants are more or less disorganized, and it will be some time before they will be in shape to operate full forces in all departments. One reason why all could not be taken back immediately is that there is not sufficient livestock on the market."

A crowd gathered at the Toll box factory, a non-union plant which does work for Swift & Co., and when it became threatening, was dispersed by the police.

Many of the strikers assert that the different packers showed deliberate discrimination in re-employing those of their number who were put at work to-day.

"I have worked at Swift's ten years," said a hog butcher. "To-day I was told I was not needed, and another man who had been there only a day was hired. I am only one of the many."

In some cases, it is asserted, the older men were told they would never be hired. In no case was an official of the union taken back.

At the stock yards a fair proportion of the day's receipts had been sold when the order to strike came. Immediately most of the buyers in both the cattle and hog yards quit operations and refused to buy the stock on which bids had been submitted.

The renewal of the strike caused a flurry among dealers. They had hoped to lower prices to the former standard to-day, but now higher prices for meat of all kinds will soon prevail.

MAYOR CLOSSES SALOONS.

Police and Deputy Sheriffs on Guard in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 22.—The 1500 striking packing-house employes who returned to work this morning walked out again at noon. The order was received this morning, but business agents of the unions were refused admittance to the plants by the packing-house managers. All the saloons in South St. Joseph have been closed by the Mayor and large forces of policemen and deputy sheriffs have been called out.

Efforts on the part of the police to maintain the peace in South St. Joseph were only partially successful to-day.

The strikers sought out several non-union men, who were attacked and severely beaten. George Henley, a police officer in citizens' clothes, was seriously beaten.

STRIKE ORDER NOT AWAITED.

Fort Worth Men Act Before Hearing From President Donnelly.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 22.—The striking packing-house employes to-day voted not to return to work before the message from President Donnelly ordering a renewal of the strike had been received. Representatives of the strikers and packers met. It is said the packers read the agreement signed in Chicago, by which the packers were to take back men as they were needed, the non-union men employed during the strike to retain their positions. The strikers would not accept these terms. President Donnelly's new strike order was received with enthusiasm.

SOUTH ST. PAUL SITUATION.

Butchers Quit Work at Command of Business Agent Steep.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22.—The butchers in Swift & Co.'s plant in South St. Paul were called out again to-day. Business Agent Steep of the union said that the packers had violated their agreement at the start. He said that only about 60 per cent of the strikers had been taken back and intimated that there were other unsatisfactory features.

UNION MEN AGAIN IDLE.

Most of Those in East St. Louis Had Been Given Former Positions.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 22.—In

Liner Malacca to Be Released by Russia.

British Master Is Blamed for Her Seizure.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23, 2:05 a. m.—The steamship Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under the agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia, she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries and released, unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case the contraband only will be held. British Government stores aboard the vessel will not be examined.

From the first, Russian authorities were convinced that the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet steamship St. Petersburg must have had good reason for seizing the Malacca as a prize, and his report, stating that the skipper of the Malacca declined to produce the ship's manifest, seems to have justified their confidence.

There is reason to believe that had the fact been known in advance that the Malacca's skipper took upon himself the responsibility of questioning the war status of the St. Petersburg, and defied the Russian war flag, contrary to international law, which evidently came as a complete surprise to the British Government, that nation might not have acted as it did.

In spite of this development, however, Russia adopted a most conciliatory attitude. The czar himself was desirous of avoiding the slightest pretext for a quarrel and personally gave orders to settle the matter promptly.

According to a high authority, Russia has conveyed assurances that there would be no repetitions of the Red Sea incidents.

GREAT ISSUE UNDECIDED.

Status of Volunteer Fleet Steamships Yet to Be Determined.

LONDON, July 23.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction that the Malacca incident has been settled in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the broader question of the passage through the Dardanelles of the volunteer fleet steamships before believing that all danger has been averted. This feeling is heightened by Premier Balfour's announcement on the adjournment of the House of Commons that he still had no official news to communicate, either in connection with the Malacca incident or with the volunteer fleet steamships in general.

The Daily Telegraph says that its alarmist editorial of July 22 was written with "full knowledge that the Russian Government would act as it has done, and the object in so writing was to point out that the Malacca incident was only a factor in the great problem, which has not been settled."

The paper confirms the statement that the czar was urged by the French Government to settle the case of the Malacca, and this settlement, it attributes to the French action, saying:

"It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Germany wishes to co-operate with Great Britain in the settlement of the main feature of the dispute."

It urgently points out to the Government that popular opinion in Great Britain would not admit such partnership, and adds an interesting detail to the heat of the controversy of the last few days by positively stating that if the Malacca had approached the Dardanelles "she would have been summoned to surrender by our gunboats waiting there, and if she had not complied she would have been fired upon."

The Times draws attention to serious complications of a similar kind which are liable to occur in the Pacific, instancing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's apprehensions on this point. The marine insurance article of the Times says that greater anxiety existed in London yesterday over cargoes for the China and Japan seas than over those by way of the Red Sea, especially with regard to the American steamship Shawmut.

"It is most important," the article says, "that the Americans and ourselves should strongly object to any attempt to treat provisions destined for ordinary civilian consumption as contraband of war."

UNION GAINS A VICTORY.

One Packing-House Firm Agrees to Maintain "Closed Shop."

NEW YORK, July 22.—H. Eichelberger and Joseph Masterson, who are in charge of the New York branch of the Beef Cutters' and Butchers' Union, were in conference to-day with members of the firm of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and secured from them assurances that from now on only union men would be employed by them.

AWKWARD FOR THE PACKERS.

Those in South Omaha Had Discharged Their Non-Union Men.

OMAHA, Neb., July 22.—All the members who had returned to work in the South Omaha packing-houses, on receipt of information that the strike was on again, struck later. All of the non-union men were paid off and had left the city last night and this morning, making the situation an awkward one for the packers.

GILROY, July 22.—A shower of rain surprised our citizens yesterday afternoon. It lasted about ten minutes, but did no damage.

State Department Probably Will Issue Formal Statement Defining America's Attitude on the Question of Contraband.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has communicated to the State Department its apprehension as to the safety of some of its cargoes in ships plying between the Pacific Coast and Chinese and Japanese ports on account of the seizure of the Malacca and the condemnation by a prize court of the British steamship Allanton. The company's agents ask what they may expect and for a definition of contraband of war liable to seizure. No answer has as yet been returned, but the whole subject is under careful consideration, and its commercial importance may demand the issue of a formal notice from the Government to the American marine of its rights and privileges and of the limitations imposed by the war upon trade operations.

The inquiry probably was inspired by the entry of the Russian Vladivostok squadron into the Pacific and the assumption that the squadron, having shown no disposition to find and attack any of the Japanese naval vessels, must be cruising after merchant ships.

Much flour, pork and canned meats are now in transit from the great Western mills and packing-houses to China and Japan, all going at the shippers' risk.

COMMERCIAL MEN ALARMED.

In Raiders' Presence in Pacific They See Menace to Neutral Ships.

Somehow out on the broad Pacific the Vladivostok squadron sails, a menace to the commerce of the world. Here in San Francisco the greatest interest centers in the movements of the evasive Slav fleet. From here the trans-Pacific steamships start on their voyages to the Orient with their neutral cargoes destined to neutral ports and with their cargoes of contraband billed to the belligerents. Millions of American money are invested in these ships and cargoes and it is but natural that here anxiety should be at the highest point.

The corporation most interested in Admiral Bezobrazoff's activity is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. When its officers learned that Bezobrazoff had once more eluded Kamimura's watchful fleet and had passed into the Pacific the Mail company, through its Washington representative, applied to this Government for a ruling on two of the most ambiguous of the czar's rules of war, upon which ruling the financial life of the steamship company might depend.

As the Pacific Mail is a large carrier of foodstuffs the following rule of war, contained in the proclamation of the czar, was the one upon which the company sought a ruling:

"According to rule 6 the following will be regarded as contraband of war: * * * also rice, foodstuffs, etc. Neutral ships with contraband of war of any sort can, according to circumstances, not only be seized, but also can be confiscated."

This Government, however, was not willing to lay out a plan of operations for the White Squadron based upon contingency and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was informed that the Government would not attempt to place a construction upon the war rules of the czar until a specific case of seizure of an American vessel made such construction necessary. Notwithstanding this fact, the Mail company will continue to ship flour and foodstuffs from this port to the Orient.

At the offices of the Mail company yesterday it was stated that, although its vessels were carriers of large quantities of flour and other foodstuffs to Japan and other Oriental ports, the Japanese and other Oriental ports, the same were shipped by neutral firms and consigned to neutral merchants. The company's ships are carrying no consignments to either of the belligerents, nor are they carrying ammunition of any kind to any one, the passenger licenses prohibiting such shipments. Consequently the officers of the company feel that in event of the seizure of any of its vessels they would be able to secure its release without difficulty. So sure of this are they that no war insurance is carried covering the company's vessels that ply between here and the Orient.

The steamships of the Pacific Mail Company which are or may be within the danger zone and receive the attention of the cruising squadrons of the czar are the Mongolia, which will sail from this port on July 29; the Korea, which will leave here on September 21, and the Siberia, which is due in San Francisco on August 19 from China and Japan and will sail on her return to those ports on August 30. Of the Oriental and Occidental line are the Doric, which will sail from San Francisco on August 7, and the Gaelic, on October 1. The Coptic, now in Japanese waters, is due to arrive here on August 30.

Most unfortunate of the ships now in this harbor is the America Maru, the property of the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha Steamship Company, the head-offices of which are in Tokio. Not only

would the cargo of this ship if she fell into the hands of the Russians be confiscated, but the ship itself would be lost to its owners forever. Vessels that are convertible into ships of war come under the first rule of the Slavs as contraband, and it is common knowledge that the America Maru was built under subsidy of the Japanese Government on lines that render her easily convertible into an auxiliary cruiser. In fact, her sister ship, the Nippon Maru, is reported to have taken part in Togo's last attack on the defenses of Port Arthur.

The America Maru is scheduled to sail from here on August 1 with a cargo the Russians doubtless would be pleased to declare contraband. Up to last night the San Francisco agent of the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha Steamship Company had received no word to hold this vessel here awaiting the location of Bezobrazoff's squadron, but during the day those firms that had placed cargoes on the vessel were anxiously seeking war insurance.

The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company was requested to fix a rate. M. C. Harrison, manager of the insurance company, under instruction of the home office, fixed the rate at 10 per cent on the cargo. The insurance on the vessel was placed by the home office of the steamship company.

The rate placed on the cargo by the St. Paul company seemed to stagger the consignors, and no insurance was written up to last night. However, it is believed that all who now have cargo on the vessel will take advantage of this rate before the ship sails if the Vladivostok squadron is not located before that time. The war rate on neutral ships carrying neutral cargoes for neutral Oriental ports is placed at one-half of one per cent; the rate on neutral ships carrying neutral cargoes to ports of the belligerents, one per cent.

Harrison said that so long as the owners of ships and cargoes remained in business the marine insurance companies would be willing to insure them against seizure. The marine insurance business, he pointed out, is a gamble, and the bigger the gamble the better the companies liked it, as the rates soar accordingly. The companies are after money, he concluded, and up to date the war has been giving it to them.

In addition to the vessels heretofore named there is one steamship now nearing the coast of Japan that would prove a rich prize to the Russians. She is the St. Hubert, carrying nitre from the port of Iquique, Chile, to Yokohama. Of her cargo the Japanese intend to make powder to hurl iron at the Slavs. It may be that Skrydloff will turn the tables.

WILL RUN THE GAUNTLET.

Steamship Will Sail From Portland With a Cargo of Flour.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22.—With a cargo of 50,000 barrels of Oregon flour the steamship Aragonia of the Portland and Asiatic Line will attempt to run the gauntlet of Russian cruisers off the Japanese coast and land her contraband of war at a Japanese port. This was decided upon to-day in an agreement between General Manager Schwerin of the Portland and Asiatic Company and the Hamburg-American Line, the owners of the vessel.

The German owners were at first very much adverse to the loading of their vessel at this port, with the prospect of seizure by the Russians before arriving at her Oriental destination. Captain Schmidt, master of the Aragonia, filed a protest at the owners' request. Manager Schwerin came back with the statement that as the bulk of the proposed cargo for the Aragonia was flour, she would have to take the barrels or make the trip light.

After some discussion the Portland and Asiatic Company agreed to file a bond indemnifying the Hamburg-American Line in the event that the steamship is captured by the czar's war vessels lying in wait off the Japanese coast. The amount of the bond is unofficially given at \$275,000. This was the sum demanded by the Germans at the commencement of the negotiations in New York which wired the local offices this afternoon.

The cargo of the Portland Asiatic liner will be consigned to private individuals in Japan. The vessel will be ready to leave this port by July 23.

IS A SLAVE TO SYSTEM.

General Rennenkampff's Opinion of the Japanese Soldier.

LIAOYANG, July 22.—In the course of an interesting interview had with him in the hospital here, General Rennenkampff, who was recently wounded while reconnoitering a Japanese position, coolly criticized the Japanese shooting as not up to the mark and said the Japanese relied on the quantity rather than the quality of their fire. The general declared that the Japanese were overbold and cautious. This criticism may be somewhat discounted, however, by the fact that General Rennenkampff himself is one of the boldest and most dashing commanders in the Russian army.

General Rennenkampff pays the highest tribute to the engineering skill of the Japanese. Their fortifications, he said, are marvels of completeness and are well constructed, located and masked. They freely use field telephones connecting their batteries and have excellent maps, many of which have been captured, on which ranges are marked.

"The Japanese is a cunning and dangerous foe," said General Rennenkampff, "but he is not artful. He is a slave to system, lacking the necessary dash and willingness to take chances that would make him a most formidable foe."

LEFT FLANK HOLDS FIRM.

Russians Withstand a Powerful Onslaught by Kuroki's Men.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The Official Messenger this morning printed the following special dispatch from Liaoyang, under date of July 20:

"Our left flank yesterday withstood a powerful onslaught of the enemy. Reinforcements were sent out. The Caucasian Mounted Brigade left Liaoyang this morning."

The foregoing evidently refers to the Japanese advance, reported from Tachikao yesterday, on the northern Saimatsa-Liaoyang road.

If the advance on Mukden is continuing, heavy fighting is imminent and a general battle may be precipitated.

ARE REGARDED AS PIRATES.

Constantinople's View of the Status of Volunteer Cruisers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The passage of the Russian volunteer fleet steamships Smolensk and St. Petersburg through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag and their subsequent hoisting of the naval flag is considered here to be a violation of international law, rendering the vessels liable to be regarded as pirates. It is believed that Great Britain will avail herself of the presence of her Mediterranean fleet to emphasize her protest against the action of the volunteer fleet steamships in the Red Sea, and it is expected that she will intercept the Malacca.

TELETYPE MAIL SEIZED.

Prinz Heinrich Carried Letters From German Firm to Japanese.

BERLIN, July 22.—The German Consul at Aden, Arabia, reporting the details of the seizure of the mails of the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Heinrich, in the Red Sea on July 15, by the Russian volunteer fleet vessel Smolensk, says that when the despatched mail was turned over to the British steamer Persia the Russian commander stated in a letter to the Persia's captain that two packages which had been retained were directed by the management of a German ammunition factory to a Japanese address at Nagasaki.

DIES TO SAVE ANOTHER.

Russian Naval Officer Rescues Drowning Man and Is Himself Lost.

SEBASTOPOL, July 22.—Captain Giotoff, commander of a torpedo-boat destroyer anchored in the roadstead here, jumped overboard during a storm to-day to save a man whose boat had been swamped. Giotoff succeeded in bringing the man to the side of the destroyer and he was taken aboard, but the captain himself sank exhausted and was drowned.

JAPANESE NEAR NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHWANG, Thursday, July 21.—Much excitement has been created here by the report that the Japanese are advancing in this direction and are at Tapingshan, which is twelve miles distant. Yesterday heavy firing was heard here for a short time, not far away. There are few Russian troops now in this place.

Steamship Sambia Is Safe.

HAMBURG, July 22.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Sambia passed Perim, at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, yesterday evening, thus disproving the report of her capture by a vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet.

Besiegers to Be Reinforced.

LIAOYANG, Thursday, July 21.—According to private advices, the Japanese are embarking two divisions near Kaichon in order to reinforce their army in front of Port Arthur.

British Cruiser En Route to Red Sea.

PORT SAID, July 22.—The British cruiser Venus arrived here to-day from Alexandria and entered the canal, bound for Suez.

Slavs Are Routed by Japanese at Kiaotung.

Kuroki Defeats a Large Force of the Enemy.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, July 20.—The Japanese attack upon the Russians at Kiaotung yesterday resulted in another Russian disaster. Kiaotung is twenty-five miles from these headquarters. Few details of the engagement have been received, but they indicate that the fighting was fierce. The Russians had more than one division engaged and artillery was used freely. The Russians are fortifying new positions before Motien Pass.

More Russians were killed in the fighting of Sunday, July 17, than can be buried and the Japanese are now engaged in cremating the bodies.

TOKIO, July 22.—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiaotung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi River, which is northwest of Motien Pass and east of Anping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than the Japanese sustained. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1000.

RUSSIAN TURN SUDDENLY.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi River. The Russians seemed to be retreating to the northward, when suddenly two battalions, with eight guns, turned and attacked the Japanese vanguard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before relief came, one company losing all its officers.

At a late hour in the afternoon the Russians' position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank and high precipitous rocks protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile.

The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case.

The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center; a small detachment was sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken, the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn.

RETREAT BECOMES A ROUT.

The Russians had thirty-two guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted four hours. During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward and the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy retired in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward.

The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left 151 dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimate the Russian losses at 1000. The Japanese lost one officer and fifty-four men killed and eighteen officers and 351 men wounded.

On July 19 Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and 1000 cavalry that occupied Chechiato, to the northward of Shaotientzu. After four hours of fighting the Russians retired across the Taitzu River. In this engagement the Japanese had seventeen men wounded.

HAS NO NEWS OF DEFEAT.

St. Petersburg War Board Doubts Report of Kiaotung Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23, 2:05 a. m.—There is no official Russian confirmation of General Kuroki's report that the Japanese have captured Kiaotung. No such place as this is laid down on available Russian maps, the nearest approach to it being Kantzia-tum, which is only twelve miles from Liaoyang, on the Siamatza road. If the Japanese column which General Herschelmann was opposing on July 15 and 19 has continued to advance to this point a general engagement might

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23, 2:05 a. m.—

Inquiry made at Schaertzer's office in the Crocley building developed the fact that the appearance was filed for him on telegraphic instructions received from New York. The local office knows nothing of the identity of the heirs named, but states that a letter from the attorney is expected in a day or two. Schaertzer's New York address is in care of Broughton & Co., 310 Nassau street. It is said that the attorney has left the metropolis for St. Louis.

ELDERLY SIMON MINICH SENDS BULLET INTO HEAD

Despondent and Indisposed Old Man Sits on Porch and Deliberately Commits Suicide.

Simon Minich, a Hungarian, 70 years of age, shot and killed himself on the back porch of his residence at 804 Larkin street last night at 7:30 o'clock. The shot took effect over the right ear. Minich had been despondent and ill for a long while.

That his self-destruction was premeditated is shown in two letters he left. One addressed to a friend named Sethy, a shoemaker, 250 O'Farrell street, in which he asks Sethy to attend to his funeral arrangements. The other was addressed to a Mrs. Dr. Krotz, 305 Leavenworth street, to whom deceased made a few small bequests. Minich was at one time an upholsterer in the Palace Hotel. He was not known positively to have had any near relatives, though his friends had heard him speak of two nieces, who are supposed to live in this city.

Slays Instead of Arresting

Consul at Mazatlan Telegraphs Briefly Facts Concerning Tragedy in Mexico

MURDER COLD-BLOODED

Instruction of Drunken Alcalde Results in Killing of Americans in the South

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In answer to Acting Secretary of State Loomis' demands for full information respecting the killing of two Americans in Aguas Calientes, Mexico, Consul Kaiser at Mazatlan has telegraphed under last night's date as follows:

"Americans telegraphed that Alcalde Torres, nephew of General Torres, while intoxicated, went on business to Way's office, who requested him to return when sober. Torres left and sent his subordinate to arrest Clarence Way and Ed Lattimer, but instead of arresting they assassinated them. Governor promised me aid in thorough investigation. Information verified by second dispatch. Investigation in progress. Dispatch in transit."

Acting Secretary Loomis promptly telegraphed the Consul to dispatch a responsible person immediately to Aguas Calientes to make full inquiry and report upon the assassination. The place is remote and there is no Consul nearer than Mazatlan.

ALREADY BE PROGRESSING.

The general staff gives no credit to this view and is inclined to think the incident is the Russian retirement from Sikhoyan to Gontzian, reported in Kuropatkin's dispatch of July 19.

General Herschelmann commands the Ninth Division of the First Army Corps. The engagement of the Japanese with General Herschelmann is the first one, so far as is known, in this campaign in which the Japanese have confronted a European-trained formation of troops.

GALLAND SERVES WRIT ON WILLIAM C. DUNCAN

Strategic Deputy Reads the Papers While Holding the Door Open With His Foot.

A writ of replevin was served yesterday upon William C. Duncan and his wife at 1701 Page street and the household effects in the flat they were occupying were removed to the Sheriff's warehouse. This is in the suit of Ada Duncan against W. C. Duncan, who is her brother-in-law, for possession of the contents of the flat. The plaintiff alleges that when her husband, B. B. Duncan, whom she is also suing for divorce, left her three months ago he gave his brother, W. C. Duncan, a bill of sale.

This property, which the Sheriff's office has been trying to secure for some time, was captured yesterday afternoon by Deputy Jesse Galland. Mrs. Ada Duncan filed a bond of \$3000 to indemnify the Sheriff in the case of any damage done and that officer was ordered to get the furniture, even if extreme measures should be necessary.

Awaiting his opportunity, Galland called Mrs. W. C. Duncan to the door. She was wary, however, and only by arousing her curiosity as to the identity of the visitor did Galland prevail on her to open the door even a few inches. She instantly recognized him, but before she could close it his foot was inside and through the small opening thus secured he served the papers. He was soon in possession. There was considerable opposition to him at first, but the contents of the flat were finally removed.

DOLBEER CASE DEVELOPS MORE CLAIMANTS TO ESTATE

New York Lawyer Files an Appearance Through Local Legal Representative.

An appearance was filed in the probate department of the Superior Court yesterday by Henry C. Schaertzer, who says that he is attorney for the following heirs of the estate of Bertha M. Dolbeer: Mary Jones Dolbeer Bush, Maria C. Dolbeer Terkum, Myra Dolbeer Gore and Frank Kimball Dolbeer. The attorney demanded that he be notified of all papers filed in the case.

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In The Sunday Call, July 24th, Begins a

New Series of the Famous MR. DOOLEY

Articles by Finley Peter Dunne

Whose pungent humor and political satires have never failed to convulse the entire country with laughter.

And will appear every Sunday after July 24 until completed.