

LONG OF WIND

But Very Short of the Expected Definite Action.

THE SESSION OF TARIFF CONFEREES

Yesterday Was a Prolonged One, and No Results Attained.

NO CERTAINTY OF AN AGREEMENT

On a Bill That Will Meet the Approbation of All the Members of the Conference Committee—Sugar Still the Stumbling Block—Iron and Coal Schedules May Be Doctored to Suit the Sick Democracy, But the Patient Will Never Survive the Medicine—An Inquiry in Nova Scotia Coal Interests—A Very Interesting Question.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Democratic tariff conferees held an unusually long session to-day, lasting from 10 to 1:30 o'clock, and then after a few minutes for lunch continued through the afternoon. No agreement had been reached up to recess. The conferees, however made fair progress. One of the conferees said it would take two or three days yet before it could be said with certainty that a bill would be agreed on. As heretofore, sugar, iron ore and coal are the items at issue. As to iron and coal there seems to be good ground for the report that a sliding scale compromise is under discussion, by which the forty cents per ton duty will be gradually reduced during the next three or four years until entirely extinguished. It is understood that this plan commends itself to the President and Mr. Wilson, as it will in time bring a realization of free raw materials.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL

The Movement to Investigate the Dominion Coal Company.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, directing a special committee to investigate the Dominion Coal Company, of Nova Scotia, whether it was organized, or is being organized in the expectation that Congress would repeal the tariff tax on coal; whether any officers of the government are interested in the company, and whether any assurances that the duty would be removed were given the company, and if so, who gave such assurances, and what steps are being taken to fulfill the assurances, was laid before the senate and Mr. Chandler urged its adoption.

Mr. Chandler claimed that John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, avowed his connection with the Dominion coal company, and was to be an avowed participant in the profits to come to the company from the removal of the duty on coal. He came on to Washington to give counsel and advice to the President and urge him to stand fast on the Democratic principle of free coal. The President then wrote a letter (without addressing it to any one in particular), dated July 2, as a sort of stock in trade, or a charge of dynamite, ready to be launched without warning on some unsuspecting person.

It was accordingly sent to Mr. Wilson and after due course of time and after an agonizing birth (who was the accoucher at the advent, we do not know) it saw the light of day very much to the surprise of the senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman), and the senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris).

He thought that Mr. John E. Russell, as the advisor of the President on the removal of the duty on coal, would bear investigation, and he believed that the facts which had been submitted not only warranted the senate in investigating the charges, but required it to do so. Leaving the subject of coal, he took up the question of sugar and arraigned the senate for its action in insisting on the differential duties given to refiners.

After speaking of the one-eighth differential as the one-eighth donation to the trust, whose president, Mr. Havemeyer, admitted having poured out its money like water, the question was then put on the motion by Mr. Hill to lay the Chandler resolution on the table and the vice president declared it carried, but Mr. Chandler subsequently asked that the vote be reconsidered and this being done, the motion to lay on the table was defeated—16 to 36.

VIOLATED LINCOLN'S ORDER.

An Officer Who Worked Great Injustice to a Private.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—The house to-day passed a bill authorizing the purchase of the property and the franchise of Choctaw Coal & Railway Company. Unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic was objected to. A bill was passed to remove the charge of dishonorable dismissal from the record of Cyrus Paine.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep. Ohio), arose to a question of privilege in connection with a resolution he introduced some time ago calling for a report from the war department upon the court martial of a soldier at Omaha for refusing to participate in target practice on Sunday. A reply had been received from the war department.

Mr. Grosvenor had no criticism to offer upon the grounds of the court martial, viz., that a private soldier had no right to disobey his superiors, but he insisted that the officer ordering the Sunday target practice did so in plain violation of the order of President Lincoln in 1862, and in direct violation of the statute of Nebraska. Mr. Grosvenor passed some severe strictures on the court martial and the general who had approved it, and ordered its decree executed.

"The action of that brigadier general," said he, "was the outrageous either of the most stolid and inconceivable ignorance or a total disregard of all that was right and proper."

get practice order to be arrested, tried and punished for violation of the order of President Lincoln.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) chairman of the military affairs committee, read a letter he had received from Adjutant General Ruggles concerning the punishment of the officer who had violated President Lincoln's order.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Of the Sugar Investigation—How Camden's Name Was Connected With It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—The supplemental report of Senator Allen, of the sugar trust investigation committee, presented to the senate, is made public.

The supplemental testimony taken by the committee, but kept secret heretofore, is submitted with this report. It contains the statements of Albert M. Seip, Emil Gilleadeau, Senators Camden, Smith and others.

Seip said in his testimony that he was in the office of Carson & McCartney, of this city, more or less, and that his purchase of sugar stock had been largely influenced by seeing senators in the office and by the common talk that they were dealing in sugar stock.

He produced letters from Emil Gilleadeau, of the New York brokerage firm of Wheeler & Co., the first bearing date June 19, and reading:

"I see that Smith, of New Jersey, and Camden, of West Virginia, both swear that they had not speculated in sugar stock. I could produce a man, or that is, I know a man (I don't think he would go back on me) who is in my office this morning that received orders in sugar from both of them, and he has Camden's written order. I should think that if a senator swore falsely it was a pretty serious matter."

Mr. Seip said he understood Samuel Battershall to be the man referred to by Gilleadeau as having received these orders.

Edward A. Levy, another witness, furnished the photographic copy of the order which read:

"Buy me 200 shares sugar at 83 1/2, or less—and 200 shares 83 1/2 or less."

(Signed) "J. N. CAMDEN, March 2."

Senator Smith when recalled, and the letter and testimony of Gilleadeau was read to him, said that the statement was absolutely false, and that he did not know Mr. Battershall, and never had given him an order for the purchase of sugar.

The Chairman—Do you recollect any transaction in sugar stock since the meeting of Congress?

Senator Smith—My impression was that I bought a thousand shares of sugar along last of January or the first of February as nearly as I can recollect. I won't swear positively that I did buy a thousand shares of sugar, but rather have the impression in my mind that at that time I did.

Senator Smith added that a friend asked him to buy something of him and he gave an order for a thousand shares. He did not know whether it was sugar or not, but thought it was whiskey.

This testimony was taken yesterday. This morning (August 2) Senator Smith appeared before the committee and said that he had ascertained that he had not bought or sold any sugar certificates during the pending of the tariff bill in the senate.

Senator Camden who was recalled also said that the signature on the photograph of the alleged order resembled his handwriting and he would not swear that it was not his, though he had no recollection of ever having written it, and had not given such an order. The body of the order looked less like his handwriting than the signature.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Have Something Pertinent to Say on the Sugar Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Messrs. Davis and Lodge, Republicans, submitted to the senate a supplemental report devoted entirely to the subject of the influence of the sugar trust so-called on the making of the sugar schedule as it now stands in the tariff bill. They say that "no evidence has been submitted to the committee which proves that the sugar schedule was made up in order to fulfill obligations to the sugar trust for campaign contributions," but they consider it their duty to go into some detail as the method employed in making up the sugar schedule, for which the Democratic members of the finance committee, it is pointed out, are publicly responsible. "It is also admitted," says the report, "and it is proven by the sworn testimony of every witness called, that the present form of the schedule was that desired by the representatives of the refiners or the sugar trust."

It is pointed out that Messrs. Havemeyer, Seales, Henry R. Reed, Cord Meyer and H. L. Turrell, of the sugar trust, all testified that they sought to secure an ad valorem duty.

The report says: "It appears by the testimony of Senator Vest that Senators Brice, of Ohio; Gorman, of Maryland; Smith, of New Jersey; Hill, of New York, and Senators White and Gallery, of Louisiana, after said conference (of Democratic senators) came to the rooms of the finance committee in regard to the schedule. Senator Vest testified that Mr. Gorman urged a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem and a quarter of a cent per pound differential in favor of refined sugars as the proper schedule. This was opposed by the senators from Louisiana, representing the producers, as against the refiners of sugar. Afterwards the specific schedule was changed by the finance committee and was reported as it now stands—with a 40 per cent ad valorem duty and an one-eighth of a cent differential."

The report concludes: "It is a matter of complete indifference to the trust which duties are levied upon sugar, so long as the form is ad valorem and sufficient differential is given in favor of refined sugar."

DEBS' CONVENTION.

It Is Proposed to Continue the Strike on the Santa Fe Road.

CHICAGO, August 2.—President Debs presided over the American Railway Union convention which met here to-day. The neighborhood of the hall was thronged with men, mostly workmen, who were deeply interested in the meeting, but many of them were not delegates to the convention. The meeting began behind closed doors, and President Debs said, before going in, that the session would probably continue in secret although some were in favor of admitting the public. There were about 250 delegates present representing 512 unions.

The afternoon session of the convention took up the consideration of the

strike. The Santa Fe system had fifteen or twenty delegates in the hall who consumed the entire afternoon.

There was a feeling among the delegates that even though the men might return to work on all the other roads the strike would be continued against the Santa Fe. This is for the reasons, it is said, that the receivers have been cutting wages, that the road is behind in salaries, and that it has been especially active in the prosecution of the officers of the union.

AGAINST PENDELTON.

The Secret of the Election of Harrison County's New Chairman.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., August 2.—Another chapter in the life of John O. Pendleton has been closed in this county, and predictions are frequently heard that his political life will soon be a sealed book. On Wednesday the Democratic county executive committee had anything but a harmonious meeting, but it ended by making L. Lee Wolfe, chairman, and Thomas Haymond secretary. It will be remembered that Wolfe is in the fight to the death with Pendleton, and this means that a heroic effort will be made in this county against his re-nomination.

The honor was gracefully tendered to Jesse F. Randolph and John J. Davis, but as gracefully declined. Editorial hostility brought Pendleton's private secretary here last week to purchase the News, but as Wolfe lays aside the editorial quill only to take charge of the campaign in this county, in the language of the great Grover. "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts" Mr. Pendleton.

JACKSON COUNTY TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA., August 2.—The Republicans of Jackson county in convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: For house of delegates, ex-Judge H. F. Fleming and O. B. Keiser; county commissioner, Elias A. Latham; county superintendent of schools, William M. Silas.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STREUVENVILLE, O., August 2.—An unknown man, thirty years of age, evidently a Pole, was struck at Cumberland Junction to-day by a Paulandia train and died here to-night. One leg and one arm were cut off.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE

In the Lumber District of Chicago—Three Yards Destroyed.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The lumber district was to-night visited by a second fire, which for a time threatened to rival in destructiveness that of last night. Before it was subdued it had wiped out the yards of the following concerns: John Spry, lumber company; A. J. McBean, cedar posts; P. Farrell, cedar posts. In addition to the lumber yards the wooden bridge over the Chicago river at Ashland avenue was totally destroyed. The fire to-night was on a piece of land 250 feet long and half as wide, lying between two loading slips for vessels. It is directly east of where the fire was checked last night.

At about 8 o'clock a lively blaze, supposed to have originated from some embers, sprang up in the north end of the Spry lumber yards. A high north-west wind was blowing and the flames, which in a few minutes were beyond the control of the firemen began to travel rapidly southward. Calls for help were sent out but no power could have prevented the destruction of the Spry yards, and in twenty minutes, they were a roaring furnace.

At 10 o'clock the fire department had the flames under control, that there was no danger of its spreading to other lumber yards. The losses are estimated as follows:

John Spry Lumber Company, \$95,000; E. J. McBean, \$2,000; P. Farrell, \$3,000; total, \$100,000. All are protected by insurance.

A large eight story building at No. 158, West Van Buren street, was cleaned out by fire to-night, while the lumber yards were blazing. The building was occupied by a number of small concerns, the largest of which were the Chicago Decorative Supply company, which lost \$20,000. The total loss to the building and its contents will foot up \$80,000.

"TIMES" STOCK WATERED.

One of the Stockholders Brings Suit Against That Paper.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A number of suits have been begun in the supreme court against the New York Times Publishing Company by stockholders of that corporation, to set aside their subscriptions for stock on the grounds that the subscriptions were obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations.

In the suits filed the complainants allege that they were induced to subscribe to the stock of the company on the basis of bona fide subscriptions for a total of \$200,000 to \$300,000, and that the capitalization of the company was not to exceed these totals by more than \$100,000. In one of the bills of complaint filed by Charles F. Watson, the allegation is made that the company was capitalized for \$1,250,000, without the knowledge of the plaintiff, and that \$250,000 of the stock was given to the promoters of the company without any money consideration being received therefor, the capital being thereby "watered" to at least that amount.

The Times changed hands in the spring of 1883, being sold by the George Jones estate, and those who were associated with the late Mr. Jones.

Train Robbers Felled.

St. Louis, Mo., August 2.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-night to hold up train No. 3, on the St. Louis & San Francisco road.

The train left the Union depot in St. Louis at 8:25 p. m., in charge of Conductor Mansfield.

The Living Pictures.

The "living pictures" at St. Luke's P. E. church parish, house on the Island last evening secured a big success before a cultured and fashionable audience. The "Ghost Story" was especially fine.

The "Ghost Story" was general charge, assisted by Miss Belle McCabo, Mrs. Will McCoy, Mrs. Judge Johnson, Mrs. Charles Hays, Mrs. Wylie Irwin, Edward Bowe, Mrs. Andrew Sweeney and others. Miss Annie Sage presided at the piano and Mrs. McCoy handled the violin.

CARNOT'S ASSASSIN

La Brought Before the Tribunal That Will Convict Him.

THE SPECTACULAR PRELIMINARIES

That Always Attend an Important Trial in France

OBTAIN IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE.

All the Grievous Effects are Brought Forth and Exhibited to a Morbidly Curious Audience—The Precautions Taken to Protect the Court From the Vengeance of the Assassin's Friends—The Examination of the Prisoner, in Some Instances, Borders on the Filippant.

LYONS, August 2.—Casero Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was put on trial in the assize court to-day. His removal from the St. Paul prison to the court was without incident. M. Broullac, who presides over the court, is the judge who drew much criticism upon himself by condemning the bill for the suppression of the anarchistic crime which was recently passed by the chambers. Addressing the jury at the opening of the assize, July 23, M. Broullac used the following words: "While the chamber of deputies, acting upon the proposal of the government is endeavoring to relegate to the common law courts certain crimes which you were occasionally privileged to be called upon to try, we, in this court, by the aid of twelve honest and free citizens summoned from the nation will punish the murderer of yesterday and endeavor, according to the measure of our power, to prevent the peril of to-morrow."

The palace justice was to-day guarded in the most thorough manner against possible obstructions of anarchism. The regular police guards were reinforced by an entire battalion of infantry, and the vicinity of the court had, in consequence, very much the appearance of a military cantonment. Soldiers were stationed upon all approaches, while a double cordon of troops surrounded the building itself. In addition a company of infantry was posted in the entrance hall, and a platoon of cavalry surrounded the prison van as it was driven at a gallop from the prison of St. Paul to the court house.

The soldiers on duty about the palace of justice were supplemented by every variety of police official, from the local gendarme to the shrewdest detective from the Paris prefecture.

A CROWDED COURT.

A large squad of policemen in citizens dress had been specially told off to furnish the audience, every seat usually available to the public being reserved for the detectives, but at the last moment the programme was changed, and when the doors were opened a waiting crowd was allowed in, and in a few minutes all the available space within the court room was densely packed. Without there was brilliant sunshine, and within there was suffocating heat. The only air moving was that from a hundred fans. In the gallery were many ladies, almost all young and gaily dressed, furnishing striking touches of color.

The trial is expected to occupy the whole of to-day and part of to-morrow. There will be no long speeches, the public prosecutor confining himself to a forty minute address. Some people who should have come forward did not appear, doubtless fearing reprisals, but twenty-eight indispensable witnesses have been called by the government and they include all those who remembered having spoken to Casero as he was journeying from Cotte to Lyons; Townser of the Hme kiln, where Casero worked in 1893, the baker who employed him at Cotte; General Borius the chief of the late president's military household; M. Rivaud, prefect of the department of the Rhone; the two men servants who sat on the rumble of the late president's carriage and Dr. Galliton the mayor of Lyons, who rode in the carriage with M. Carnot, when Casero struck the deadly blow.

The evidence of M. Artignaud, the gunsmith of whom Casero bought the dagger, is expected to be very dramatic. Several times before he paid for the weapon Casero tried to see whether he could handle it properly and several times before the gunsmith the assassin rehearsed his idea of how he would stab his victim.

Santo proposes, practically to defend himself but will have the assistance of M. Dubrenil, a Lyons advocate of considerable note in criminal practice.

VERY GRIEVOUS EFFECTS.

The touch of the grievous, always noteworthy in French trials will be supplied by the instruments used in operating on the president, a drawing of the carriage in which the president was sitting when stabbed, Casero's dagger, and the liver of the murdered President preserved in alcohol.

The prisoner, during his life in the St. Paul prison, has found time for one regret only—that he ran away after the deed. To himself his crime is justified, creditable, even glorious and he has been anxious to be tried quickly.

Nobody has sent the assassin any money since he was arrested, and he has subsisted on prison fare. The court opened at 9:15 a. m. and the judge president was no sooner seated than he called upon the defendant to bring in the accused. All the persons present held their breath as the assassin of President Carnot was brought into court. The prisoner looked somewhat seared as a gendarme on either side of him and two other gendarmes bringing up the rear. As soon as he was in the dock his counsel M. Dubrenil and M. Dagognon, professor of Italian at the Lyons business college, the latter having been appointed interpreter, exchanged a few words with the prisoner and Casero took his seat, and the reading of the long indictment began.

The prisoner listened intently during the reading of this document which contained what was supposed to be a full account of the events before and on the evening of the murder which was believed to be a complete record of Casero's journey from Italy, giving the

name of nearly every one the prisoner spoke to, etc., while on his way to Lyons.

THE EXAMINATION.

When the reading was finished names of thirty witnesses were called and the presiding judge, M. Broullac began to question the accused. The judge first recited the known facts about the family of the prisoner, the latter answering: "Just so, sir, I never had a dispute with any one."

The president continued: "How about your morality?" "I suppose it was the same as that of other men," replied Casero, smiling slightly.

"I understand that you desire to pass as an ascetic; but," said the judge, "that is not correct, as we have evidence from the Cotte hospital that you have not always had a horror of women." (Laughter.)

"But," continued M. Broullac, "what is important is to know whether you were responsible for your actions?" "The prisoner here, cried, with great animation: "Yes sir, I am responsible for my actions. I have never been ill."

Rapporting to further questions, the prisoner said that not one of his family was or had been weak-minded.

The presiding judge then turned to the prisoner and said: "Since your arrest did you write to your mother saying that you killed the president 'from anarchistic motives'?" "Are those your words?" "Yes," replied Casero, with great indifference.

In reply to the judge's questions in regard to his childhood and his taking part in religious processions, Casero answered mockingly, "Children do not know what they are doing." Judge Broullac then examined Casero at length as to his connection with anarchism. During this examination the president said, "Your family tried to wean you from these these horrible doctrines."

HE LOVED HIS MOTHER.

"I love my mother," the prisoner replied, "but I cannot submit to her prejudices, or to my family's prejudices. There is the larger family of humanity."

In spite of repeated efforts of the judge to draw from the prisoner some statement in regard to his connection with other anarchists Casero would say nothing upon the subject.

The prisoner was then questioned about his movements at Cotte and other places previous to the assassination, and during this portion of the trial Judge Broullac remarked: "Your relations were always with anarchists."

"Naturally," interrupted the prisoner, "I could not consort with the bourgeois."

The presiding judge afterwards questioned the prisoner concerning how much money he had remaining after he had paid his bill at Cotte, asking: "What did you do with the remaining five francs?"

"I bought a poignard," replied Casero defiantly.

The assassin narrated dramatically the incidents of his approach to and attack upon President Carnot. Replying to a question at its close by M. Broullac if he did not know the penalty of his act would be death, he said, "I am an Anarchist, and I hate the bourgeois society, and the heads of the state."

THE DEADLY WEAPON.

After this reply from the prisoner, the weapon with which he killed President Carnot was brought into court and shown to the jury, the president saying: "Take care, gentlemen. Do not touch the blade. It is a relic which must be preciously preserved."

Casero then recounted the details of his journey from Cotte to Lyons, telling how he finally arrived at the Palais de Commerce where President Carnot was being banquetted. The prisoner then narrated the incidents of the tragedy saying:

"When I was opposite the gate whence the president was about to emerge, I knew that persons of mark always sit on the right side of the carriage. Therefore I crossed to the right hand side of the pavement. I had trouble in keeping in the second row of spectators, as so many people were anxious to get a glimpse of the president."

"I laid my left hand on the carriage and hustled aside a young man who was in my way. Then I made a dash at the president and dealt him a violent thrust with my dagger. The blade struck fast in his breast and my hand touched his coat. As I stabbed him, I cried: 'Vive la revolution!'"

Judge Broullac asked the prisoner what occurred at the tragic moment when he caught President Carnot's eye. The prisoner said: "President Carnot looked me straight in the face. I felt his deep glance the moment I poignarded him." [Sensation and uproar.]

Replying to the question, "Did you not wish to strike elsewhere?" Casero exclaimed fiercely: "I wished to strike his heart, but my arm failed me; the blow glanced. I alone meditated the coup. I had no leaders and no accomplices. I acted freely and of my own accord."

After the examination of several witnesses describing the stabbing and the attendant scenes, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

CATHOLIC ABSTAINERS

Convention—Interesting Statistics—Satellite's Letter Cordially Endorsed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 2.—At today's session of Catholic Abstainers, Secretary A. P. Doyle, of New York, submitted an interesting report of the numerical strength of the order in which he says:

"We have added sixty-eight new societies with a membership of 2,033 to the roll of the national union. There are now six subordinate unions and forty-nine detached societies.

"During the year sixty-eight societies were admitted and twenty-eight were withdrawn, leaving on the rolls 793 societies with a total membership of 55,445. Philadelphia leads with 162 societies, and 10,087 members, while the others are reported in Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and other places."

Speaking of Satoll's letter he said it would do more than twenty appeals to set the Catholic church right with the American public on the abstinence question.

The afternoon session was concluded by reports by the delegates on the state of affairs in their respective districts.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY

Of the Battle Between the Kow Shing and Naniwa.

THERE IS QUITE A DIFFERENT COLOR

Put on the Naval Engagement Between the Chinese and Japanese Vessels—The Commander of the Japan Cruiser Acted With Humanity, But the Chinese Troops Fired on the Foreigners After They Had Jumped From the Kow Shing—Another Naval Contest Expected.

LONDON, August 2.—The Japanese legation in this city has received the following dispatch from Tokio:

The signed affidavits of Captain Galsworth and Chief Officer Tamplin, of the Kow Shing, have been received. The captain says that the Kow Shing was chartered by the Chinese government, and that the left Taku on July 23 with 1,100 soldiers on board for Khabu, Meeting the Japanese war ship, Naniwa, the latter signalled her to stop. Continuing, the captain says:

"I obeyed, and she moved off. I then signalled: 'Am I to proceed.' The Naniwa signalled in reply, 'heave to, or take the consequences.'"

"This signal was not meant for the Kow Shing, but for a Chinese war ship flying the Japanese flag and a white flag."

"The Naniwa sent an officer to the Kow Shing to see her papers, and he asked if I would follow the Naniwa. I answered, 'we are in your power.'"

"The officer then returned to the Naniwa; but he came back to the Kow Shing upon my signalling the wish to communicate personally with him. I told the officer, when he came back that the Chinese generals would not allow me to follow the Naniwa, and that they threatened my life if I did so or if I left the ship. After hearing this the Japanese officers returned to the Naniwa, whereupon she signalled 'quit ship immediately.'"

"I replied: 'I am not allowed to leave.'"

"The Naniwa then hoisted a red flag at her foremast, and repeated the signal to 'quit ship immediately,' thereupon I called the engineers and other foreigners on deck."

"After a few minutes the Naniwa discharged a torpedo at us and began firing. I, and several others, jumped overboard. While in the water the Chinese on board the Kow Shing kept firing at us."

"I was picked up by a boat from the Naniwa, as was Mr. Tamplin, the chief officer."

Chief Officer Tamplin's affidavit confirms the statement made by Captain Galsworth, and adds that the object of the second visit of the Japanese officer was to transfer the Europeans to the Naniwa before firing began. The Chinese, however, would not permit this.

The Times correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs as follows: The Japanese minister at Seoul, after the collision there between the Japanese and Korean troops, placed Tai-In-Kun, the king's father, at the head of the Korean government.

The people of this city are in raptures over their naval victory. Following the example of the sovereign, the people will contribute toward the expense of carrying on the war.

The Times' dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 1, says: Later information shows that the Kow Shing was sunk with 1,500 souls by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, near Asan, Korea.

The whole Chinese fleet is now assembled at Asan, and a decisive battle is imminent.

Committees of merchants here are providing immense funds for carrying on the war.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio, telegraphs that the Japanese fleet is concentrating its strength at Kangwha, an island at the mouth of the Seoul river, and that a great naval fight is expected shortly.

Movements of Steamships.

BOSTON, August 2.—Arrived—Amsterdam from New York.