jects having goods on the vessel, but all that will be sought will be the establishment of the principle of indemnity and apology.

A salute of the British flag must also be conceded and the future protection of neutral shipping assured.

The attitude of the British government is the result of the thorough consideration given to the reports received from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Tokio and the examination of international law authorities by legal experts.

The dispatches from Sir Claude Macdonald confirm the reports that the Knight Commander had no contraband of war on board for Japan. The government and all the British authorities, it is asserted, unite on the point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vessel.

It is felt in government circles that the Knight Commander incident overshadows the Red Sea seizures, which practically have been adjusted but which have failed to settle the question of the rights of neutral commerce.

No representations have been made by Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne regarding the Knight Commander, the ambassador not having received advices from St. Petersburg on the subject. Nor is it seen by Russian diplomats how it is possible for their government to make prompt answer to the British demands.

It is not known when the Vladivostock squadron will return to port.

Teh commander of the squadron, it is pointed out, unquestionably seized the vessel, including her manifest, and therefore will be able to present reasons to show why he sank the ship, and the Russian authorities thus will be able to answer the British representations. In the opinion of these diplomats the cargo of the Knight Commander included contraband of war under the Russian declaration.

The bridge work is said to have been destined for the Fusan-Seoul railroad, which the Japanese are building for military purposes. The Russian declaration also announced that rice and other food stuffs are contraband if sent at the enemy's cost or order. Attention is specifically called to the feature of the declaration saying that "neutral ships with contraband of war of any sort can be not only seized but confiscated."

If the ship can be confiscated, it is condemned, she can be sunk as well. While Russia holds that her declaration has never been seriously questioned, the British authorities claim that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg first specifically reserved the rights of his government in case of an emergency arising, and later filed objections against the various provisions of the declaration.

The United States also reserved her rights when acknowledging the receipt of the Russian declaration. The British authorities are persistent in their desire to induce the United States to make a declaration of its policy in the protection of commerce, but nothing has yet been done so far as known here.

CREW AND PASSENGERS ARE BEING EXAMINED.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Great Britain has not yet made a formal protest, but there is reason to believe that the general right of warships to sink neutral vessels claimed to have contraband on board is being discussed both here and in London, and the seriousness of such acts will be emphasized in the presentation of the specific case of the Knight Commander.

It may be that there will be considerable delay on account of the lack of information upon which to make an issue, as both the British crew and passengers of the Knight Commander, it is asserted here, are held as witnesses on board the vessels forming the Vladivostock squadron.

According to a dispatch from Yokohama July 25th, the British steamer Tsuian had arrived there, having on board the crew, numbering 21 men, of the British steamer Knight Commander, which had been transferred to her July 23rd, the date the Knight Commander was sunk by the Russian Vladivostock squadron off Izu. Only the European passengers of the Knight Commander, according to the Yokohama advices, were detained by the Russians.

SEIZURE OF ARABIA BEING INVESTIGATED.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—The state department has finally received a formal protest against the action of the Russian navy in seizing American goods, and as a result of its preliminary study of the law and precedents governing the subject, it is prepared to act energetically and promptly. This protest relates to the seizure of an American cargo on board the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, bound from Portland, Oregon, for Hongkong, China.

J. H. Mitchell, an attorney of Portland, telegraphed the state department a statement of the conditions under which the Arabia carried out this cargo. Mr. Mitchell stated that he represented the Portland Milling Company, which had shipped on the Arabia for Hongkong 99,000 sacks of flour worth about $100,000. He declared this flour was in no sense contraband, for it was not destined for Japan, and it was part of the normal trade of the company, and was not a war order.

Mr. Mitchell requested the state department to take the necessary steps to secure indemnity and satisfaction for the owners of the flour, and also to protect as legitimate, neutral trade, from such interference as these attacks by the Vladivostock squadron.

Maxwell Everts and D. A. Chambers, two attorneys, came to the state department to-day in connection with the same seizure, and Acting Secretary Adee immediately referred them to the solicitor of the department, who also has before him the protest of the Portland Milling Company. The department officials positively decline saying what course they will pursue, save that it will be no inconsiderate action, that the whole subject of interference with American trade by belligerents in the present war will be considered, and that each protest that may be forwarded will be part of a uniform and consistent policy, to be followed by the department.

So far the department has little information as to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Arabia and her cargo.

As the vessel was under a German flag, it is presumed that Berlin will be appointed to receive the first official reports. None of the attorneys actually know from any of their own principals that the ship had been seized. The basis for that belief rests so far upon newspaper publications.

The case of the Knight Commander, a neutral ship laden with neutral goods and sunk by the Vladivostock squadron, which is regarded as a particularly strong one against the Russian government, has not yet been made the subject of a formal protest, although discussed between officials and attorneys, and that case, therefore, will not accompany the Arabia case if the latter is to be presented at once to the attention of the Russian government.

Undoubtedly, however, the dictum of Hall, an English authority, which unqualifiedly bars the sinking of a neutral ship, will be adopted here, as it is in England, as the only sound principle to follow in the Knight Commander case.

BRITISH FLAG WILL AGAIN BE HOISTED.

Algiers, July 27.—The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Malacca, which was seized in the Red Sea July 16th by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, has arrived here with a prize crew on board.

After a protracted conference on board the Malacca between the British and Russian consuls and Capt. Schwartz, commanding the prize crew, it was announced that the Russian flag would be replaced by the British at 6 o'clock this evening.

The orders to surrender the Malacca were evidently a complete surprise to Capt. Schwartz, who immediately after his arrival notified the French naval authorities that he required six hundred tons of coal and a good supply of water and provisions to take him to Labau in the Baltic.

It was not until an hour later that the Russian consul boarded the Malacca and informed Capt. Schwartz of the settlement of the difficulties regarding the Malacca since the vessel sailed from Port Said.

The prize crew will be landed this evening.

Lodgings were provided for the crew by the French naval authorities.

The Malacca's British crew recently arrived at Marseilles, and it is expected that they will be summoned to take charge of the Malacca, which will resume her interrupted voyage eastward.

It transpires that during the Malacca's voyage in the Mediterranean to this port two British warships escorted her for a short time and then disappeared.

ARE RELEASING THE SEIZED VESSELS.

Suez, July 27.—The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Formosa, which was captured in the Red Sea by the volunteer steamer, and which arrived here yesterday flying the Russian naval flag with a prize crew on board, has been released.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Holsatia, which arrived here this morning, also having on board a prize crew, has been released.

The Holsatia is commanded by Capt. Muller, and was last reported at Barry, July 5th, for Port Said.

VOLUNTEER SHIPS LEAVING RED SEA.

Perim, Red Sea, July 27.—Two Russian vessels, supposed to be the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk passed here this morning bound for Jibutil, French Somaliland. They showed no colors.

JAPANESE GAINED STRATEGICAL ADVANTAGE.

Tokio, July 27.—The army of General Oku, combined with what is known as the Takushan forces, attacked Taitchekiao on Sunday night, and on Monday captured all the important topographical keys. The Russian forces consisted of five divisions. The losses are unknown.

SITUATION WITHIN THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

Liao Yang, July 27.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived here after two months' stay at Port Arthur, gives an important and interesting narrative of the situation at the beleaguered fortress when he left there July 14th, which shows that the Japanese operations till then had not advanced so far as supposed.

Several Russian successes are chronicled, but the report of a Japanese reverse with the loss of 30,000 men is definitely disposed of, not being even mentioned by the correspondent, who says: "When I put to sea in a junk, the land position on the Russian right flank surrounding Green and Semaphore hills, which the Russians had lost had been recaptured by assault. The heights of Huinsin, which the Japanese defended desperately, alone remained in their hands. But I am convinced that this position also has since been retaken. The very morning of my departure, July 14th, the position was being bombarded by six-inch howitzers and shells were falling repeatedly into the Japanese works, causing great disorder.

The activity of Japanese at sea is confined almost exclusively to nocturnal raids on the part of the torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, the sowing of mines and the attacking of guard boats.

Seldom does a night pass without firing from the shore batteries. The attacks on the guard ships are easily discovered by the Russian searchlights, and so soon as fire is opened on the Japanese they make off.

There are also occasional cannonades by day when the protected cruiser Novik and the guard ships put to sea to reconnoitre."

"To sum up, by the fighting of July 3rd, 4th and 5th when evidently the Russian forces were acting on the offensive, the Russians regained on the land side the positions they had held in front of the fortress previous to the battle of Kinchou.

"The main forces of the besiegers are on the verge at a distance of twenty miles from the perimeter of the fortress on the Russian right, but the Japanese have approached within twelve miles of the Russian left, as far as fourteen miles from Port Arthur.

"The railroad is working. Over fourteen miles of Japanese, between 40,000 and 50,000 men, are operating before Port Arthur. The troops maintain a constant exchange of skirmishing fire, but the field or other guns are usually silent.

"The Japanese apparently are conducting a slow, engineering advance.

"Often in the morning, the Russians discover fresh trenches. The Japanese are compelled to abandon this work in the day time as the Russians regularly open fire on them as soon as daylight discloses the work."

BRITISH STEAMER WAS DELAYED IN RED SEA.

Island of Perim, Straits of Bab El Mandeb, July 27.—The British steamer City of Agra, last reported at Liverpool for Kurrachee, passed here to-day and signalled that she had been delayed by a Russian warship in the Red Sea.

MAKING ADDITIONS TO THE NAVAL LIST.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Russian press has been significantly silent for two days past regarding complications over the Red Sea cruisers. Not a single word to comment appears in this morning's newspapers concerning the sinking of British steamer Knight Commander, and there is no doubt that the government has requested the papers to refrain from printing their views on the affair. The government deprecates the provocative attitude of the British press, and probably does not desire that the Russian papers shall add fuel to the flames.

An imperial ukase has been issued placing seven merchantmen purchased abroad during the last few months on the navy list—four of them as second class cruisers. These four have been rechristened Don, Ural, Terek and Kouban. The former three have been renamed Irtysch, Amudyr and Argun, and are listed among the transports. The former identity of these vessels is not revealed.

There is reason to believe that the cruisers will be sent at once to the Red Sea to replace the volunteer fleet steamers, the war status of which is in dispute.

GEN. KOUROPATKIN CONFIRMS THE NEWS.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—A telegram from Gen. Kouropatkin was received today confirming the occupation of Tatchekiao by the Japanese, July 25th, and adding that a Japanese division had moved on Haicheng.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN LAST ENGAGEMENT.

Tokio, July 27.—3 p. m.—The Japanese casualties before Tatchekiao were 800.

MAY SETTLE QUESTION OF THE DARDANELLES.

Constantinople, July 27.—The Russian statement to the effect that vessels of the volunteer fleet hereafter will not be permitted to operate for war purposes is regarded in Turkish official circles as settling the question of their passage through the Dardanelles. It is held that as they will only have the status of merchantmen there is no reason to refuse them permission to traverse the straits as heretofore.

The British cruiser Lancaster is still off the entrance to the Dardanelles.

SUCCESSFUL MOVE OF GENERAL OKU.

Tokio, July 27.—In a daring night attack against a Russian force, estimated at five divisions, with one hundred guns, General Oku drove the enemy from their line of defence south of Taitchekiao.

Advancing on Sunday, General Oku found a superior force confronting him and that a heavy artillery fire from the enemy was checking his men. He thereupon decided to attack at night. This was successful. The Japanese troops hustled the Russians into retreat. The Japanese had 800 casualties.

The Takushan army fought and won a separate action on Friday, July 22nd, at Ranling, losing 31 men. The Russians left 14 dead.

The Japanese began the advance against the Russian positions south of Taitchekiao on Saturday, July 23rd. On this date the vanguard occupied positions in the vicinity of Chuichiatun, to the southeast of Taitchekiao, developing the positions and strength of the enemy. The Russian line was through the hills south of Taitchekiao, extending almost due east and west of the railroad. The position of the army was fortified. The strongest points were at Taiping mountain, to the southeast of Taitchekiao, and here the heaviest force had assembled. The Russians had two battalions of artillery posted near Chalenganon, due south of Taitchekiao and ahead of the main line.

The Japanese deployed to the westward from Chuichiatun, and, confronting the Russian line east of the railroad, advanced early Sunday morning. At 9 o'clock the Japanese right had reached a bluff less than two miles from Taiping mountain. In the afternoon the Russian batteries posted on the heights shelled the advancing line. The strength of the Russians gradually developed, General Oku estimating it at five divisions and 100 guns. The Russians prevented a general advance, and General Oku decided on a night assault. Two divisions of Russians occupied the Saicheng road, and General Oku took the precaution to engage this force with artillery. The Russians replied similarly, the duel lasting until darkness. At 10 o'clock Sunday night the entire Japanese right was hurled against the Russian position east and west of Taiping mountain and easily captured it.

At midnight the second position was attacked, and by daylight the Japanese occupied the eminence east of Chuichiatun. The Russians retreated toward Taitchekiao. At 7 o'clock Monday morning the Japanese seized Chenyshishan without resistance, and pursued the Russians toward Taitchekiao.

NEWCHWANG A DECIDED LOSS TO RUSSIA.

Paris, July 7.—The Yinkow correspondent of the Matin says that the Japanese entered Newchwang at 5 o'clock in the morning and hauled down the Russian commercial flag, which had been substituted for the military standard on the residence of the governor.

The Japanese standard was hoisted, the Chinese flag flying from the neighboring buildings and the customs houses. The consular authorities had taken precautions to insure the safety of the European residents who remained.

The Russians who refused to follow the retreat have been cut off.

The Japanese cavalrymen, the correspondent says, were supplied with the most modern accoutrements, and each man was furnished with a compass and field glass. The dispatch in conclusion says that Japanese troops are still filing into Newchwang.

A later dispatch says the Japanese flag has been substituted for the Chinese flag over the customs building. At midday, the dispatch says, a conference was held between the French consular agent, representing Russian interests, and the Japanese officers, as the result of which it was formally declared that the Japanese had no objection to the flying of the French flag over Russian houses.

The Japanese occupation of Newchwang is regarded here as a serious blow to Russia, which thereby is prevented from closely watching the doings of the Chinese army commanded by Gen. Ma. The French have not forgotten their experience against the Black Flags during the Tonkin war, throughout which peace was nominally maintained with China, and the belief is current that the Japanese now will readily obtain unofficial aid from the Chinese soldiers by promises of good pay and hints of the possibilities of plunder. Russia could only make representations at Pekin, where the reply would doubtless be that the troops had been ordered to observe strict neutrality, and any Chinamen fighting for Japan are merely brigands.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE STEAMER SHAWMUT.

London, July 27.—The London Times's insurance expert, commenting on the presence of the Vladivostock squadron in Japanese waters this morning, says: "The principal interest of the day centres in the big steamers known to be near to Japan on their way from Pacific ports in the United States. These are steaming into the mouth of the Vladivostock cruisers. It was reported last evening that the Holt steamer Calchas had actually been captured. She is a vessel of 4,279 tons, and has provisions from Tacoma for Japan on board. The demand for her reinsurance at war risks came from America, where it is believed it had been originally written.

"The American steamer Shawmut continues to excite much attention. Another big American steamer with provisions for Japan is the Pacific Mail Company's Korea, but she is understood to have been stopped at Midway island.

"The British steamer St. Hubert, with nitrate from South America for Japan, causes anxiety, and 20 per cent. was paid on her yesterday. She has arrived at Yokohama, however."

Arthur Cohen, one of the counsel for the British government in the Alabama claims arbitration case, now a judge of the Cinque Ports and standing counsel for the University of Cambridge, said to the Associated Press to-night:

"It is scandalous this reckless seizure and destruction of neutral shipping by Russian vessels. The sinking of the Knight Commander was totally illegal.

"Russia may advance the contention that the Knight Commander was carrying contraband of war, of the character of which her owner was aware, and that he was, therefore, guilty of an offence against international law. This would not justify the sinking of the Knight Commander, nor would the unwillingness of the Russian commander to reduce the complement of his squadron in order to furnish a prize crew be an excuse for such action. That was the misfortune of the Russians.

"It seems to be time for Great Britain and the United States to say that they will not allow this extension of rules relating to contraband of war, or this extraordinary interference with neutral commerce."

FORMOSA HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

Suez, July 27.—The Formosa sailed today to continue her voyage eastward. In accordance with instructions from Berlin all German steamers bound east are furnished by the Russian consul here with a free pass for the Red Sea, in case they should meet Russian war vessels.

MASCOTTE SOLD FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES.

London, July 27.—The original owners of the British steamer Mascotte, detained at Hongkong by the British government on suspicion that she had been purchased by the Japanese government, have received a cablegram from Hongkong announcing that she will be released. The Mascotte will proceed shortly to Kobe. The owners of the vessel say they sold the Mascotte to an English firm in Japan for mercantile purposes.

BRITISH FLAG HAS BEEN HOISTED AGAIN.

Algiers, July 27.—At sunset the Russian flag was hauled down on the Malacca, and at 8 o'clock, when all the Russians had left the ship, the British flag was hoisted and saluted by the British consul.

RUSSIA WILL MAKE FULL REPARATION.

London, July 28.—The tension in the Russo-British relations have been relaxed and no rupture is now probable. Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, informed Lord Lansdowne this morning that if Russia had committed a wrong she was ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action could be taken in the Knight Commander case, the Russian government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostock squadron.

Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to unduly press the matter, and promised to wait a reasonable time.

It developed to-day that the United States is depending on Great Britain to extend compensations for the loss of the Knight Commander cargo. It is the custom of ship owners to be responsible for the cargoes and, therefore, the American claim is to be made to the owners of the Knight Commander, who of course, are British, and who in turn will make a claim to the British government.

HAD NO RIGHT TO LEAVE BLACK SEA.

London, July 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Balfour said the acute state of the Red Sea incidents had passed, and that the Russian volunteer fleet vessels would be withdrawn. He laid down the British view that no belligerents' warship could issue from the Black Sea, and that the volunteer fleet vessels in issuing therefrom took belligerent action. Either they had no right to issue or no right to take such action.

The strongest possible exception had been taken to the seizure of the Malacca on the above ground, the Premier said. The Russian government had met the British contention in regard to this particular incident. As to the Knight Commander, the government had earnestly protested that the sinking of that vessel was contrary to the accepted practice of nations.

Mr. Balfour's remarks regarding the Russian assurances on the subject of the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels, were as follows: "The Russian government have met us in this matter. I will not say on general principles, but in regard to this particular instance.

"The Malacca could not be stopped before she left Port Said, but she has now been released at Algiers. The Russian government at the same time gave us assurances that if the vessels of the volunteer fleet made further captures before instructions could reach them that, pending the discussion of the general principle involved, no action should be taken, that these captures should be regarded as not having occurred. In accordance with that arrangement the Ardova and Formosa have been released.

We have received assurances that the volunteer fleet vessels are to be withdrawn from the Red Sea, and we have little doubt that there will be no further desire on the part of the Russian government to employ them as cruisers.

So far, therefore, as these ships go the controversy has passed out of the acute stage.

I will not say that the governments of this country and Russia have reached an agreement on the general principle, but I think we need not anticipate any practical violence of this view, which we very strongly hold is likely to occur."

Mr. Balfour assumed a more serious tone as he referred to the Knight Commander.

"There are, I am sorry to say," said the Premier, "other questions not connected with the incident at all, which must cause some discussion between the two governments, and like all discussions between governments, there may be legitimate cause for anxiety. We hold that it is not proper that, on the authority of the captain of a cruiser, that goods allowed to be contraband of war shall be taken from a merchant ship without trial."

This statement of the Premier was greeted with an outburst of cheers. "The proper course," continued Mr. Balfour, "according to international practice, is that any ship reasonably suspected of carrying contraband of war should be taken by the belligerent to one of its own ports and its trial should there occur before a prize court, by which the case is to be determined. Evidently it it is left to the captain of a cruiser to decide on his own initiative and authority whether particular articles carried on a ship are or are not contraband, what is not merely a practice of nations but what is a necessary foundation of equitable relations between belligerent and neutrals would be cut down to the root."

This statement of the Premier was also cheered.

He continued: "More serious than the others is the case of the Knight Commander. If, as our information leads us to fear, she was sunk by a cruiser of the Vladivostock squadron on the ground that she carried contraband of war, in our view, it is entirely contrary to the practice of nations in war time and we have earnestly pressed our view on the Russian government.

"We are under a strong impression that when the case is brought, as it has been brought by us, to the Russian government that they will give such orders as to prevent a recurrence of unfortunate incidents of that kind. I feel confident that will be the case."

UNITED STATES ON QUESTION OF LOSS.

Washington, July 28.—The state department has addressed itself to the Russian government through Spencer Eddy, the American charge at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the seizure of the cargo of the Arabia by the Vladivostock squadron. The Hamburg-American Company, the owners of the ship, undoubtedly will appeal to the German government to secure the release of its ship and compensation for the delay in her cruise and other items of loss. The state department officials decline to make any statement respecting the character of the representations made to the Russian government. It is deemed desirable to take conservative action, and to avoid increasing the irritation aroused in shipping circles over the recent seizures and sinking of vessels.

Mr. Eddy has been, it is understood, instructed to make some very moderate representations to the Russian government, and these may be strengthened later on, if the development of additional facts seem to make this expedient. As the American flour aboard the Arabia was not carried under the American flag, but was on a German boat, the case involves no such question of discourtesy towards national colors as the British claim was exhibited toward the Knight Commander.

There is some reason to believe that it has been found difficult precisely to fix the ownership of the American stores on the Knight Commander, and much will depend on whether they were shipped at the risk of the consignee or the consignor.

LOOKING TO PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—4.02 p.m.—The United States is preparing to take a strong position for the protection of neutral ships carrying American cargoes. This is indicated by the fact that the United States yesterday made an official inquiry of Russia regarding the British steamer Ardova, seized by the volunteer fleet vessel Smolensk in the Red Sea, which had government stores on board. The Ardova had already been released when the inquiry was made.

To-day the foreign office received a communication from the United States asking whether the Arabia, a German ship chartered by an American company, had been released, and adding that according to information, in the possession of the United States government, the Arabia's cargo of flour, etc., was bound for Hongkong. While the communication did not take the form of a protest, it is believed that unless the Arabia is released a formal protest will be lodged. The government could only reply that it was completely without information, the Arabia not yet having arrived at Vladivostock, where it was reported she had been sent in charge of a prize crew.

Nothing has been done in the matter of the Knight Commander. American interests in this case have been confided to Great Britain, whose flag she flew.

LOCATION OF THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Tokio, July 28.—9.30 a.m.—The Vladivostock squadron is reported off the province of Awa to-day.

Awa is about 200 miles southwest of Yokohama, and is at the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea.

GEN. OKU DRIVING ENEMY BEFORE HIM.

Washington, July 28.—The following cablegram was received by the Japanese legation, dated at Tokio, to-day: "Gen. Oku reports that pushing the enemy with his forces he advanced on the 25th instant to the north of Taitchekiao. The enemy retreated northward leaving Taitchekiao and Newchiatung in flames."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Young Man Shot Himself in Seattle—He Is Not Known in the City.

Seattle, July 27.—F. W. Dymond, a young man, about 25 years of age, committed suicide yesterday evening in the Richelieu hotel, on Occidental avenue, by shooting himself through the heart with a 22-calibre revolver. He was unknown in the house, but the same name by which he is registered was found upon his shirt. He went to his room shortly before 10 o'clock, and two hours later Night Clerk Jones went into the room to show another man to the other bed which it contained and found Dymond lying dead upon his bed with the revolver a few inches from his right hand.

The dead man was neatly dressed, but he had only 15 cents in his pockets, and no letters or papers by which his identity could be learned beyond his name. His features were English or Canadian, and he wore the unmistakable English plaid cap. Proprietor Jones says he spoke with a slight English accent. He was quiet around the house, and read a good deal during his short stay there. He read for several hours just before retiring last evening to take his life, and seemed cheerful, talking civilly and in a matter-of-fact way to anyone who addressed him. The shot was not heard in the house.

Deputy Coroner Arnold took charge of the remains, and the body was conveyed to the Bonney-Watson morgue.

CAUSE OF SHOOTING.

American Consul Has Reported to State Department Upon Mexican Trouble.

Washington, July 27.—The American consul at Mazatlan has reported to the state department on the recent shooting of two Americans at Aguas Calientes. He says that the alcade asked the recorder to arrest Clarence Way, which he refused to do, claiming there was no reason therefor. The alcade then made out the warrant himself. The commissioners met Mr. Way in front of his house and showed him the order of arrest, and he replied that he would accompany them as soon as he had eaten his breakfast and changed his clothes. They objected to this and undertook to carry him, when Way called the cook, Lattimer, who came out unarmed and tried to prevent the arrest. After Way had been forcibly taken Lattimer started into the house, and one, Castro, thinking he had gone for arms, shot and wounded him. Way, seeing this, attempted to enter the house, whereupon Castro fired twice, killing him instantly. The alcade and two others are now in jail.

ONE TABLET AFTER EATING and what a world of distress would be saved. Dr. Stan's Pineapple Tablets cure sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, and a dozen other troubles traceable to bad digestion. One tablet gives instant relief. A positive and pleasant cure that nature has provided. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—128.

SALMON FROM VALDEZ.

First Shipment Is Being Stored at Bellingham—A Good Run Reported.

Bellingham, July 27.—To-day the steamship Excelsior is unloading the first shipment of salmon from Alaska for the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company this season. The cargo consists of 10,000 cases from the cannery at Orca, near Valdez, and will be stored in the warehouses here. Capt. Moore reported the salmon run good in the vicinity of Orca. The pack of the season will be completed about the middle of August, and the remainder of it will be brought to this port on the barque J. B. Peters about September 1st. A few more fish were received at the canneries last evening than on any previous day of the season. There is little evidence of a great run on the Sound, but the supply is increasing.

HAY FEVER INSTANTLY RELIEVED—CURED.

Yes, cured absolutely within as early as six hours, always within forty-eight hours. Used once a day at this season of the year it prevents attacks. Hundreds testify to this. If Catarrhozone were used by those liable to Hay Fever once a day not a case of Hay Fever could possibly develop in Canada.

Santos-Dumont has reached his tenth type of balloon.

DOMINION TEACHERS ARE IN CONVENTION

First Day at Winnipeg Meeting – Grand Trunk Telegraphers' Case is to Be Arbitrated.

Winnipeg, July 27.—The Dominion teachers' convention held a general session this morning with about 250 teachers, representing all the provinces of the federation. Inspector Lang, B. A., of Virden, read an instructive paper on "The History of Education."

Supplementary remarks were also made by Doctors Burwash, Scott and Miller, of Toronto. The deputy commissioner of education, J. A. Calder, N. W. T., delivered an able speech on "The Administration of Rural Schools."

In the afternoon Mr. J. Wallis, of Winnipeg, spoke of the benefits of "nature study." Complimentary remarks were made by Messrs. Moore and Smith. One of the most interesting addresses was made by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, of Victoria, B. C., who showed in an explicit manner the relationship between "parent and teacher."

Prof. Houston, M. A., Toronto, delivered an erudite lecture on the "Rythm of English Verse."

Inspector Bryan, of Calgary, read a paper on the importance of public school inspection. Dr. Locke, professor of education in Chicago University, gave an acceptable treatise on "Education in Its Relation to Social Life." This discussion on sociology was highly spoken of by Dr. Goggin, president of the association.

At the evening session Dr. Kilpatrick, of Manitoba College, dealt with problems in Christian ethics in Canadian education. Rev. Father Drummond gave a symposium entitled "The First Principles of Education," and the importance of each teacher having a philosophy of his own to make him an up-to-date teacher.

Dundonald's Farewell.

Montreal, July 27.—Lord Dundonald spent a quiet day at his rooms in the Windsor, recovering from the exertions and fatigue involved in the welcome given him here and the farewell to Ottawa last evening. He had a very large number of callers, including many leading citizens of Montreal to-day. To-night he was the guest at a dinner tendered him by 125 of the leading members of the St. James Club. The affair was strictly private and there were no speeches. C. R. Hosmer was in the chair. A large number of those desirous of attending were unable to do so, owing to the small size of the dining room of the club.

Lord Dundonald arrived here at 11.45 last night. Despite the late hour 1,500 people were at the station and amidst great enthusiasm he was lifted up and carried on the shoulders of half a dozen stalwart men to the Windsor hotel.

To Enter Muskoka.

The Canadian Pacific railway has leased the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool railway, which runs from Burketon to Bobcaygeon, a distance of 61 miles. The new line gives the Canadian Pacific an entrance to the Muskoka region, a section of which the Grand Trunk has had a monopoly of the extensive tourist business.

Remains Cremated.

The remains of the late Mrs. Nosse, wife of Consul-General Nosse, of Japan, arrived in the city from St. Andrew's, N. B., this morning, and were taken to Mount Royal cemetery, where they were cremated.

To Be Arbitrated.

Toronto, July 27.—The difficulties between the Grand Trunk and its telegraphers are to be arbitrated under the new law relating to railway companies. The company has named George A. Shepley of this city, barrister, as their representative, while the telegraphers have chosen Harvey Hall, ex-alderman of Toronto and representative of the railway brotherhood before the committees of the Ontario legislature and ex-conductor on the Grand Trunk, as theirs. The third arbitrator and chairman is Judge Finkle, of Oxford.

A DYNAMITE BOMB.

Grocery Store in New York Blown Up by Unknown Parties.

New York, July 27.—A dynamite bomb or infernal machine in the doorway of Poggroriale Ciro's grocery store on Elizabeth street exploded at 1.30 this morning, wrecking the store and throwing Ciro and his wife, who were sleeping in a rear room, out of their beds. Mrs. Ciro was rendered unconscious and when she revived she became hysterical. The store was wrecked.

Ciro has received several letters in which he was commanded to meet the writer and bring $2,000 with him. Each letter bore a skull and crossbones and was signed with a black hand. Ciro turned the letters over to the police. In the last letter Ciro was told that if he did not pay the money he would be killed.

TURFMAN IN TROUBLE.

He Is Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

New York, July 27.—After an all day conference between his counsel and representatives of the circuit attorney's office at St. Louis, John J. Ryan, the turfman, who was arrested at Brighton Beach race track yesterday on a charge of grand larceny to the amount of $800,000 to-day, consented to return to St. Louis in custody without further protest.

New Indictments.

St. Louis, July 27.—New indictments have been found against John J. Ryan, operator of an alleged get-rich-quick race concern, and L. A. Gill, manager of the Arnold company, by the grand jury, which has recently heard considerable evidence against the men in question. There are seven of the new indictments. Four are against Ryan, three charging grand larceny and one charging embezzlement, and three against Gill, two charging grand larceny and one charging embezzlement.