

SAM SPRY CAUGHT  
AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Clash Between Salt Lake Police and Sheriff as to Who Shall Bring the Absconder Back—Claims of Each.

San Francisco, July 18.—Samuel Spry was arrested by the police tonight, at the request of the Salt Lake authorities, on a charge of embezzlement. Spry, who was superintendent of the street sprinkling department of Salt Lake, is alleged to have absconded on July 3 with \$700 of the city's funds. When arrested he had over \$400 in his possession.

The street sprinklers are elated over the good news received here today and are happy in the contemplation of receiving at least a portion of their hard-earned wages, stolen by Spry. The earned wages, given by Spry, the above dispatch giving an account of Spry's apprehension was confirmed this morning by a telegram to Chief Hilton from John F. Seymour, captain of the Salt Lake police, as follows:

"Samuel Spry arrested. Send for him—answer."

Chief Hilton immediately wired that a man named Spry was sent to San Francisco on a charge of embezzlement. It is understood that the defaulting officer was caught up in a fight, but his chances for escape are very meager, though it is not unlikely he will spend a goodly part of the \$700 in resisting being brought back.

Just who will make the trip to San Francisco is a matter that Chief Hilton has not yet decided upon, but he says it is not likely that he will go himself on account of the street fight. It was intimated that either Detective Smith or Detective Sheets would be detailed to make the trip.

**WHY SPRY LEFT HOME.**  
Says it is Because He Had Trouble With His Family.

(Special to the "News.")

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.—Samuel Spry, arrested here last evening on a charge of embezzling \$700 when acting as chief of the street sprinkling bureau, Salt Lake City, has secured an attorney and will resist extradition. He is a young man, a Union Pacific conductor, caused his arrest. He recognized Spry and told the police. When at the station over four hundred dollars were found on his person. This morning Spry maintained his innocence. "I did not take the money," he blandly said. "I left Salt Lake because I had trouble in my family, but I tried to patch it up yesterday. I wired my wife and gave her my San Francisco address. She did not look like I was trying to get away, does it?"

"I could easily have gone to Alaska. All I would have to have done was to get a ticket and take a steamer. I wanted to hear from home before making a move. I will get out of this all right. I have enemies in Salt Lake."

Mrs. Spry was seen at her home, 611 West First North street early this afternoon by a "News" reporter. She entered a vigorous denial to her husband's statement that he had telegraphed her, and said that there had been no trouble at home, except that which Sam had given her.

"I received no telegram," she said in answer to a question. "What he says is not true. I have had no word from him at all, and I heard nothing this morning that he had been in San Francisco. I suppose he had gone to Alaska. That is only his way of trying to get out of trouble he has caused for himself. He took the money, and now he is trying to lie out of it."

As to having trouble at home which caused him to leave town, there's not a word of truth in it. He has been a good deal of trouble to me since we were married, but I have always been a good wife to him, and have always avoided unpleasant situations. He never seemed to care. When he went

away, he knew that I would be homeless, with four children to take care of. But that didn't worry him. And now I am glad he is caught, and will have to come back and face the charge against him."

"A short time ago there was some rumor of a woman in the case," ventured the reporter. "Can that be the trouble Mr. Spry alludes to?"

"That's what I should like to know," replied Mrs. Spry, vigorously. "I have often wondered if he wasn't spending his money on a woman here. He always got money and he always spent it—where, I don't know. I know I never used to get any of it. I won't say I didn't take a woman away with him," and Mrs. Spry became more animated. "Have you heard anything about a woman being with him in San Francisco?"

**PAPERS FOR SHERIFF NAYLOR.**  
A stumbling block was placed in the hands of Sheriff Naylor by the county attorney's office making out the requisition papers in favor of Sheriff Naylor; that is, the sheriff was named in them, as the official whose duty it was to bring back the absconder street sprinkler from the Pacific coast. When seen with reference to the clash of authority from his office and that of the police department, Sheriff Naylor said:

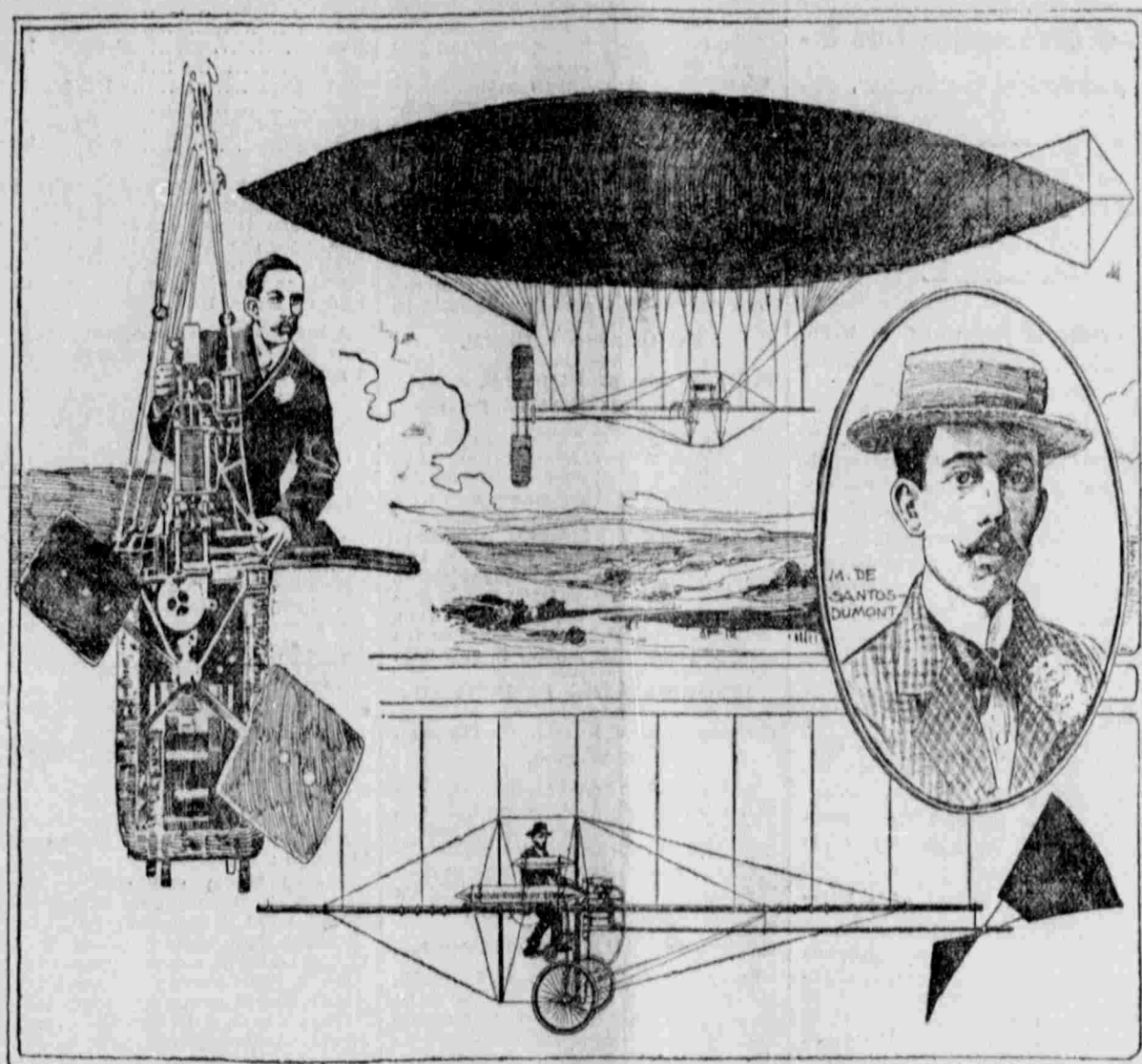
"I cannot see why Chief Hilton should claim the right to go for Spry. Police duty belongs to the municipality and should be in my opinion, he confined to it. When Spry absconded a complaint was sworn to by John S. Corless, a sprinkling department employee, who, like the others, lost \$22.50 through Spry's dishonesty and he swore to a complaint charging Spry with embezzlement. On the strength of that complaint a warrant was issued from the county attorney's office and placed in my hands for service. I have that warrant now. Today the county attorney's office made out requisition papers for presentation to Acting Governor Hammond in which I was designated to bring Spry back. I think I ought to go. I further think it is my duty to go."

Commenting upon the manner of Spry's arrest Sheriff Naylor said: "He was not apprehended on information from either myself or Chief Hilton. It seems that he was recognized by Geo. E. Young, an employee of the Union Pacific, and traced to his rooming place by that man who informed the San Francisco police that he was under arrest. I sent out one hundred and fourteen photographs of Spry, together with an accompanying circular for each, as well as a large number of telegrams, and have done more work upon the case by far than have the police. The case belongs entirely to the state."

**CHIEF HILTON'S CLAIM.**

Chief Hilton said this afternoon: "I can't say whether I will go or not. I know the case belongs to the police department. We are the only people who have done any work on the case, and we alone were officially notified. I got a telegram about it at 3 o'clock this morning and immediately wired back instructions to hold him and that we would send for him right away. That is what I expect to do. I spent \$20 in telegrams within two hours after we discovered he had gone. We also sent out over 200 photographs and circulars, covering every city, town and village on the coast. Besides I offered \$500 out of my own pocket for his capture without waiting for anyone. Now, if the state goes after him I won't pay that; and then there will be trouble in San Francisco, as the man who made the arrest will want the money. But we will have to wait and see what Acting Governor Hammond does."

**HAMMOND HAS NOT ACCEPTED.**  
Acting Governor Hammond stated at four o'clock that he did not know what action he would take in the present case. The requisition papers had not reached him at that hour and he stated it would be premature to express his opinion before he had taken time to consider them, briefly at least.



SANTOS DUMONT AND HIS STEERABLE AIRSHIP.

The remarkably successful trials in Paris of the new dirigible airship invented and maneuvered by Santos Dumont have attracted worldwide attention. His recent exploit in sailing above Paris and circling about the Eiffel tower seems to prove that the problem of aerial navigation has at last been solved.

ties is expected to take place on the 14th of August."

The date mentioned is the anniversary of the relief of the legionnaires by the international forces. The Russian proposal referred to is understood in substance, to be an increase from 5 per cent to 10 percent of the customs duties which the Chinese government may collect at the ports from foreign countries.

It is further understood that the increase is not to take effect at once and perhaps not at all. It will depend upon the resources of China under the existing system. This proposition is believed to be much less objectionable to Great Britain and Japan as well as to the United States than the original proposition to make an absolute and immediate increase of the customs duties to the extent proposed.

**KILLED HIS FRIEND.**

**Harvard Law Student Grappled with a Supposed Burglar and Shoots Him.**

Brattleboro, Vermont, July 19.—Awakening between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning to find himself in the grasp of a man, Morton Starr Cressy, a Harvard law student, who is spending the summer here, struggled until free, and, snatching a revolver from the bureau, fired four shots at his assailant. On lighting his lamp he was horrified to find that he had shot his friend and classmate Sidney Bristol of Battle Creek, Mich., who came here yesterday as a canvasser and was invited by Cressy to spend the night with him. Bristol lived only long enough to gasp, "You have shot your friend."

It is believed that Bristol, while in a nightmare, took hold of Cressy, and that he thought he was being attacked by a burglar, and fired as soon as he was free. The young men were each about 24 years of age. They graduated from Yale in 1899, and entered the Harvard law school last fall.

**DEADLOCK AT PEKIN.**

**At Present Are No Signs of Great Britain Yielding.**

Peking, July 19.—United States Commissioner Rockhill has postponed his departure in consequence of the deadlock between the ministers. There are no signs of Great Britain yielding on the question of the increase of the customs tariffs.

The Germans are arranging brick barracks at Tien Tsin.

**Little Rain in Southwest.**

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—There was but little rain in the southwest last night. The indications for today and tomorrow are for fair and warmer weather with possible local thunderstorms.

The temperature in Kansas City at 10 o'clock this morning was 91, three degrees hotter than at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

**RADCLIFFE WANTS PROTECTION**

**He Asks Colorado Officials to Defend His Grand Mesa Lakes Property.**

Denver, Colo., July 19.—William Radcliffe has appealed to the state to protect his property at the Grand Mesa lakes. He says armed men are in possession of his property and threaten to kill his employees if they do not leave Delta county. He arrived in the city last evening and immediately entered into consultation with the state game commissioner. The opinion of the attorney-general will be as to the duty of the state. In an extended interview, Radcliffe takes the position that neither he nor his men are to blame for the killing of W. A. Woma-k by Game warden McFarney. Radcliffe places his loss in young trout alone at \$10,000. He says he endeavored to return to the scene of the trouble as soon as he heard of the shooting, but he was lashed because he was told he would be lynched.

**Ohio University President.**

Athens, Ohio, July 19.—Dr. Alston Ellis of Hamilton, Ohio, has been elected president of the Ohio university. He at once assumed his duties. The election was presided over by the Rev. S. D. Nuttall, of San Francisco, to accept the position after he had been elected.

**Training Ship at St. Petersburg.**

St. Petersburg, July 19.—The Massachusetts naval military training ship Enterprise, Commander Edward M. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding has arrived here for a week's stay after having called at Leth and Copenhagen. She reports having had a pleasant trip up the Baltic.

**Believed to Be Blondin.**

St. Anne des Monts, Quebec, July 19.—An American who is believed to be Blondin, the alleged wife murderer of Chelmsford, Mass., is under arrest here. He has tattoo marks upon his arms like those Blondin had and in general appearance resembles the photograph of Blondin. He is feigning insanity. The prisoner admits that he was at one time an engineer, but later took up the painting trade, as Blondin did.

STRIKE HAS NOT  
BEEN SETTLED.

Mr. J. P. Morgan Makes Positive Denial That It Has.

**STANDS BY THE COMPANIES.**

**Interest Today Centers in Situation at Vandergrift, Pa., and Duncansville, Pa.—Reading Gets New Men.**

New York, July 19.—J. P. Morgan gave positive denial today to the rumor of this morning that the steel strike had been settled.

He made this statement to the Associated Press: "There is not a word of truth in it. There has been no settlement and there can be no compromise on such a question. The position of the operating companies is perfectly simple and well understood, and so far as I am concerned, has my unqualified approval."

**NEW PIVOTAL POINTS.**

Pittsburg, Pa., July 19.—While Wellsville, Ohio, was the pivotal point around which interest in the steel strike was concentrated yesterday, on account of the large mass meeting held there, two more points are on the map, in which all those interested in the strike are looking. These points are Vandergrift, Pa., and Duncansville, Pa.

At Wellsville Manager Smith claims to have forty men at work and he says he will have a complete force by Monday.

Developments at Duncansville are anxiously watched. A delegate from this city went there last night with the idea of organizing the men and if they all go out every plant of the American Steel Hoop company will be idle.

At Vandergrift the situation is still favorable to the company and although the Amalgamated people are not leaving a stone unturned to get the men to join them, their efforts so far have not met with any great success.

Lately the situation presents no new features this morning. The strikers at the Painter and Lindsay and McCutcheon mills will be paid off this afternoon, but no trouble is expected. The billet mills and open hearth furnaces at Clark's works in the Lawrenceville district were still working this morning but the other departments were idle. The strikers claim that at any time they desire they can call out the men who are working and tie up the plant completely. There was a rumor that non-union men had been secured to operate this plant and that an effort would be made Monday to start up all the furnaces. It was stated at the works this morning that several strangers had applied for work, but the manager had told them that he did not propose to engage any new men until after next week, when he said that he expected all the old men would again be at work. As a consequence the strikers have come to the conclusion that probably a settlement may be in sight. Special policemen were on duty at this mill today—but they had nothing to do.

At the upper and lower union mills of Carnegie the men were engaged at work as usual and there was no evidence of dissatisfaction notwithstanding the persistent rumors of the unorganizing of the mill and a probable sympathetic strike.

It was reported in this district today that agents of the combine had been busy among the workers of Lawrenceville during the past two or three days and that one of them had secured twelve men. These men agreed to work in the Wellsville mill and were taken from up the Monongahela valley as far as Monessen. Leaders of the Amalgamated association, including President Shaffer, will explain the strike situation. In view of the recent advance granted to the McKeesport workers the interest is being taken in the meeting, all being anxious to hear the union officials.

**SCHWAB IS MUM.**  
New York, July 19.—President

Schwab of the United States Steel corporation declined again today to discuss for publication the steel strike, a policy which he has preserved since the conflict began.

**READING GETS NEW MEN.**

Reading, Pa., July 19.—Philadelphia & Reading company brought in thirty-two strangers to help man the boiler making and blacksmithing department of the locomotive shops where 250 mechanics of those two classes have been on strike for three weeks. The recruits, mostly foreigners, were put to work today. A committee was sent by the strikers to the company's office to have the strangers taken out. This demand being refused, 112 machinists and others, many of whom do not belong to the union, walked out in a body. The foreigners were hooted and were marched out of the shop to their temporary quarters on the third floor of the plant. Here they occupy a room about 200 by 40 feet in size which will be fitted up for them. Forty-one Winchester rifles, which had been used by the strikers during the strike, were taken from the room occupied by the imported workmen.

The strike has assumed a more critical stage than ever before. The locomotive shop is now being equipped with RUMORS OF ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 19.—The Leader says: Rumor is busy today that efforts are being made in New York to call another conference between the manufacturers and workers. It is said that John J. Jett, labor secretary of the American Sheet Steel company, and Joseph Bishop, secretary of the Ohio board of arbitration, are in New York in the interests of peace. At the Amalgamated association offices here no information on this point could be obtained, although several of the officers smilingly said there would be many surprises for the public before the termination of the strike. One official stated that he had been informed that Jett was in New York to procure non-union men for the sheet plants, but he placed no credence in the rumor. The visit of Bishop to New York is, however, significant as it is known that he has President Shaffer's authority to make arrangements for a conference if one can be arranged that will give promise of settlement of the strike.

EPWORTH LEAGUE  
CONVENTION.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—The second day of the International Epworth convention is being devoted strictly to the work of the league. Greetings having been exchanged and the delegates have familiarized themselves with their surroundings, all have entered heartily into the manifold phases of Christian labor imposed by the program of the day.

As the sun arose from a cloudless sky, presaging another day of perfect weather, prayer meetings were held in three spacious religious edifices, located in widely separated sections of the city. At Grace Methodist church, in the heart of the Mission, the devotion of the assembled congregation was led by Rev. George Stuart, of Cleveland, Tennessee.

At the Centenary Methodist church south, Rev. E. A. Pearson, of Aurora, Ontario, made the opening prayer. Across the bay in Oakland, services were conducted by W. H. Fisher, of Los Angeles.

The first session of the convention began simultaneously at 9 o'clock at the Union and at the Alhambra theater. The pavilion meeting was attended by about six thousand persons, including a portion of the grand chorus. Bishop Earl Cranston, of Portland, Ore., served as chairman. The music was in charge of J. M. Robinson. Prayer was led by Rev. O. E. Watson, of Charleston, S. C. The initial address of the day was delivered by William H. Anderson, of Springfield, Ill., his subject being "The Church and the Workingman."

The "Church and the Workingman" was discussed by Rev. E. J. Helms, of Boston.

Rev. T. E. E. Shore of Toronto, Canada, spoke on "The Church and the Young Man."

"The Church and the Newspaper" was the subject of an address by Rev. James M. Buckley of New York city, which attracted much attention and was listened to with intense interest.

While he found much to criticize, he also had praise for the newspapers of today. He deprecated sensationalism and the tendency to magnify the importance of criminal incidents, and pointed out the good that could be done by the press if conducted in accordance with a high standard of Christian morality.

"Our Impertinent Sabbath" was the subject of an address by Rev. I. B. Scott of New Orleans.

The morning session was closed by

MORRO CASTLE  
WILL BE RETAINED.

Great Cuban Stronghold Overlooking Havana Harbor Will be Occupied by American Troops—Held as a Guarantee.

New York, July 18.—In addition to the other bases of supplies demanded in the Platt amendment it is the intention of the administration to permanently retain Morro castle, overlooking the harbor of Havana. This, the Washington correspondent of the World says, is announced on the highest authority. It is their intention, says the World special, to occupy the stronghold with United States troops after the

government of the island has been handed over to the Cubans. The plan is to equip the fortress with modern artillery. In order that America may be assisted in defending herself against outside interference, and also that the United States may thus have a guarantee against failure on the part of the Cuban government to carry out its pledges and terms of the treaty now in course of preparation as between this country and Cuba. Under this treaty the retention of the fortress is provided for.

## TO SUBVERT FRENCH REPUBLIC.

London, July 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette today publishes a communication from its Paris correspondent giving circumstantial details of an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the French republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as emperor. The correspondent is assured that September 14, upon which date the czar intends to promote Prince Louis to a full generalship in

the Russian army, has been selected as the occasion for a demonstration to support the claims of this prince, who is such a close friend of their Russian ally, by all the elements opposed to the present regime. The names of M. de Rouleau, the Marquis de Lursales and M. Marcel-Habert are mentioned as the leading spirits of the movement and several high functionaries of the present government are alleged to be assisting the movement with funds.

## THE YACHT VENITZIA CAPSIZES.

Goes Over in Long Island Sound—Five People Drowned—Cause of Accident Was Carrying Too Much Sail in Very Squally Weather—Belonged to Philadelphia.

New Haven, Conn., July 19.—Five persons were drowned in the sound yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of the yawl rigged yacht Venizia of Philadelphia at a point five miles east of Sands Point, near the New York and Connecticut line.

Two only of those on board the yacht were rescued.

**THE DROWNED.**

Arthur C. Colburn, owner of the craft, and his daughters, Ida and Annette Colburn, of Philadelphia.

Capt. Flint of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of the yacht, and a sailor, name unknown.

The others on board the ill-fated craft, Mrs. Walter J. Sprankle of Philadelphia and daughter of the owner of the yacht, and the steward, James Stanbridge of New York, were rescued by the tug Gertrude, after clinging for two hours to the bottom of a capsized long boat.

The yacht left Delaware City Monday morning, bound for Newport. Yesterday morning it started from Thompsonville, S. L., the intention being to put into Black Rock, Conn., last night and take on board Mrs. Sprankle's husband.

According to the story of the steward the accident happened between 2 and 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The sky was very squally and the steward says he heard Mr. Colburn say to Capt. Flint that it would be well to take in some of the light sails, but the captain replied that the boat would stand all the wind that was coming. She then

had on all of her light sails, including jibs, stay sail and top sail.

The steward says that when he heard an unusual fluttering of the jibs and felt the boat heel over, he rushed on deck and was about midship when the craft capsized. When he found himself in the water he attempted to grasp one of the sails which lay on the water, but found that it was sinking and he then swam for the yacht's tender.

The yacht Venizia was built in 1889 in Mystic, Conn., and was elaborately finished and furnished. She is fifty feet long, with a net tonnage of 21.

**THE OWNER.**

Philadelphia, Pa., July 19.—Arthur T. Colburn, who, with his two daughters, Ida and Annette, and his wife, Miss Elizabeth Colburn, was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht near Captain's island in Long Island sound yesterday, was a wealthy spice manufacturer of this city, and an expert yachtsman. He was a member of the Corinthian Yacht club of Philadelphia and left here last Friday to join his yacht at New York to participate in the annual cruise of his club. He resided in Delaware City, Del., where he had an extensive estate. Elizabeth Colburn was a daughter of F. C. Colburn of Ansonia, Conn.

## J. H. BACON IS ACCUSED OF FRAUD

A. T. Moon Files a Petition in the United States Court, Asking That Bacon's Bankruptcy Discharge be Revoked—Sensational Allegations.

James H. Bacon, convicted of violation of the national banking laws, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and then pardoned by President McKinley, is once more the defendant in an action plentifully bespangled with charges of fraud. A. T. Moon, whose account with Bacon is close to \$16,000, is the accuser. Through his attorneys, Dunham & McMaster, he filed this morning in the United States court, a petition asking that Bacon's bankruptcy discharge be revoked.

The allegations upon which the petition is based are that, in numerous instances, Bacon fraudulently withheld a proper statement of his assets, and that he entered into a compact with Jeremiah Schenck and D. G. Tunnell, his brother-in-law, to defraud his creditors. The statement made by Bacon, before the court, that he had surrendered all his property and rights of property and had complied with the bankruptcy act is declared to be false and untrue. He is alleged to have concealed property from the trustee aggregating \$145,000, besides other assets of which the petitioner does not know the value.

Jeremiah Schenck's connection with the affair is alleged to be in the role of a substitute on the books of the American Mining and Trust company of Wyoming. The petitioner alleges that 246 of the 250 shares constituting the capital stock of the company were held by Schenck for Bacon in secret trust, to be turned over to Bacon after the latter's discharge from bankruptcy was ordered. This, it is alleged, was done on or about Nov. 9, 1900, voluntarily and without consideration. Schenck is also alleged to have held for Bacon \$90

shares of Salt Lake and Hot Springs Sanitarium stock, valued at \$30,000, and D. G. Tunnell, Bacon's brother-in-law, is alleged to have held \$20,000 of shares of Duluth and Lark stock, valued at \$25,000.

Those interests are the only ones of which the value is alleged to be known. But there are others. With his brother, Harvey M. Bacon and his brother-in-law, W. B. Holland, Bacon is alleged to have owned, at the time of the filing of his bankruptcy petition, a sugar plantation situated on one of the Hawaiian islands. He is also alleged to have purchased an interest in the Columbia Banking company, a private concern of San Francisco, and an interest in the Houston Real Estate and Investment company of this city.

Moon further alleges that Bacon scheduled D. G. Tunnell as his creditor in the sum of \$104,909.23, the balance said to be due upon a note for \$124,909.23, given by Bacon to Tunnell, and that Bacon is alleged to have induced Tunnell to sign a statement that he had surrendered all his property and rights of property and had complied with the bankruptcy act is declared to be false and untrue. He is alleged to have concealed property from the trustee aggregating \$145,000, besides other assets of which the petitioner does not know the value.

In connection with this new turning of the lime-light on Bacon's financial affairs, there has come to the surface a report of the recovery of the old bank of Salt Lake, which may have something to do with the case filed today. The report is said to tell how the bank was started on borrowed money, and how the depositors' money disappeared from it, until \$150,000 had been transferred to James H. Bacon's private account. The report was drawn up by J. W. Edmunds, the expert accountant, and is said to be the basis of the bank after the assignment.

## THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Finishes Business and Adjourns to Meet in St. Paul at a Date to be Hereafter Fixed—Motion to Consolidate With the Irrigation and Mining Congress.

Cripple Creek, Colo., July 19.—The Trans-Mississippi commercial congress today finished its business, and adjourned to meet in St. Paul, Minn., at a time to be hereafter fixed by the executive committee. The attendance today was light. There was an address by Wm. W. Bates, of Denver, on the subject "The National Need of Shipping of Our Own," in which he gave many reasons why the people of the United States should own the ships necessary to carry their foreign trade.

Resolutions endorsing the action of the postmaster-general of the United States in forbidding the rights of second class matter to "fake newspapers and other undesirable publications," and urging the adoption of a one-cent rate of letter postage, which had been rejected by the resolutions committee, were taken up and adopted.

The following committees were announced:

Advisory committee—H. R. Whitcomb, Missouri; chairman. A. S. Gavin, New Mexico; Dr. J. H. Neagle, California; Thomas Richardson, Texas; John Canfield, Minnesota.

Committee to urge upon Congress the

demands of organization—L. Bradford Prince, Nebraska; chairman. H. R. Whitcomb, Missouri; William Bunker, California; Robert Graham, Colorado; William M. Cameron, Texas.

Fremont memorial committee—Alva Adams, Colorado, chairman. Stanley Story, Louisiana; Dr. J. T. Neagle, California; John R. Barnes, Utah.

Col. B. F. Montgomery of Cripple Creek, suggested that as the objects of Trans-Mississippi commercial congress, the National Irrigation congress and the International Mining congress are in many respects identical, they might well be merged into one organization with the same expense to the members. The sessions might be long, giving better opportunity for mature consideration of questions coming before them. Upon his motion the president appointed the following committee to confer with similar committees of the other organizations on the question of consolidation: B. F. Montgomery, Colorado; H. R. Whitcomb, Missouri; L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico.

Final adjournment of the business sessions was then taken. The congress went to Victor in a body this afternoon, where visits were made to some of the principal gold mines, dinner being served by the citizens' committee and other entertainment provided.

## NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKIN.

**Mr. Rockhill Informs State Department of Their Exact Status.**  
Washington, July 19.—Commissioner Rockhill has provided the state department by cable with the following statement of the present status of the negotiations at Peking:

"Diplomatic corps at Peking is engaged in considering the Russian proposal for the eventual increase of the tariff, (maritime customs). A solution of the problem is hoped for. The indemnity fixed at \$200,000,000 taels and four per cent interest has been formally accepted and Japan has waived preferential treatment. The formal surrender of Peking to the Chinese authorities