

MURDERER ROSE IN COURT TODAY.

Trial Commenced This Morning Before Judge Morse—Few Spectators Were Present.

BUT ONE JUROR WAS SECURED.

G. W. Stocking, a Farmer Residing at South Jordan, First Talsman To Be Chosen.

COURT ORDERS A NEW VENIRE.

Fifty Additional Jurors Drawn—Defendant Maintains Same Old Callous Attitude as to Final Outcome.

The trial of Frank Rose, who on Dec. 25, 1903, murdered his wife, Maude E. Rose, in their room on west Third South street, then confessed the crime two days later, was commenced in the criminal division of the district court this morning before Judge Morse. About 50 spectators were present to listen to the proceedings in the case this morning, which were very uneventful. There were several women present in the crowd. Twenty-three jurors were examined and only one was acceptable to both the state and defense and was chosen to try the case. The name of the juror secured is G. W. Stocking, a farmer residing at South Jordan.

The names in the jury box were about exhausted when the court adjourned for the noon recess and a special venire of 50 names was issued returnable this afternoon at 2 o'clock. From the progress made in securing a jury this morning it is very probable that additional venires will have to be drawn before the jury is obtained.

ROSE IN COURT.

Rose, securely handcuffed, was brought into court by Deputy Sheriff Butler. The prisoner was dressed in a dark suit of clothes, a black shirt and a light necktie. He appeared as calm and as indifferent as ever, and said that he enjoyed the walk from the jail and the fresh air very much. Upon his arrival in the court room he took a chair beside his attorneys, Soren X. Christensen and C. S. Kinney. Atty. D. N. Straup, who was appointed by the court to assist in the defense of Rose, is in California at the present time and will not be able to appear in the case at all. When the case was called by Judge Morse, Dist. Atty. Elchorn asked that Asst. County Atty. Dana T. Smith be entered as associate counsel for the state, which request was granted.

JURORS CALLED.

Deputy Clerk Buckwalter then called the following jurors to the box: Henry Wilson, E. L. Butterfield, W. C. Bowring, Gilbert Lloyd, R. C. Naylor, G. W. Stocking, E. D. Simpson, W. C. Grubb, H. T. Pascoe, F. H. Ford, T. R. Parry and William Redeker. The context of the information was read to them by Attorney Christensen, after which he examined them for cause in behalf of the defense.

INSANITY DEFENSE.

The questions put to them indicated that the only defense to be interposed in behalf of Rose is that, on insanity. Jurors Butterfield, Lloyd, Naylor, Simpson, Husbands, Pascoe, Ford and Parry all stated that they had formed unqualified opinions as to the guilt of defendant and that they could not enter upon the trial of the case in an unbiased frame of mind. They were accordingly challenged for cause by the defense and were excused by the court. The other five jurors were examined for cause by Dist. Atty. Elchorn on behalf of the state and were passed.

TALESMEN CHALLENGED.

Juror Lloyd was then excused upon the first peremptory challenge by the state; Redeker was excused upon the first peremptory challenge by the defense; Wilson was excused upon the state's second peremptory challenge and the remaining juror, G. W. Stocking, a farmer residing at South Jordan, was acceptable to both the state and defense and was the first juror sworn and accepted to try the case. M. S. Woolley, S. W. Anderson, Granville Gillette, J. T. Clardy, F. C. Howell, E. S. Brooke, R. Dumbuck, Thomas Hasford, Lars P. Ograin, C. L. Hannan, and J. H. Ball were then called to the jury box for examination. Jurors Woolley, Anderson, Gillette, Clardy, Howell, Brooke and Dumbuck were challenged for cause by the defense and were excused in quick succession.

PASSED FOR CAUSE.

Thomas Hasford, a sheep man residing at Union, stated that he was in Rush valley at the time the crime was committed and heard but very little about it. He had formed no opinion whatever as to the guilt or innocence of defendant and was satisfied that he could give defendant a fair and impartial trial. He was passed for cause by the defense. C. L. Hannan said that he had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of defendant, but he thought he could lay that opinion aside and give defendant a fair trial. He was also passed for cause by the defense. J. H. Ball was challenged on the ground of bias by the defense as having an unqualified opinion in regard to the case. Dist. Atty. Elchorn resisted the challenge, but the court sustained the challenge, and he was excused. The juror, Attorney Christensen then challenged Mr. Hannan for cause, which challenge was resisted by the state. Judge Morse sustained the challenge and excused the juror. Mr. Hasford was then examined by the court and was excused, however, upon the third peremptory challenge of the defense.

ADDITIONAL VENIRE.

Judge Morse then instructed the clerk to issue a venire for 50 additional jurors, returnable this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Bailiff Jensen was then sworn in to take charge of Juror Stocking, after which the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

HOW SHOULD SENATORS VOTE?

Mr. Bacon of Georgia Thinks They Should Vote as Their State Wants Them To.

SO HE IS FOR PANAMA TREATY.

Mr. Teller Does Not Think the Government's Finances Warrant Building the Canal Now.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The closing days of the senate discussion of the Panama canal treaty opened at 11:15 today. Mr. Bacon (Ga.), took the floor to explain his vote on the treaty. He said there had been a serious question raised as to whether a senator should be guided by the wishes of his constituents or by his own judgment in voting on all important matters of public interest. After giving the question due deliberation he said he believed a senator should listen to the wishes of his state and accordingly he would vote for the treaty.

At the same time, he said, notwithstanding the fact that the interests of Georgia called for the ratification of the treaty the people of the state did not approve recent occurrences on the isthmus. After stating his position Mr. Bacon spoke of his amendment to the treaty looking to a peaceful settlement of all differences between the United States and Colombia by paying a sum of money to Colombia in full compensation for the surrender and quit claim of all right of sovereignty over the territory embraced in the republic of Panama.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) said that if he believed the defeat of the treaty would restore Colombia's sovereignty over Panama he would vote against the convention, but, he declared, the defeat of the treaty would have been unavailing in that respect.

The people of the south wanted the canal and therefore he thought it the duty of the representatives of the south to vote for the treaty.

Mr. Teller (Colo.) said that the present condition of the finances of this government would not permit the taking of money from the treasury to build a canal and it would be necessary to borrow the money and no one knows how great would be the loan we must negotiate. The expenditures for the Panama canal, he said, would be \$20,000,000, but only about one-quarter of this government was nominally to pay for the property, he said, he believed \$20,000,000 was for the canal and the other \$20,000,000 would go to the lobbyists who had put the deal through.

Mr. Simmons (N. C.) said he believed the people of Panama were ready for a revolution and he did not believe the United States officials convicted at it. He refused the charges that this government could be made to account for what had taken place on the isthmus. "I think the worst thing the United States has done," Mr. Simmons said, "has been to maintain Colombia's tyranny on the isthmus for the last 50 years."

"The question of whether the president did right or wrong on the isthmus is not now before the senate. The only question to consider is whether the treaty is a meritorious one. All of those other questions may, and I hope will, receive further consideration."

At this point the senate went into executive session.

The Bacon amendment, providing for a treaty with Colombia with a view to satisfying any future demands of that country on account of the secession of Panama, also was rejected by the senate.

POLICY KING ADAMS.

U. S. Supreme Court Decides Case Against Him.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The supreme court of the United States decided the case of Al Adams, the so-called policy king of New York, against Adams, the opinion being by Justice Day.

Cockran Elected to Congress.

New York, Feb. 23.—A special election was held in the twelfth congressional district of New York today, made vacant by the resignation of Mayor George B. McClellan as a member of Congress. The Democratic nominee was W. Bourke Cockran. His only opponents were Edward Cassidy, Social-Democrat and James T. Hunter, Social-Laborer. The Republicans gave up the contest and the election was conceded.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Temporarily Abandons Plan to Move to Kyoto.

Tokio, Feb. 23.—The plan arranged for the emperor and imperial headquarters to move to Kyoto has been temporarily abandoned, and it is now thought better not to remove until after the closing of the special session of the diet early in April. The inconvenience of removing the seat of government and convening the diet at Kyoto is the reason assigned for the change in the plan. Small interest is manifested in the forthcoming general election. The war overshadows all political questions just now. The country is united politically and it is expected that the new diet will fully support the government and cordially approve all measures concerning the war.

Mikado Receives British Officers.

Tokio, Feb. 23.—The mikado today received the British officers, Lord and Lady, Boyle of the British navy, and thanked them for navigating the Japanese armored cruisers Kishida and Kanaga from Genoa, Italy, to Japan. His majesty conferred on them the order of the Rising Sun and presented them with gifts of silver and liquor work from the imperial collection.

The foreign crew of the Nishin sails for home on the steamer Siberia April from Yokohama by way of San Francisco.

Bulgaria Will Be Very Correct.

Constantinople, Feb. 23.—M. Natchovitch, the Bulgarian here, who has just returned to his post, brought back formal assurance to the portie that the Bulgarian government intends to maintain an absolutely correct attitude with regard to Macedonia affairs. There is now a more conciliatory tendency in the Turkish official world towards the Bulgarian demands, and this creates the hope that the relations between the two countries will be improved.

ENGAGEMENT TAKES PLACE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Was Thursday—Japanese Government Gives No Details—Gen. Sakharoff Appointed Minister of War—Russian Scouts Are at Anju—Russia is Negotiating With Turkey for Passage of Her Black Sea Fleet Through the Dardanelles.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The Sokal Anzeiger today in a dispatch from Tokio, says:

A fresh engagement took place at Port Arthur Thursday last. The details have not been announced by the government.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Gen. Sakharoff, chief of staff of the military district of Turkestan, has been appointed to act as minister of war during the absence of Gen. Kuropatkin, whose appointment to command the Russian military forces in the far east was gazetted yesterday.

Seoul, Feb. 23.—A telegram received here from a foreigner at Pyng Yang says that the report that Russian scouts are at Anju, is authentic. The telegram also says that the natives in Pyng Yang are panic stricken but foreigners are not threatened.

New York, Feb. 23.—Negotiations are progressing, asserts the Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent for the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian Black Sea fleet. Russia is determined to get her ships through, the correspondent avers, even if it is necessary to adopt the subterfuge of altering their appearance, disguising them as merchantmen. The Porte is almost willing and if England makes an objection, the dispatch continues, "It will be a signal for an immediate advance toward India."

Admiral Alexieff's retirement to Harbin with his staff is interpreted to mean that he is convinced the Japanese will besiege Port Arthur. The fleet has received instructions not to engage in any fight at present but to remain on the defensive until the beginning of July, when a half of the whole Baltic fleet will be dispatched to the far east.

It is hoped also by that time that part of the Black Sea fleet will be on the way.

Work on all the ships under construction is being specially pushed forward.

Hunter and Rice Answer Murder Charge.

Preliminary Hearing of Noted Characters in the Police Court Today—Slayers of Old Man Beutler Face the Bar of Justice for Crime That Has Long Been Hidden—Testimony Begins.

The preliminary hearing of John Rice, who, with Abe Hunter, is charged with the murder of Fred Beutler, an old umbrella maker, on Feb. 25, 1897, was begun before City Judge C. B. Diehl in the criminal division of the city court this morning.

Rice was taken to the courtroom a few minutes before the opening of court, by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Smith. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant County Attorney Whitaker, and the defense by Attorney James M. Hamilton. The plea of not guilty, filed by Rice at the time of his arraignment, was withdrawn by his attorney, for the purpose of filing the following verbal exception:

"That the court has no jurisdiction of the crime charged in the complaint and that the case had been adjudicated by

previous information and inquiry." An affidavit by Rice, covering the fact of his former trial, was also presented to the court.

The attorney for the defense also presented a motion that all the parties charged with the crime, now under arrest, be placed on trial collectively, claiming that the right to have simultaneous trial, rested with the defendants. This motion was overruled by the court.

Richard L. Shannon, who was a patrolman at the time the murder was committed, was the first witness. After being sworn, he testified that on the night of Feb. 25, 1897, he was sitting in the police station, and received a telephone message saying that a murder had been committed at the Beutler residence, on west South Temple street. He and another policeman went to the scene, and found the body of the old umbrella maker lying on the floor of his room, near the door. A large cloth, probably 14 by 18 inches in size, was in Beutler's mouth.

He examined the body and found marks on the throat that indicated that the man had been strangled. He gave a description of the body, the position in which it was lying, and the appearance of the room. His testimony was unchanged on cross-examination.

Dr. W. F. Beer was called, and after testifying that Beutler had died of apoplexy, was excused for the day.

Mrs. E. D. Holt swore that she lived in the house adjoining that occupied by Beutler, and that on the night of the tragedy she heard the sound of scuffling feet and a struggle.

Her testimony was corroborated by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. P. Holt. She also said that she tried to open Beutler's door a few minutes later, and called to him, but got no answer.

An adjournment was then taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The examination of Abe Hunter, who was arrested with Rice, on a complaint charging him with the same crime, will be taken up at the conclusion of the Rice hearing.

He Must Travel Far to Give Little.

Cah Witness Who Will This Evening Start on a Six Thousand Mile Trip to Give Ten Minutes Testimony in Case That May Consume Five Months' Time—Marvelous Escape From Death.

To be found on the Lucin cut-off by an Alaskan court officer and subpoenaed in a case that will consume probably five months' time; to be compelled to travel 6,000 miles over the roughest country in Uncle Sam's civilized possessions, all for the purpose of giving some 10 minutes of testimony—this is the unenviable position of H. S. Dumbell of Ogden, a conductor in the employ of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Dumbell leaves tonight for Eagle City, Alaska, where he must be on March 21 to testify in a criminal action brought against the former collector of customs on the interior line between Alaska and Canada, for fraud. Two years ago the Ogden man was in Cape Nome rush, and this collector is alleged to have charged him with fraudulent fees, as well as many other

victims. The court at Eagle City sent word to Marshal Heywood's office that Dumbell was supposed to be in the employ of the Southern Pacific. With this message came a subpoena and Deputy Marshal Smyth went out on a hunt for the man.

On this day the terrible explosion at Jackson occurred. Until that day Dumbell was the conductor of the water train that was concerned in that explosion. But somebody had quit unexpectedly and Dumbell was assigned to his place, which relieved him of the train that was blown up. Deputy Marshal Smyth's first information was, however, that the man he sought had been killed in the catastrophe, and he went on to the scene of the wreck. There he learned that the report was an error, and finally he located Dumbell, who was figuratively in a state of prayer, the result of his narrow escape.

For this was Dumbell's cue, as he states, to be thankful. His joy was partially overcome by the subsequent service of the subpoena. The president

of the United States commanded him to get together enough funds to last a while in Klondike weather and start at once upon the 3,000 miles journey. Dumbell's thoughts at this moment were not quite audible, but it is understood that his patriotism received a severe set-back. Submitting to the inevitable, he prepared for his departure, and was in town today getting "the last square meal for term" and assuring Deputy Marshal Smyth that all had been forgiven.

The subpoena of Mr. Dumbell demonstrates anew to what expense the government will go in exercising its judicial powers. In spite of all the travel and cost incidental, and the great amount of time likely to be taken up during which the witness must be paid his fees—it will require less than 10 minutes for this witness to relate what he knows about the customs collector.

Mr. Dumbell will remain in Alaska long enough to take a look at his property, which he located during the stampede, and in which he has great faith.

relieve the marines stationed there. The headquarters of the regiment are at Port Thomas, Ky., where are stationed companies C, D, I, K, L and M. At Fort Sheridan, Chicago, are stationed companies A and B and at Columbus barracks companies E, F, G and H. The regiment will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Woodbury, the present colonel, Haskell, being about to retire with an advanced rank.

TROOPS FOR PANAMA.

Third Infantry Receives Order To Proceed There.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The war department today issued orders for the entire Third regiment of infantry to proceed to the isthmus of Panama. The regiment will leave at the earliest possible time on the transports Sumner and McClelland from New York.

The regiment is going to Panama to

A SUFFRAGE DECISION.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the supreme court of the United States today an opinion was handed down by Justice Day in the case of Jackson Giles vs. the board of registration of Montgomery, Ala., dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction, no federal question being involved. The case involved the suffrage clause of the new constitution of Alabama. This provision was attacked as to discrimination against the colored race, of which Giles is a member. The effect of the decision is against Giles.

Palmer Hall.

Colorado College Science Building Formally Dedicated.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 23.—With pomp and splendor Palmer hall, the magnificent new science building of Colorado college, was dedicated today in the presence of an assemblage of nearly 1,000 people. Presidents of various colleges of the east and west were present and in the line of march were many of the most celebrated educators of the country.

The dedication address was delivered by President David Starr Jordan, LL. D., Leland Stanford, Jr., university.

Russian Transports at Port Said.

Port Said, Egypt, Feb. 23.—The Russian transports Orsk, with 137 troops on board, and the Smolensk, loaded with ammunition and provisions, both arrived here today from Odessa and will proceed for Odessa during the day.

HANNA LEFT THREE MILLIONS.

Principal Beneficiaries Are His Widow, His Son, Daughters, And a Sister.

NOTHING IS LEFT TO CHARITY.

Estate in the Main to be Divided Into Three Parts—Executors Not Required to Give Bonds.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 23. By the will of the late Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna, probated today, an estate valued at about \$3,000,000 is left to the family. There are no public bequests. The principal beneficiaries are the widow, Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Hanna, Daniel Rhodes Hanna, the two daughters, Mabel Augusta Hanna Parsons and Mrs. Ruth McCormick, wife of Medill McCormick, of Chicago.

A sister, Lillian C. Hanna Baldwin, is given \$10,000. An aunt, Mrs. Helen Converse, is given \$1,000 and each of the grandchildren \$5,000 each.

The widow is given the homestead property, all its furnishings, the stables and the library in lieu of one year's support.

Several years ago Senator Hanna took out considerable life insurance for the benefit of his three children. The will provides that the gifts are not to be taken into consideration in the settlement of the estate.

The estate in the main is to be divided into three equal parts. The first third was left to Mrs. Hanna to remain as her own during her natural life and at her death to be disposed of by the trustees.

The remaining two-thirds is then to be divided into three equal parts and divided among the three children, share and share alike. But the shares to be held in trust for the children by the trustees who will conduct the affairs of each and give to them the income from each part.

In the event of the death of the two daughters, and that they have no children, then one-fourth of their shares is to be given to their husbands and the remaining three-fourths are to revert back to Mrs. Hanna or her son, Daniel.

The executors are not asked to give bonds. It was the direction of Senator Hanna that all partnership in which he was interested during his life should be continued the same as if he were still alive. In addition to this, however, he delegates the power to the trustees to terminate such partnerships at any time they desired, if in their judgment such a step is considered the best move for the interests of the estate.

Under the terms of the will it is expected that the bulk of the business will fall upon the shoulders of Daniel Rhodes Hanna, the son, Dan Hanna, Mrs. Hanna and L. C. Hanna, are appointed trustees.

Nothing is left to charity.

National League Meeting.

New York, Feb. 23.—The annual scheduled meeting of the National league was held for Tuesday, March 1, in this city.

Panama Treaty Ratified.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Panama treaty is ratified. The vote was 66 to 14.

WHO WILL BE SUBPENAED?

List of Witnesses Expected to Arrive At Marshal Heywood's Office Today.

A good deal of interest is exhibited in the coming of the subpoena, thought to be nineteen in number, in the Smoot case. The papers left Washington last Friday or Saturday, according to information in the United States marshal's office, and are expected by every mail. There is a prospect that the batch will come late this afternoon.

While nothing definite is known at this time, it is understood that the list of witnesses subpoenaed will include several of the leading church authorities.

HEALTH CLERKSHIP.

Commission is Still Squabbling Over Successor to Horace Smith.

The city board of health held a short meeting this morning and an attempt was made by Health Commissioner Stewart to have the board approve of the appointment of Douglas Ferguson as clerk of the board, but the efforts in that respect were without success. When the name was submitted by the health commissioner, Mayor Morris ruled that the appointment was out of order. Dr. Fisher thought that the opinion of the city attorney in regard to the mayor's power to appoint the clerk of the board should be tested in law before anything further is done in that matter. The mayor was sustained in his ruling concerning the appointment of Mr. Ferguson, so the meeting was then adjourned. Those present were Mayor Morris, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Fisher and Mr. Brooke.

BLOCKING MAYOR MORRIS.

City Executive May Invoke Power of Courts to Aid Him in His Rights.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the city council yesterday it was decided to stand together in the matter of the appointments submitted by the mayor and block all of them unless they are satisfactory to those who took part in the caucus. Just what the Republican members want is unknown to even themselves. They are unable to agree upon any definite basis for the distribution of the patronage.

A proposition was made to them on Saturday by the Democrats to the effect that if they would confirm the mayor's appointments, which have been submitted, they could then name one-half of the employees in the various departments. This plan was also rejected, and it may be necessary to bring the matter in court before a final settlement can be reached.

Russian Transports at Port Said.

Port Said, Egypt, Feb. 23.—The Russian transports Orsk, with 137 troops on board, and the Smolensk, loaded with ammunition and provisions, both arrived here today from Odessa and will proceed for Odessa during the day.

RUSSIA EXPECTS TO CRUSH JAPAN.

A High Authority Says the War Will End in August or September.

CZAR IS ABIDING HIS TIME.

St. Petersburg Believes England Wants To Check Russia's Progress and Cripple Japan's Sea Power.

NICHOLAS HAS A WAITING POLICY.

Will Act on the Defensive Until Confident That Weight of Numbers Will Leave No Doubt as to the Result.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—"The war will end in August or September, in the complete defeat of the Japanese," said to the Associated Press today a high authority in intimate touch with the Russian war plans, whose opinion can be taken faithfully to reflect the belief in the highest official quarters. He added:

AMAZED AT JAP ASSURANCE.

"How the Japanese can hope to succeed when our army in the east is strengthened to a point equal or superior in numbers to that of our adversaries, we are honestly unable to comprehend. It will not be difficult to place two, four or even six hundred thousand men in the field if necessary. When our forces are concentrated and ready they will finish by driving the Japanese into the sea. Frankly, it seems to us that the Japanese either have utterly failed to appreciate Russia's resources, or have counted on the aid of Great Britain or the United States, neither of which ever contemplated becoming involved. So far as Great Britain is concerned we do not believe any hallucinations existed there. We think the British statesmen who did so much to push Japan into war, realized that with Japan's defeat they would accomplish two things for Great Britain—first, to give Russia a check-for, of course, the war must impede our progress temporarily—second, to cripple Japan's maritime power, which was beginning to be greatly felt in the Pacific."

"It can be said with the utmost positiveness that Russia will bide her time. She will act on the defensive until she is confident that her weight of numbers will leave no doubt as to the result. Reinforcements are going forward at the rate of 3,000 per day. Probably sometime will elapse before Russia feels prepared to assume the offensive."

DAMAGE TO JAPANESE FLEET.

The conviction is growing here in official circles that in spite of Japanese denials the Japanese fleet has been crippled off Port Arthur in the engagement which began Feb. 8. The admiral has no direct official information to support this except the manner in which the ground force has been attacked at the end of 45 minutes. It is pointed out at the admiralty that two weeks have now elapsed without the whereabouts of the Japanese fleet being definitely reported and the opinion is gaining ground that it has gone to a Japanese port for repairs."

It is pointed out also that it has always been the Japanese policy to announce only victories to the admiralty, adding: "We know they sustained losses in the China war which were never admitted."

GEN. KUROPATKIN'S STATUS.

Gen. Kuropatkin will not leave for the front for another fortnight. In the meantime he is going to his country estate, to bid farewell to relatives. His status has not yet been fully settled. By the terms of his appointment the general will command the Manchurian army, subject to Viceroy Alexieff, but his powers will probably be extended to include the troops north of Manchuria. The official view of the status is that Viceroy Alexieff will remain in supreme command, but the viceroy being a sailor, Gen. Kuropatkin will be appointed his lieutenant for the army as Admiral Makarov is for the navy.

The viceroy's departure from Port Arthur was not due to apprehension of the possibility of its investment, but simply to the requirements of the strategic situation, so as to enable him to direct the operations now in progress along the line of the Korean frontier from a more central point. Possibly he will not remain at Mukden, but will go from place to place as circumstances demand.

INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Speaking on the subject of the possible investment of Port Arthur, the military authorities here do not believe the Japanese will attempt to make a landing in force on the Laos Tung peninsula. The former says there is nothing the Russians would like better, as such an attempt is doomed to certain failure. The authorities here assert that the southern portion of the peninsula is strongly guarded and that the northern shore presents insuperable obstacles. The only chance of the Japanese, it is claimed, would be marching down from Korea, but to do this, it is added, they must first defeat the Russian army on this side of the Yalu river, and even if successful, they would be face to face with an impregnable stronghold.

The Associated Press now understands that Grand Duke Alexis uncle of the czar and high admiral, has reconsidered his determination to go to the far east. He is extremely anxious to go, but the grand duke felt that his duties here would necessitate his remaining in St. Petersburg.

NO NEWS OF PROTEST.

The Russian government has no official confirmation of the report that the foreign commanders at Chemulpo except the commander of the United States gunboat Vicksburg protested against the Japanese entering the harbor of Chemulpo. A preliminary report from Capt. Roudsif, of the sunken cruiser Varieg, senior officer, says Admiral Uris served notice that if the Russians did not come out he would "order" the foreign ships to leave the harbor. Extended reports have been mailed by Viceroy Alexieff.