

LIFE FOR POWER

Plehve the Victim of His Own Ambition.

EARNED BITTER HATRED

His Part in Kishinev Massacre Made the World Shudder.

LIBERTY TAKEN FROM FINLAND

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White Says White Palace Clique Turned a Pleasing Gentleman Into a Most Loathsome Monster.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The Post-Standard tomorrow will say:

"Ex-United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, was seen by a Post-Standard reporter at the residence of his brother, Horace K. White, in James street, just before he left for Lithuania yesterday afternoon. When asked if he had had the acquaintance of M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, Mr. White answered that he knew him well, having met him frequently in the course of official business during his stay at St. Petersburg in 1892, 1893 and 1894, as Minister of the United States to Russia. In discussing Plehve and the assassination, Mr. White said:

"At that time, Mr. Plehve had not arrived at the position of full Minister of the Interior, but was the First Assistant Minister in that department and in that capacity took up various American matters, especially the dealing of the Russian government with some of the great American insurance companies. The Russian government had made the companies a great deal of trouble and I was instructed from Washington to discuss the matter.

At first an agreeable man. "General Bachelier, now Judge of the International Court in Egypt, very ably represented the companies. I think both General Bachelier and myself found Mr. Plehve very agreeable and apparently, as far as his government allowed him, reasonable. I also met him socially at various times and found him agreeable and interesting.

"I was, therefore, greatly surprised at learning, when he was promoted to first place, that his whole character seemed to change. "His part in the horrible massacre and plunder of the Jews, men, women and children at Kishinev caused him to be regarded with abhorrence by the whole world. Even more frightful has been his connection with the destruction of the liberties of Finland. In my mind that is the most wicked thing in the history of the last two centuries.

Turned Back Civilization.

"There is no time to go into it here further than to say that it has turned the best, the most civilized, the most educated and most loyal province in the empire into a land in which the opposite of all these characteristics is more highly developed than in any other part of the empire. Other things done by him were also calculated to bring most bitter hatred against him.

"He attempted to help his cause by a defense of his conduct toward Finland, which was published in an American magazine. But it certainly must have failed to convince any thinking man at all aware of the circumstances.

Assassination Was No Wonder.

"During two summers I lived mainly in Finland, coming frequently to St. Petersburg, and the transition in passing from the cultivation and civilization of Finland to the atmosphere of Russia was the most depressing I have ever known.

"I do not wonder at his assassination, although I deeply lament it. Among other reasons for this regret, it will doubtless be made a pretext for new oppression and new cruelties toward the Jewish population and toward the Finlanders. Assassination always defeats its purpose and this will be, I fear, no exception to the rule.

Controlled by a Clique.

"I can only account for Mr. Plehve's atrocious, reactionary and despotic conduct since he came to the position of Minister on the theory that he felt that the clique in control of the Winter Palace and women, who seem to have brought the present Emperor into subjection to them, obliged Mr. Plehve, as a condition of his tenure of office, to do their will.

"His ambition doubtless led him to adopt their racial detestation and religious hatred for anything like constitutional government."

Mr. White concluded by saying that having lived twice in Russia, he observed closely the condition of the empire and that, though he saw the most wretched conditions of things during the Crimean War the situation at present is the most desolately bad in Russian history and that it has been brought on by an exercise of gossamer more unreasonable, cruel and shortsighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish Empire.

PAINTED IN BRIGHTER COLORS

Russian Minister Considered a Great Loss to the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—A. M.—The disappearance from the stage of public life of Minister von Plehve is recognized by all acquainted with the inner workings of the government of Russia as an irreparable loss. Von Plehve, during his two years of office, left a profound mark on the administrative reforms which were slowly, but surely, leading the country toward more liberal institutions.

The outer world regarded the late Minister from a superficial aspect, as a stern politician of undoubted aristocracy, but it has been no secret to those who knew him well that he recognized the necessity of bestowing a large measure of self-government on the people as soon as they had become fitted to receive it.

Von Plehve said to one of his friends recently that he was preparing the way for a modified form of the parliamentary system suitable to Russia, and for the revision of the existing peasant and zem-

stov laws, which had been undertaken at his initiative. His cautious treatment of these questions was dictated by the fear of allowing the revolutionary forces to get the upper hand, and this fear led to the repressive measures which were responsible for so much misrepresentation abroad regarding his true character, and also regarding his policy.

He counseled the enforced Russification of Finland, chiefly out of the apprehension that the revolutionary element in the Grand Duchy was becoming too strong, and that element, it is now believed, brought about his death. It was part of his plan that the Finns should share the liberties which were eventually to be bestowed on the whole of Russia.

The development of Von Plehve's programme has been greatly impeded by his own misadventure, to him shall be found sufficiently endowed to cope with the vast responsibilities devolving on the Russian Minister of the Interior. By common consent, however, it is possible of this periculous task, and the probability of his appointment is heightened by the recognition of the fact that it would be a pity to waste his splendid ability in the discharge of the perfunctory duties of the president of the Council of Ministers.

By the termination of the successful negotiations with Germany, reported to-night from Berlin, M. Witte's most persistent objection to Russia's policy in the Far East, which led to the war, is no longer likely to prove an obstacle, and the Russians will unanimously greet his advent to power with confidence and satisfaction.

Von Plehve's true character was revealed in his home life. He was a stern Minister, but he was also the kindest of fathers, and the most devoted of husbands, and his wife and children adored him. He exerted a peculiar charm over all who approached him, either in his private or his official capacity.

RED SPECTER IN RUSSIA.

Enemies at Home More Dangerous Than Those at the Front.

LONDON, July 28.—The failure of the reactionary system in Russia, of which the murdered Minister of the Interior was a typical representative, is the leading theme taken up by the editorial in this morning's newspapers, which comment with horror on this latest political crime as a stain on the pages of Russian history.

Little surprise is felt at the removal of a man who, although honest and able and well meaning, was regarded as the evil genius of his country. The editorial generally extends the utmost sympathy to the Czar, who is surrounded with difficulties both at home and abroad.

The Daily Telegraph says there is no mistaking the meaning of the blow. The red specter has reappeared at an unhappy stage of Russian history, and the system of Czarism is again threatened at its heart by an enemy destined sooner or later to be more fatal than the enemy on the frontier. The wonder is that Von Plehve has so long escaped his doom.

"It is a grim portent," says the Standard, "and the best hope for Russia is that the warning may be understood and the opportunity taken for a change of men and an altered policy in the highest quarters."

Extended accounts of Von Plehve's career accompany the descriptions of his assassination. It is alleged that he spent as much as \$300,000 yearly in police measures for his personal protection. This is probably exaggerated, but it is known that the expense of the secret service has been greatly augmented under his rule.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Helsinki, Finland, under date of July 27, says that the Russian police say they have discovered a widespread conspiracy having its center at St. Petersburg, and the alleged objective was to take the life of the Minister of the Interior. Numerous arrests, the dispatch says, have already been made and domiciliary searches are taking place nightly.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts the destruction of the Danish capital that a large body of conspirators exists both in Russian statesmen and officers held responsible for the present system.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Turkish press has been rigorously forbidden to publish anything concerning the assassination of Von Plehve, and that the Sultan has been greatly affected by the news.

VON PLEHVE A STRONG MAN

Pushed Himself Forward to the High Position He Held.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Von Plehve was appointed Minister of the Interior April 18, 1902, succeeding M. Siplagin, who was assassinated April 16, 1902, by a student named Baimashoff. He had formerly been director of the department of police, which position he practically assumed of his own accord, when in charge of the department of political prosecutions, owing to the incapacity of the official in charge of the department.

From that time on the power of M. von Plehve increased until it became only second in importance to that of the Emperor.

Several plots to assassinate the Minister have, according to reports, been discovered during the last two years, which were marked by strong political rivalry between the Interior Minister and the ex-Minister of Finance, M. Witte, now president of the Committee of Ministers.

M. von Plehve was not a scholar, but from his youth he had been brought up in official circles, and he slowly but surely pushed himself ahead. Before the Emperor's death M. von Plehve had taken the portfolio of Minister of the Interior he had already spent about 40 years in official work, and at the time of his death he was about 60 years old.

The educated youths of Russia are said to have been bitterly opposed to M. von Plehve, owing to his alleged, to his turning out to be a vulgar and to the drastic changes which he inaugurated. He is said to have regarded the common people as either dangerous criminals, to be suppressed, or as innocents, to be deceived. He was regarded as in many ways being the power behind the throne, and was dreaded on account of his control of the third (secret) section of police, and also owing to the fact that he controlled the press of Russia through the censors, who, it has been understood, did M. von Plehve's bidding without question.

The deceased Minister was laborious in the extreme, but had no trace of brilliant ideas or of an indifferent official. He was, however, fond of music, and was accustomed to read many French novels during his leisure hours.

On March 19, M. von Plehve was appointed president of the imperial commission appointed to carry out the Emperor's reform decree.

Part of M. von Plehve's actual played in the Kishinev massacre probably never be known, but his enemies have claimed that he had full knowledge of the events leading thereto through his political friend and agent, Kouachev, known as the most extreme anti-Semite in Russia and proprietor of the anti-Semitic press and propaganda.

It should be added that the allegations made against M. von Plehve have never been proved to be founded on fact, and in view of the Emperor's inquiry into the matter and the fact that Von Plehve retained the Emperor's confidence, it is only just to assume that the charges were unfounded.

The last great public work of Von Plehve, so far as known, was the drafting of the peasant code early this year.

On June 15 of this year, it was an-

nounced from St. Petersburg that the Council of Empire had approved M. von Plehve's decree for the repeal of the law which forbade Jews to reside within 25 miles of the frontier. The measure has been approved by the Emperor.

ASSASSIN BADLY WOUNDED.

Twenty Others Are Hurt by Explosion of Bomb.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—According to the official version, the assassination occurred at 9:30 A. M. The assassin, who was standing on the sidewalk, tried to break through the crowd as the Minister's carriage approached, but being interfered with he jumped into the street and threw the bomb at the rear of the carriage, which was a closed one. The assassin was severely wounded in the stomach and over 20 persons were wounded, including the officer of the guards. In the general havoc of shattered windows and damaged facades in the neighborhood, the only thing that absolutely escaped injury was a little chapel in front of the station.

The Minister's death was instantaneous. When the body was undressed at his residence, not a single wound was found.

ASSASSINATED RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR



M. VON PLEHVE.

on the trunk, but the lower part of the face was literally blown away.

The assassin has not retained consciousness, but the physicians who performed the operation on him believe his life will be saved. There is no official confirmation of the report that he took poison, but it is believed to be true.

The assassin was dressed in the uniform of a Warsaw railway guard. He is a comparatively young man.

The official inquiry is still proceeding. A number of arrests have been made, but as yet there is no clue to the identity of the assassin or of the real nature and cause of the conspiracy.

The first hurried investigation of the plot which was frustrated by the explosion at the Hotel Danon, April 12, in which Kasaanoff, one of the conspirators, was killed by the accidental explosion of an infernal machine which at the time, it was said, was intended for Von Plehve.

On that occasion a companion of the conspirator, who was killed, escaped. Owing to the fragility of the explosion on that occasion, which completely wrecked two rooms, blowing the body of Kasaanoff almost to atoms, severing his head and arms from the trunk, heads of the police believe it is possible that the explosive was identical with that used today's tragedy, which was caused by a bomb or infernal machine of similar power with that of the former plot, and that the perpetrator was the man who was killed by the explosion.

The force of the explosion was so tremendous that the windows of the hotel facing the street were blown in and even some of the large panes of Warsaw Station, a hundred steps away, were shattered. Some of the drowsy drivers at the cab stand in front of the station were injured.

The wounded man, who is said to be a Jew, was unable to speak. His condition was accounted for by the fact that he took poison immediately after throwing the bomb.

The Minister's carriage was being followed by secret service men on bicycles, but by a miracle not one of them was injured.

The force of the explosion was so tremendous that the windows of the hotel facing the street were blown in and even some of the large panes of Warsaw Station, a hundred steps away, were shattered. Some of the drowsy drivers at the cab stand in front of the station were injured.

Horror and Grief at Paris.

PARIS, July 28.—News of Von Plehve's death caused regret and horror in official quarters in which it is regarded as being a severe blow to Russia and an event of considerable international importance. The impression prevails in well-informed circles that his death will greatly weaken the influence of the powerful war party, favoring an aggressive policy in Manchuria, of which Von Plehve, with Vice-roy Alexieff, Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, M. Bezobrazoff and General Wegack as seconds, was the most prominent member, thus possibly influencing the future course of events in the Far East.

The fact that Von Plehve, who was most notoriously autocratic, was assassinated shortly after manifesting more liberal tendencies, especially regarding Jewish questions, causes much comment.

Witte Will Not Go to Paris.

BERLIN, July 28.—The Lohal Anzeiger, a Paris correspondence, says that M. Witte, president of the Russian Ministerial Council, had been expected to visit Paris Friday, but that he telegraphed Thursday, saying he would not be able to go to St. Petersburg. It is supposed, the correspondent adds, that his plans were changed on account of the assassination of Minister von Plehve.

RUSSIA GETS WORD

British Protest on Sinking of Knight Commander.

HAVE NOT YET SENT REPLY

It is Believed Assurances Have Been Given That No Similar Act Shall Be Committed by the Czar's Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Foreign Minister Lansdowne tonight received the protest of the British government through Sir Charles Hardinge, British

ambassador in St. Petersburg, that the sinking of the Knight Commander, Count Benckendorf, by the Russian fleet, was a violation of international law.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, repeated the statement previously made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. He declared the sinking of the cargo of the Knight Commander "appears to have been very perfidious," and added, "under these circumstances the government could come to no other conclusion than that a very serious breach of international law had been committed by the capture of the Knight Commander. Under no hypothesis can the government concede that a neutral ship could be sunk on the mere flat of a cruiser's commanding officer, who assumed that the cargo of the vessel included articles which were contraband of war."

"Therefore, I do not suppose that the Russian government will hesitate to disavow the conduct of the persons by whom this outrage, for it was an outrage if the facts are as stated, was committed."

VICTORY WAS A DEFEAT.

Galling Disappointment to Russian Rank and File.

LIAO YANG, July 27.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Russian retirement from Ta Tche Kiao was terribly galling to the rank and file, who, after two days' hard fighting, held their positions and believed themselves on the eve of a great victory.

The Russian artillery was better disposed than in any previous fight. The positions were selected having in view the lesson learned at Yafatow. The batteries scientifically supported each other, all of them being in a position to deliver the most effective fire. On the last day's fight, July 24, the Russians fired 200 shots, and frequently smothered the Japanese fire and caused them to shift their batteries.

Colonel Paschenko, whose battery distinguished itself in a marvelous escape. He was thrown bodily into the air by the explosion of a mine shell, but was unhurt and continued to fight. Later he was wounded in the hand while waving a signal to the gun.

At 3 o'clock the extreme left of the Russians was ordered to attack. The movement was anticipated by the Japanese, however, who hurried themselves on the Russian position. The Barnaulsk Regiment bore the brunt of the shock, and after a hard fight drove off the Japanese in disorder at the point of the bayonet. Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese field forces, is reported to have been personally in command.

Supplies at Haicheng are running low and the terrific heat and torrential rains are delaying movements.

The Japanese loss at Ta Tche Kiao is estimated at from 6000 to 5000, resulting chiefly from their attempt to take entrenched positions in the face of a heavy artillery fire.

RUSSIA READY TO MAKE AMENDS

Ambassador Talks Softly to Lord Lansdowne.

LONDON, July 28.—The tension in the Russo-British relations has been relaxed and no rupture is now probable. Count Benckendorf, 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 Vladivostok squadron.

Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to press the matter unduly, and promised to wait for a Russian reply.

While Russia is willing to make full reparation if any wrong has been done in the case of the Knight Commander, Count Benckendorf, in conversation with Lord Lansdowne, made no admission that the commander of the Vladivostok squadron had violated international law in sinking the vessel. According to the Russian version it was the duty of the commander to destroy any supplies believed to be on the way to Japanese ports, and it is added that the papers he took from the Knight Commander before she sank will establish whether the cargo contained contraband. As stated here, the whole Russian case will rest on this point.

BRITISH PROTEST COUNTS.

Red Sea Trouble Has About Been Settled Satisfactorily.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Premier Balfour, confirming the announcements made in these dispatches, said the acute stage of the Red Sea incidents had passed, and that Russian volunteers and vessels would be withdrawn. He laid down the British view that no belligerent warship could issue from the Black Sea, and that the volunteer fleet vessels in sailing therefrom, if they took belligerent action, either had no right to issue or take such action.

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

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

"There are, I am sorry to say," said the Premier, "other questions not connected with these incidents at all which must cause some discussion between the two governments, and like all discussions of this kind, it is better to leave them to be determined by the Premier."

More serious than the others is the case of the Knight Commander. It is information leads us to fear, she was sunk by a cruiser of the Vladivostok 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 up, as it has been brought up, before the Russian government, that they will give such orders as to prevent a recurrence of occurrences of that character. I feel confident that this will be the case.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said: "I cannot help feeling that there is some misapprehension regarding the duty incumbent on neutrals. I have so far only stated what we believe to be the duties and obligations of belligerents and these duties to the best of our abilities we mean to see carried into effect, but the belligerent of today is the neutral of tomorrow and the neutral of today is the belligerent of tomorrow. There are duties incumbent on neutrals which must be borne in mind by the shipowners of the country."

"It is undoubtedly the duty of a captain of a neutral ship to stop when summoned to stop by a cruiser of a belligerent and to allow without difficulty his papers to be examined. That obligation on neutrals we have systematically, consistently and sternly enforced when we have been

belligerents and it would not become us to minimize that duty."

In reply to a question regarding the assistance in the Red Sea, Mr. Balfour said that if any damage had been done the claims for compensation would not be affected by the Anglo-Russian arrangement.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, repeated the statement previously made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. He declared the sinking of the cargo of the Knight Commander "appears to have been very perfidious," and added, "under these circumstances the government could come to no other conclusion than that a very serious breach of international law had been committed by the capture of the Knight Commander. Under no hypothesis can the government concede that a neutral ship could be sunk on the mere flat of a cruiser's commanding officer, who assumed that the cargo of the vessel included articles which were contraband of war."

"Therefore, I do not suppose that the Russian government will hesitate to disavow the conduct of the persons by whom this outrage, for it was an outrage if the facts are as stated, was committed."

VICTORY WAS A DEFEAT.

Galling Disappointment to Russian Rank and File.

LIAO YANG, July 27.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Russian retirement from Ta Tche Kiao was terribly galling to the rank and file, who, after two days' hard fighting, held their positions and believed themselves on the eve of a great victory.

The Russian artillery was better disposed than in any previous fight. The positions were selected having in view the lesson learned at Yafatow. The batteries scientifically supported each other, all of them being in a position to deliver the most effective fire. On the last day's fight, July 24, the Russians fired 200 shots, and frequently smothered the Japanese fire and caused them to shift their batteries.

Colonel Paschenko, whose battery distinguished itself in a marvelous escape. He was thrown bodily into the air by the explosion of a mine shell, but was unhurt and continued to fight. Later he was wounded in the hand while waving a signal to the gun.

At 3 o'clock the extreme left of the Russians was ordered to attack. The movement was anticipated by the Japanese, however, who hurried themselves on the Russian position. The Barnaulsk Regiment bore the brunt of the shock, and after a hard fight drove off the Japanese in disorder at the point of the bayonet. Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese field forces, is reported to have been personally in command.

Supplies at Haicheng are running low and the terrific heat and torrential rains are delaying movements.

The Japanese loss at Ta Tche Kiao is estimated at from 6000 to 5000, resulting chiefly from their attempt to take entrenched positions in the face of a heavy artillery fire.

RUSSIA READY TO MAKE AMENDS

Ambassador Talks Softly to Lord Lansdowne.

LONDON, July 28.—The tension in the Russo-British relations has been relaxed and no rupture is now probable. Count Benckendorf, 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 Vladivostok squadron.

Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to press the matter unduly, and promised to wait for a Russian reply.

While Russia is willing to make full reparation if any wrong has been done in the case of the Knight Commander, Count Benckendorf, in conversation with Lord Lansdowne, made no admission that the commander of the Vladivostok squadron had violated international law in sinking the vessel. According to the Russian version it was the duty of the commander to destroy any supplies believed to be on the way to Japanese ports, and it is added that the papers he took from the Knight Commander before she sank will establish whether the cargo contained contraband. As stated here, the whole Russian case will rest on this point.

The British government anticipates that Russia will make an effort to get in communication with the Vladivostok squadron and obtain the report of its commander as quickly as possible, in order to give a definite reply to the British communication. What further concern the authorities here, and it is said, concerns the United States as well, is the dangerous situation of other neutral shipping on the Pacific which have on board goods which the Russian commanders will consider contraband. The project, therefore, has wider application than the mere case of the Knight Commander.

RUSS ATTEMPTS JUSTIFICATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russ today prints an editorial on the case of the Knight Commander which is believed to reflect the attitude of the Foreign Office. It quotes extensively from the Perils of Working of International Law, a German standard work on maritime law, to show there is justification for sinking a prize in case the vessel is too old and slow, when there is difficulty in getting her to the nearest home port, and where the danger of recapture is great.

It is understood that the Don and Ural commissioned yesterday by Russia as second-class cruisers are already on their way to the Red Sea to take the place of the St. Petersburg and Smolensk of the volunteer fleet.

VALUABLE HORSES KILLED.

Lightning Strikes Stable of E. L. Graves at Gravesend.

NEW YORK, July 28.—While attending the sale of the Ryan horses at Brighton Beach today E. L. Graves was informed that lightning had struck the stable at Gravesend, killing Dinah Shadd and the 3-year-old Great Crossing. Mr. Graves at once left for the Gravesend track to ascertain the extent of his loss. The stable was destroyed, but the other horses were rescued after a hard fight. Mr. Graves had a consignment of horses to be sold at Brighton today.

KILLED HIS OWN BROTHER.

Carson Grocer Is Attacked and Shoots in Self-Defense.

CARSON, Nev., July 28.—Joseph Kelly, a prominent grocer, this morning shot and killed his brother Hugh. The men had been on bad terms for several years. Hugh Kelly attacked his brother with a shotgun, and Joseph fired twice, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

THE NOTED SICK.

Senator Vest Grows Weaker.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., July 28.—Senator George C. Vest was delirious at noon today and steadily growing weaker. He talks at random, though occasionally able to give rational answers when spoken to.

Operation on Rudolph Spreckels.

CARLSBAD, July 28.—Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, was successfully operated upon today by Dr. Sonnenburg, of Berlin, and is doing well.

IN MEMORIAM

DIED AT McMinnville, JULY 27, 1904

JACOB WORTMAN

Father of H. C. Wortman of this city

Born at St. John, N. B., March 19, 1827.

Died at McMinnville, July 27,

1904. Aged 77 Years, 4

Months, 7 Days

AT REST

Funeral from his late residence in McMinnville, Friday, July 29

This store will remain closed all day today
OLDS, WORTMAN & KING

ATTACK HAS BEGUN

Japanese Are Moving on Port Arthur.

TROOPS' ADVANCE IS GENERAL

Report That the Russian General Kuropatkin Has Been Injured Has Not Been Confirmed From Reliable News Sources.

RUSSIAN SPIES SENTENCED.

Staff Officer Caught in Austria in Disguise.

VIENNA, July 28.—The Russians giving the names of Dyrez and Lawrow, suspected of being military spies, have been sentenced to imprisonment for 18 and 12 months. Mystery surrounds the case, and the authorities are unable to discover the real identity of either of the persons. It appears certain, however, that Lawrow is a Russian staff officer.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.