

## STILL AFTER RUSSIANS

### Jap's Operations in Sakhalin and Northern Korea.

## RUSSIANS HOLD ONLY TWO POSITIONS.

### Believed They Are Concentrating for a Resolute Stand Against Japanese Advance Upon Vladivostok—Japanese Victory at Dalnino Now Assures Their Occupation of Southern Sakhalin.

Tokio (By Cable).—Reliable information has been received here that the Russian forces in Northern Korea have gradually been driven northward since last month, and now hold only two positions south of the Tumen River.

The latest information from the front, however, reports the advance south of a large force from Vladivostok, but it is believed the Russians will halt at Nekiersk, north of the Tumen, and concentrate their forces to make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance.

The rainy season has set in in Manchuria, and presents movements on a large scale.

It is officially announced that the Russian center, holding Dalnino and vicinity, was attacked July 11, and offered stubborn resistance.

The attack was renewed at dawn of July 12, when the Japanese dislodged the Russians, driving them in the direction of Mauka. This victory insures complete occupation of South Sakhalin by the Japanese.

Eighty prisoners were taken by the Japanese, among whom was Lieutenant Maximta.

Four field pieces, one machine gun and ammunition warehouses were captured. The Japanese loss was about 70 men killed or wounded. The Russians lost 160 men.

Admiral Yamada, commanding a squadron sent north on a reconnaissance, reports that the Russian cruiser Izumrud is a complete wreck, and that there is no hope of recovering her. The vessel lies beached, heading west-southwest, on the northern point of the southern entrance to Vladimirof Bay, about 200 miles northeast of Vladivostok.

A report by Captain Baron Ferzen, of the Izumrud, said that during the battle of the Sea of Japan the Izumrud was cut off from the remainder of the fleet, and steamed at full speed for Vladivostok with Japanese cruisers in pursuit. Subsequently he changed his course and made for Vladimirof Bay, arriving there on the night of May 20. At 1.30 o'clock in the morning of May 29, the Izumrud ran on a reef at the entrance of the bay, and, being short of coal, the captain ordered the crew ashore and blew up the vessel.

### Situation in Manchuria.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria (By Cable).—Reports that the Russian army is in a precarious situation appear to be without foundation. Investigations made by correspondents show that neither flank has been turned, and that, in fact, the Russian wings are more advanced than the center.

The Japanese center is strongly fortified. Many siege guns have been placed along the Changtufu-Nancheng line, and there is a triple ring of forts commanding the Mandarin road.

The Japanese are using novel elephant-trap style of interrenchments, consisting of ditches covered with platforms which are balanced in the middle and which tilt into vertical positions under the feet of attackers.

The Japanese have a captive balloon eight miles south of Nancheng.

### Terribly Beaten By Cossacks.

Odesa (By Cable).—Severe measures have been taken to repress the unruly peasants in the government of Kherson. One thousand and sixty arrests have been made in the Parutine district. The prisoners were terribly beaten by Cossacks. The disorders have somewhat subsided there, but continue at Khar-koff and Kursk.

## BARON ROSEN AT SAGAMORE HILL.

### Russian Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Presents His Credentials.

Oyster Bay, L. I. (Special).—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador and Russian peace plenipotentiary, was presented to President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. The presentation occupied only a few minutes. No formal exchanges between the President and the Ambassador were made. The introductions were pronounced by Herbert H. D. Peirce, third assistant secretary of state.

Ambassador Rosen laid before the President the letter of the Russian Emperor, recalling Count Cassini, and presented his own credentials as the ambassador in succession to Count Cassini. The President expressed his pleasure in welcoming Baron Rosen again to this country, and the Ambassador in reply gave assurances of his own and his Emperor's high regard for the President and for the country and people of America.

This ceremony over, the President introduced Ambassador Rosen to Gov. Beekman Winthrop, of Porto Rico, and Chief Justice Edward C. Kent, of Arizona, who were his guests. Soon afterward luncheon was announced.

Ambassador Rosen and Assistant Secretary Peirce remained as the guests of President Roosevelt until 2.30 P. M., when they were conveyed in the President's carriage to the pier, and thence boarded the naval yacht Sylph to return to New York. They expect to proceed direct from New York to Washington.

### Rev. Dr. Pearson Dead.

Quincy, Ill. (Special).—Rev. Dr. Charles Pearson, pastor of the Unitarian Church of this city, is dead in London, Eng., where he was visiting his daughter. He was for 27 years professor of literature at Northwestern University, Chicago, and was the central figure of a famous heresy trial in the Methodist Church. He afterward was affiliated with the Unitarians. Dr. Pearson was the author of several volumes of poems and theological works.

## NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

### The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

### Domestic.

It is said that the reason for Mayor Dunne's refusal to give out the report of the Scotch expert, Dalrymple, on the traction system of Chicago is due to the fact that "tainted money" for the Chicago without gloves. Another report confining itself to the traction problem has been asked for.

Hitched to a plow by a rope, with the pastor holding the handles and Rev. L. K. Billingsley, of Wesley Methodist Church, steadying the beam, members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Des Moines, broke ground for their new building.

John Barrenberg was shot dead on the State rifle range at Sea Girt, N. J., Saturday afternoon. He ventured out of the rifle pit when there was some skirmish firing going on and a stray bullet struck him.

Prof. A. N. Fox, who recently telegraphed to John D. Rockefeller begging for "tainted money" for the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been dismissed from the faculty of that institution.

Mrs. Janet Wilson, who fled from the Hudson River State Hospital and came to Bridgeport, Ct., with Walter Langdon, shot herself at the Washington Bridge Tavern and will probably die.

Albert Nuley, of Fishers Landing, N. Y., brutally assaulted Mrs. Fanny Harner and her daughter, who caught him burglarizing their home in Clayton, N. Y.

Dr. Charles A. Linsley, secretary of the Connecticut Board of Health, recommends isolation of the nurses and patients in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, of New York, gave out an answer to the criticisms of his official acts in connection with the Equitable investigation.

The condition of Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, who underwent an operation for an abscess in the middle ear, was pronounced very satisfactory.

The police of Brooklyn promise sensational developments in the case of Frederick C. Carlton, who is being held on the charge of poisoning his wife.

The unsecured claims against the estate of defaulting Banker Bigelow, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, will get only two cents on the dollar.

The United States training ship Hartford arrived at Newport, R. I., from Gardiners Bay, L. I., with a detachment of naval cadets.

In Chicago a verdict of not guilty was announced by Judge A. H. Cretin, of the Superior Court, in the case of President Albert A. G. Wheeler, of the Illinois Tunnel Company, and several former municipal officers on trial for alleged alteration of public records. The jury in the case was discharged.

Twelve new directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were elected. Among them are former Judge D. Cody Herrick; President Butler, of Columbia University, and Congressman Littlefield, of Maine.

Walter Scott, the gold miner of Death Valley, caused a sensation in the financial district of New York, his automobile hansom being followed by crowds that yelled to him to toss out his gold.

Richard Wareham, the oldest member of the Knights of Pythias, died at Rock Island, Ill., aged 79 years.

A New York man went to sleep on the roof of a house and fell five stories. He was fatally injured.

Three persons were killed and seven injured in a collision between two railroad trains at Steiger, Ill.

Near Braintree, Mass., a Pole murdered his wife by nearly severing her head from her body.

Several men in New York became insane from the heat. One man who was overcome fell from a roof and fractured his skull. Heat and humidity are responsible for an epidemic of suicides in Utica, N. Y.

Mabel Thurston, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning and Mrs. Martin Nolan paralyzed during a storm in Williamsport, Pa.

The Citizens' Bank of Yellow Springs, O., suspended payment and all business in the village was brought to a standstill.

President Roosevelt has declined the invitation of the commonwealth government of Australia to Miss Roosevelt.

After a number of attempts at suicide Pauline Muff, of Brooklyn, finally succeeded by drinking carbolic acid.

Herman Bartels died in Bay City, Mich., from lockjaw, the result of a fourth of July accident.

J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Mrs. Jusserand sailed from New York for Havre.

In various towns of Wisconsin Indian girls are being employed as domestic servants.

Gen. Horace Porter returned to New York on the steamer Deutschland.

### Foreign.

It now appears that 4 of the 14 men who lost their lives while imprisoned in the sunken French submarine boat Farfadet at Tunis were drowned soon after the vessel went down.

The Bulgarian government has asked the powers to intervene for the protection of Bulgarians in Adrianople, European Turkey, from systematic Turkish persecution.

Michel Ephrusir's Finasseur, with the American jockey Nash up, won the Republic Stakes in the race at Maisson Lafitte, France.

The French national holiday was appropriately observed in France. There was a brilliant military review at Longchamps, attended by President Loubet.

The Italian Foreign Minister will confer with Premier Rouvier, of France, on the proposed recall of the French and Italian troops from Crete.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill reducing letter postage from three to two cents.

The Danish Ministry are in favor of Prince Charles accepting the crown of Norway.

Emperor William has appointed King Oscar a grand admiral in the German Navy.

Chinese at Honolulu are raising a \$50,000 fund to assist in the boycott of American goods in China.

The Franco-American Financial Association was incorporated at Paris with a capital of \$10,000,000.

## OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE

### The Peary Expedition Starts From New York.

## GETS AN ENTHUSIASTIC SENDOFF.

### With the Stars and Stripes Flying From Her Mizzen Truck, the Sturdy Roosevelt Sails for the Frigid North—The Explorer's Family Aboard—The Camera Fleets Was Also There.

New York (Special).—With the sun shining brightly on the big American flag whipping in a brisk southwest breeze at her mizzen truck and with the screaming whistles of passing steam craft and the sharp reports of saluting cannon on shore bidding the doughty vessel goodspeed, the Roosevelt steamed out through the Narrows late Sunday afternoon, her voyage toward the North Pole begun.

Members of the Peary Arctic Club, with Robert E. Peary, watched her departure from the decks of the navyward tug Pentucket, and, gathering around the intrepid explorer, wished him, too, goodspeed and success. He returned to shore to take his departure for Sydney, C. B., on the midnight train from the Grand Central Station, deeming the trip on the Roosevelt to that point unnecessary.

There was not a hitch in the starting of the Roosevelt from her anchorage off Twenty-ninth street in the North River, and no ship ever sailed under fairer skies. Long before the starting time, fixed at 3 o'clock, those invited to go with Commander Peary and the Roosevelt to bid him farewell to quarantine had gone on board in all sorts of harbor conveyances, and in one instance there was a narrow escape from a serious accident in the choppy sea alongside the vessel. Prof. Monroe Smith, of Columbia College, in attempting to land from a launch at the gangway, slipped overboard, but he was quickly grasped by one of the crew of the Roosevelt and dragged aboard.

On the decks of the Roosevelt there had assembled Herbert L. Bridgman and L. L. DeLafield, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the Peary Arctic Club; Prof. Holland E. Stone, Gen. J. Russell Lowell, Charles Milliken, Frederick P. DeLafield, P. W. Geer, Philip K. Walcott, Wallace Downey and the newly appointed surgeon of the expedition, Dr. Louis J. Wolf.

Mrs. Peary, with her mother, Mrs. Magdalena Diebitsch, and her sister, Miss Diebitsch, and Miss Babo went with the party down the bay, as did also little Miss Marie Anighetto, Peary and Robert E. Peary, Jr. Mrs. Peary was the only person of this number who did not sail away on the Roosevelt on the trip to Sydney.

It was seven minutes past the hour appointed when, with the Pentucket alongside as a convoy, the Roosevelt weighed anchor and swung around against a strong ebb tide and headed down the stream. There was a scattering flotilla of small launches and row-boats in the immediate vicinity, but the river was too choppy for small boats to navigate in comfort to their occupants. Capt. Frank A. Houghton, who is in command of the Roosevelt on her trip to Sydney, took his place in front of the big hand wheel amidships of the vessel, the marine telegraph jingled in the engine room, there was a shiver of the stanch hull as the engine turned over the propeller deep astern and the voyage was begun.

There had been a silence on the river among the passing vessels, only the sharp blasts of steamers warning others of their course, until the white churning foam behind the Roosevelt told of the voyage just started. Then from every steamboat, tug and ferryboat within hailing distance broke out three long and telling blasts. The ovation had begun and for full two hours, until the Roosevelt was hull down in the main ship channel there was scarcely a moment that the deep-toned whistle of the Peary ship was not sending back to saluting craft appreciation of the honors.

### Witte in Place of Muraviev.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—M. Muraviev has resigned his position as chief peace plenipotentiary. It may be regarded, as practically certain that he will be replaced by M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers who all along has been considered the Russian statesman pre-eminently qualified to undertake the difficult task of negotiating peace with Japan. Though the Emperor on two previous occasions has flatly declined to accept M. Witte, he has now indicated his readiness to make the appointment.

### Would Lynch Bandit.

Winfield, Kan. (Special).—There were threats during the night of lynching William Chadburn, the surviving bandit of the two who shot and killed Detective Calhoun, and he was guarded closely at a physician's office by the Sheriff and a force of deputies until he could be taken to jail at Sedan for safekeeping. He may recover from his wounds. Chadburn was released from the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth a week ago, after serving a three-year sentence.

### Packing Establishment Burned.

Columbus, O. (Special).—The plant of the Columbus Packing Company was destroyed by fire. The president of the company estimates the loss at \$185,000. The insurance is \$65,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary, as it broke out in three different places.

### His Leg Flew Off.

York (Special).—A singular accident happened here at the Northern Central railway station. John K. Geist, a foreman at the plant of the York Safe and Lock Company, entered a cab to be driven to his home. In some way the cab collided with a shifting engine. Geist's leg was seen to fly off, and it was thought that the man was severely injured. A call for an ambulance was sent in, but it was found that Geist wore a wooden leg and that it was his artificial member that had been knocked off.

## SECRET SERVICE WORK.

### Aiding Government Lawyers in Cotton-Leak Probe.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Secret Service has been called in to render assistance to the Department of Justice in its investigation of the cotton-leak scandal, which is now in the hands of Acting Attorney-General Hoyt and District Attorney Morgan H. Beach, of the District of Columbia. The plan of action to be pursued has been outlined to a large extent, and the second investigation will be deeper and more far-reaching than the one conducted by Secretary Wilson.

Mr. Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, who arrived in Washington with President Harvie Jordan, of that association, intends to remain in Washington until the matter has been settled to the satisfaction of the cotton growers. Mr. Cheatham has been reticent since his return and is not talking for publication because he feels certain that District Attorney Beach is making a thorough investigation. Mr. Cheatham says he has not publicly expressed any opinion concerning the integrity of Mr. Hyde.

Secretary Cheatham spent a very busy day in Washington. Early in the morning he left his apartments at the New Willard Hotel and went to the office of District Attorney Beach, where he remained until 1 o'clock. He also conferred with Acting Chief Moran, of the Secret Service, and with Acting Attorney-General Hoyt, of the Department of Justice. It is understood that Mr. Cheatham made valuable suggestions and furnished some important information to the District Attorney. The Southern Cotton Growers' Association wants the matter probed to the bottom, and in this regard it is in accord with President Roosevelt, whom President Jordan will see about the case.

Leading men of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association are greatly pleased with the result of Mr. Cheatham's first visit to Washington. He ran up against a stone wall when he first laid the charges before the Secretary of Agriculture, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in getting the investigation started. But after the services of the Secret Service men were enlisted the investigation proceeded rapidly, although it was not given wide latitude and was confined largely to the conduct of former Associate Statistician Holmes.

## AMERICAN FLAG TRAMPLED.

### Orangemen's Celebration at London, Ont., Ends in Disorder.

London, Ontario (By Cable).—An American flag was torn down from in front of the City Hall here and trampled under a hundred feet as the result of a remark made by an American visitor at the Orangemen's demonstration. About 800 Americans came over from Michigan and during the day carried the Stars and Stripes through the streets without unfavorable comment being excited. At night the Americans were gathered in front of a hotel, when someone cried, "To h— with Canada; she never showed us yet."

Instantly the American flag owned by the Port Huron (Mich.) Lodge was torn from where it waved to the breeze and was ripped into shreds and trampled under the feet of an angry mob.

Port Huron Orangemen say they did not resent it, as they believed the insult to Canada was uncalled for.

## Takes Severe Measures.

Boston (Special).—Dr. Henry Hull, Supreme Grand Master of the Orange Institute, announced today that he has taken official action looking to the punishment of all members of the order who were concerned in the insult to the American flag at London, Ont., yesterday.

Dr. Hull has ordered the immediate suspension of every American member of the order who participated in the affair, and he has demanded that Supreme Grand Master Sproule, of Canada, suspend the Canadian members who tore down and trampled on the American flag. Dr. Hull says that if his wishes are not respected he will suspend the lodges to which the Americans are accredited.

## 60 Killed By Falling Roof.

Fermo, Italy (By Cable).—The roof of the chapel of the Women's Hospital fell in during the celebration of mass, killing 16 women and 50 children. Sixteen women and a large number of children were injured. The injured have been taken from the ruins.

## LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has revoked the orders recently issued, transfer of Civil Engineers J. W. G. Walker and F. R. Harris from the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard to other stations, and severely commented on the methods that had been employed by the contractors to have them transferred.

Secretary Bonaparte suggested that the names of the colliers about to be built be changed to names selected by him.

The report of J. W. Schofield, receiver of the Frederick National Bank, shows its financial condition to be very poor. Secretary Bonaparte has declined to recommend a holiday for the employees at the Washington Navy Yard.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin giving industrial statistics of Baltimore and Maryland.

President Roosevelt named D. W. Baker for United States attorney for the District of Columbia. The appointment will take effect upon the retirement of District Attorney Morgan H. Beach on August 31. Mr. Baker is a former Marylander.

District Attorney Morgan H. Beach favors a legal inquiry into the charges bearing on the giving of advance information on cotton-crop statistics.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw heard a number of representatives of woolen manufacturers in relation to the importation of hair pressed cloth.

## M. WITTE CHIEF ENVOY

### Nicholas Sends Him to Peace Meeting With Plenary Powers.

## HE KNOWS THE SITUATION WELL.

### The Peace Party is Overjoyed at the Fact That the Negotiations Have Been Placed in M. Witte's Hands—It Has Been Intimated That Japan Formally Objected to Certain Utterances of Muraviev.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of M. Sergius Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, to be chief plenipotentiary representing the Russian government in the peace negotiations in the United States.

The appointment, which was signed after midnight, clothes M. Witte with plenary powers. Official notification of the designation of M. Witte to head the mission was forwarded to Washington. M. Witte will take passage on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails from Cherbourg July 26.

It has been intimated that Japan formally objected to certain utterances attributed to M. Muraviev reflecting upon the Japanese nation, but inquiries made here have failed to obtain any confirmation of the rumor.

The peace party is overjoyed at the fact that the negotiations have been placed in M. Witte's hands. It is the firm belief that this not only insures a successful termination of the negotiations, but that M. Witte will secure the best possible terms for his country. Some of the Grand Dukes and courtiers of the Emperor's entourage, however, are reported to be furious at M. Witte's selection.

### Russia's Leading Liberal.

Sergius Witte, the chief Russian peace plenipotentiary, may be regarded as the leading Liberal statesman of Russia. For the last 13 years he has been one of the strongest personalities in the Russian bureaucracy, although his political fortunes suffered a setback when he was compelled to resign the portfolio of Minister of Finance in August, 1903, and again when, after being appointed President of the Council of Ministers in the same month, his office gradually lost its importance, until rumors of his intention to resign and go abroad were persistently circulated.

M. Witte is about 56 years old and has steadily worked his way up from the position of an underpaid railroad clerk, who occasionally acted as porter, to that of the leading statesman of Russia, in spite of the fact that his enemies are numerous and include some of the most powerful men in Russia. His honesty and ability, however, have never been questioned, even by his worst enemies. One of the reasons for his unpopularity in Russia is the fact that he is only remotely Russian. His father was of Dutch descent and he himself was born at Tiflis, Caucasia. He was created a count in 1901, but has generally been referred to as M. Witte.

M. Witte is thoroughly familiar with the Far Eastern question in all its bearings. He understands the Japanese position, and fully realized before the war that the aggressive policy being pursued under the lead of Viceroy Alexieff and M. Bezobrazoff, president of the Yalu Timber Company, and the coterie of adventurers connected with them would drive Japan to take up the sword. At one time M. Witte talked over the situation with Marquis Ito, President of the Japanese Privy Council, and one of the leading statesmen of Japan. Practically it was Witte's disapproval of Russia's Far Eastern policy and the creation of a viceroyalty in the Far East which caused his downfall as Minister of Finance. During his trip to Port Arthur, in 1903, he was invited by the Japanese government to visit Japan, which would indicate that the Japanese probably will welcome his selection to conduct the peace negotiations in behalf of Russia.

### Scion of Noble Family Killed.

La Porte, Ind. (Special).—A man about 65 years old, believed to be the scion of a noble German family, has been killed on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railroad near here. From papers in his pockets, it is believed the name of the deceased was Joseph Wetlack. A letter from a brother, sent from a castle at Egg, Bavaria, notified Wetlack to return home and claim an inheritance left by a sister. Wetlack carried on his shoulder a pack weighing 150 pounds, and containing many worthless articles that he had presumably picked up in his wanderings.

### Wholesale Drowning.

Victoria, B. C. (By Cable).—News was received by the Empress of India of the drowning of over 500 Chinese as a result of the collapse of an overcrowded mat shed on the banks of the West River, near Canton. Outside Szui city, northwest of Canton, a large gathering had assembled to witness the dragon boat festival. Dense crowds flocked to a mat shed built over the river. The structure gave way and precipitated all into the river. A few saved themselves, but the others were drowned.

### For Prosecutions of Railroads.

Chicago (Special).—Plans for the prosecution of railroads for the granting of rebates to large industrial companies in violation of the Elkins Law and of injunctions issued by the federal courts here and in Kansas City, have been completed, and the first steps in the new attack of the government will be made in Kansas before the end of this week.

### Russia to Roumania.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The government will begin regular proceedings for the extradition of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin as ordinary criminals. In the diplomatic exchanges on the subject the Russian Foreign Office pointed out that Roumania's promise to give the mutineers an asylum was made before Roumania had been apprised of the other crimes committed by the Russian sailors. Besides, the Foreign Office reminded Roumania that, according to the Roumanian law, deserters are extraditable.

## CALHOUN TO VENEZUELA.

### Will Try to Settle the Long Controversy—Report to President.

Oyster Bay, L. I. (Special).—Judge William J. Calhoun, of Chicago, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be a special commissioner to Venezuela. Judge Calhoun will make a thorough investigation into the conditions in Venezuela so far as they relate to the United States and its interests.

The following official announcement was made:

"The President has appointed Mr. W. J. Calhoun, of Chicago, special commissioner to Venezuela. The President has been familiar with Mr. Calhoun's services in connection with the report on Cuba which he made for President McKinley's private information, and has also known of his work as interstate commerce commissioner. He has been designated as special commissioner to examine fully into the situation in Venezuela, and report to the President exactly what the differences are between Venezuela and the United States, and Venezuela and other foreign powers, and also as to what has been arranged for the other foreign powers that in any way conflicts with the interests of the United States. He is also to examine, although necessarily in a rather general way, into the complaint made by American companies as to the conduct of the Venezuelan government, and report to the President exactly as to which the equities are in these cases."

Judge Calhoun will make no inquiries relating to the Bowen-Loomis case. The President regards that as practically a closed incident. Judge Calhoun visited the President about two days ago. The President at that time tendered him this appointment, and shortly afterwards he indicated his acceptance of it. The investigation which he is to make is not strictly defined by his instructions, but he is to go thoroughly into all phases of the Venezuelan matters, so far as they may affect the interests of the United States. His mission is in a nature confidential and his report on it will be made directly to the President. What disposition the President will make of the report cannot be foretold. He may authorize its publication, but the possibility is that he will treat it as President McKinley treated that of Judge Calhoun on Cuba.

## MOSCOW'S CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT.

### Another High Official a Victim of Revolutionists.

Moscow (By Cable).—Major General Count Shouvaloff, prefect of police here and formerly attached to the ministry of the interior, was assassinated while receiving petitions. One of the petitioners drew a revolver and fired at the Prefect, who fell dead.

The assassin was arrested. It appears he awaited in the anteroom of the prefecture till the other petitioners had been received and then, entering the audience-room, he advanced toward Count Shouvaloff, firing five shots at close range. The bullets passed through the body of the Prefect.

The assassin, who was dressed as a peasant, has not been identified. He was recently arrested as a political suspect, but escaped from the police station before his examination.

## DOWIE HAS PAID UP.

### All Bankruptcy Proceedings Against Him Are Dismissed.

Chicago (Special).—John Alexander Dowie had all bankruptcy proceedings against him dismissed in the United States District Court by Judge S. H. Bethea.

The petition in bankruptcy originally made by the H. B. Smith Machine Company was annulled upon the recommendation of Referee in Bankruptcy Sidney C. Eastman. The machine company had failed to comply with the court's orders to file an amended petition. As none of the other petitioning creditors have complied with the court's order to amend, all petitions were declared to be no longer in force. According to Dowie's attorneys, all of the claims mentioned in the original petition, amounting to something like \$400,000, have been substantially paid off, with interest. More than a year and a half has been consumed in the controversy.

## PIES BLOCKED RAILROAD.

### Engineer and Fireman, Who Ate Them, Became Very Sick.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Neils Jorgenson and W. D. Johnson, engineer and fireman of a Santa Fe freight train running out of Emporia, devoured two railroad lunch-counter pies and then tied up the system for two hours. Both men grew deathly sick as they approached Saffordville, and stopped the train.

For two hours they lay on the floor of the engine cab in mortal agony, unable to move the train, which had completely blocked the main line of the Santa Fe. It is supposed that the pies poisoned the men. Both were able to talk at the hospital here tonight, and both uttered a warning against the lunch-counter pie.

## Impaired Eyesight; Suicide.

New York (Special).—Desperate because treatment for which he came to this city had failed to help his rapidly failing eyesight, W. B. Howell, a well-to-do cotton planter of Pine Bluff, Ark., committed suicide in the Hotel Navarre, here by shooting. Howell left three telegrams explaining his act. These messages, all identical, read: "Treatment unsuccessful. That is the cause of it all."

## FINANCIAL.

In May Union Pacific's net profits increased \$18,669 and Southern Pacific's increased \$364,969.

The cry from the wheat States is still—too much rain. But granger railroad shares rise anyhow.

In his breezy way Tom Lawson told a Chicago reporter: "I'm looking for a receipt for Standard Oil."

In the first half of 1905 only five railroads went into the hands of receivers. In the first half of 1904 six became insolvent.