

JAPANESE TOOK THE OFFENSIVE.

Russians Sustained a Heavy Attack by Overwhelming Forces.

"WITHDREW" NEXT MORNING.

When it Came to Close Quarters and the Bayonet Was Used, the Japs Gave Way.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Czar Nicholas has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated July 27: "At 11 o'clock this evening I received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Zarubalev, commander of the Fourth Siberian army corps, dated at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 24: "On July 23, after concentrating, the Japanese took the offensive.

"Our troops occupied a position at Nandane, on the heights south of Tsiachiatia, the right wing covering Tsiachiatia, Yonaitoun and Sansiatia. The Japanese opened a cannonade against the three last-named points, their fire scarcely ceasing for 15 hours.

"At about 6 o'clock an artillery attack was begun against the troops posted at Tsiachiatia and Nandane. The enemy's fire increased at 7 o'clock in the morning, being concentrated on our position south of Tsiachiatia.

"Toward Dufanshen a Japanese battery was observed firing on us and from the village itself.

"According to reports received from our cavalry stationed south of Tsiachiatia, nothing was seen of the enemy in the direction of Tanchu.

"At about 7 o'clock Japanese infantry was observed massing in Mantiaou, Tsiachiatia and Dufanshen. Our troops occupying the heights south of Tsiachiatia. At the same time two battalions of Japanese infantry attempted to occupy a mountain to the northwest of Dufanshen, but being dislodged by our artillery, the Japanese took flight. Our shells burst full in the enemy's ranks.

"At about 11 o'clock between three and four Japanese battalions were firing on our troops occupying the heights of Tsiachiatia. A battery of Russian field artillery and another horse artillery then began to fire from Nandane, their fire converging upon Dufanshen. As a result the Japanese fire slackened.

"The Japanese immediately after 11 o'clock the masses of the Japanese infantry suggested that they intended to force our position at the village of Tsiachiatia, which was held by the Barnaulsk regiment. About five or six Japanese battalions were engaged at this time and their fire increased toward evening.

"At 7:30 o'clock the Japanese fire was at its height, and in the last rays of the setting sun a heavy deluge of his attack on the Barnaulsk regiment. The latter, reinforced by three battalions under the command of Col. Debelov, valiantly swept back the enemy, making four bayonet charges and capturing a number (not yet ascertained) of rifles, together with ammunition.

"At 9 o'clock in the evening the cannonading until late in the night.

"We retained all our positions.

"After the fight it was ascertained that our 18 battalions had been engaged with at least two Japanese divisions supported by an overwhelming number of other batteries. The general extent of the position measured nine miles.

"In these circumstances, I did not think it advisable to remain in action on the following day and resolved to retreat toward the north. The withdrawal was effected in perfect order.

"Our losses have not been ascertained, but they are estimated at about 20 officers and 600 men killed or wounded. Among the wounded is Col. Aupensky, commanding the Tomsk regiment.

"I must testify to the remarkable firmness displayed by all the troops in command during this difficult action which lasted 18 hours. The Siberian regiments, who had not been in the Japanese attack in particular distinguished themselves by their unvarying endurance. Not an inch of ground was yielded despite the enormous numerical superiority and the repeated attacks on our center, where the fighting on our four occasions was conducted at close quarters with the bayonet which the Japanese could not withstand.

"The list of men meriting rewards will follow. In the meantime I beg to mention the great valor of the Tobolsk and Tomsk regiments, of two battalions of the Semipalatinsk regiment and in particular of the Barnaulsk regiment, which covered itself with glory. The conduct of all our batteries which remained in action for 15½ hours under heavy fire was beyond all praise.

Dandruff

What is it? The beginning of gray hair, falling hair, baldness. Extremely untidy, and annoying, too. The remedy? Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the scalp healthy, stops falling of the hair, and always restores color to gray hair. An elegant dressing.

"I am satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores the natural color to my hair, prevents it from falling out, and makes it moist."—Betsey A. Elder, E. Machias, Me.

Small. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

"I am unable to give the exact number of losses sustained by the Japanese, but I venture to say that these losses were greater than ours."

AWAIT DECISIVE BATTLE.

London, July 28.—Cabling under date of July 26, the Newchwang correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"One hundred and fifty Japanese cavalry who entered overnight had orders to return to Ta Tche Kiao, but remained until morning at the request of the British and American consuls.

"The Japanese have not pursued the fleeing enemy, as they desire to co-operate with the First army in a decisive battle between Hai Cheng and Liao Yang, which, even in the opinion of Russian officers, will result in a Russian defeat and will terminate the campaign."

PROF. BURGESS ON RIGHT OF SEARCH

Tells When Contraband of War May be Seized by Regularly Commissioned Warships.

DARDANELLES NEUTRALIZED.

No Warships of Any Power Have a Right There—Not So the Red Sea.

Montpelier, Vt., July 28.—In regard to the international law governing the seizure of ships by Russia in the Red Sea, the right of search and seizure of contraband articles and the status of Russian converted cruisers in the passage of the Dardanelles, J. W. Burgess, professor of political science in Columbia university, who is passing the summer in the city is quoted as saying:

"Contraband of war may be seized by the regularly commissioned war vessels of a belligerent power upon merchant vessels carrying the flag of neutral powers when in course of transportation to the other belligerent, provided the search and seizure be not made in neutralized waters or in waters under the jurisdiction of a neutral power.

"Right of search by the said regularly commissioned war vessels of a belligerent power of merchantmen under the flag of neutral powers is an established right. Some of the continental European nations have sought to modify this practice by placing merchantmen carrying a neutral flag under convoy of a warship of a neutral power and holding that the assurance given by the commander of the neutral warship that there was no contraband articles on any of the vessels under convoy should waive the right of search, but England has never assented to this.

"The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are neutralized waters. The warships of no power have any right there at all, but the Red sea is not neutralized internationally, and not even the Suez canal, as I understand it.

"How much of the Red sea Great Britain will regard as an approach to the Suez canal is an uncertain quantity in the calculation.

"The ancient practice permitted the confiscation of the ship carrying the contraband, and Russia alone has not renounced this practice. In certain cases the old practice is adhered to by all nations; for instance, when the merchantman under the neutral flag is carrying dispatches directly to the other belligerent or is carrying the troops of the other belligerent, it is then making itself an instrument in the hands of the belligerent.

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

"The critical thing in connection with this point is the search of mails for such dispatches. When this becomes necessary in the opinion of the searching belligerent he should not break the mail bag unbroken to the nearest port, where there is a consul of the power whose flag is borne by the searched vessel, and search them in the presence of the said consul. If this is not a possible thing, the belligerent may proceed without it, but should act in perfect good faith and in the most considerate manner."

RUSSIANS LOSE THREE DESTROYERS.

The Lieutenant Burukoff and Two Others Were Torpedoed by The Japanese.

MAKE DARING NIGHT ATTACK.

Gen. Oka Drives the Enemy from Lines of Defense South of Ta Tche Kiao.

Chefoo, July 27.—Russian refugees from Port Arthur arrived here report that the Lieut. Burukoff and two other torpedo boat destroyers were torpedoed and totally destroyed by the Japanese on the night of July 25.

Tokio, July 27.—(9:30 a. m.)—The Vladivostok squadron is reported off the province of Awa today.

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

A MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

Tokio, July 27.—(3 p. m.)—In a daring night attack against a Russian force estimated at five divisions, with 100 guns, Gen. Oka succeeded in driving the enemy from their strong line of defenses south of Ta Tche Kiao.

Advancing on Sunday, Gen. Oka found a superior force confronting him and that a heavy artillery fire from the enemy was checking his men. He decided to hold the position and to make a night surprise. This was successful.

The Japanese troops huddled the Russians into retreat to Ta Tche Kiao. The Japanese had only 800 casualties. No estimates of the Russian losses are given.

The Takushan army did not participate in this fight, it being located to the east of Ta Tche Kiao. Moving to the northwest, this Takushan force fought and won a separate action on Friday, July 22, at Panling, losing 31 men. The commander of the Takushan army charges that the Russians violated the Japanese flag, which they hoisted in an attempt to deceive the Japanese, after which they fired a volley into the Japanese ranks. The Russians left 14 dead at Panling.

The Japanese began the advance against the Russian positions south of Ta Tche Kiao on Saturday, July 23. On this day the vanguard occupied positions in the vicinity of Chuchiatun, to the southwest of Ta Tche Kiao, developing the position and strength of the enemy. The Russian line was through the hills south of Ta Tche Kiao, extending almost due east and west of the railroad. The position of the enemy was fortified. The strongest point was at Taijing mountain, to the southeast of Ta Tche Kiao, and here the heaviest force had assembled. The Russians had two batteries of artillery posted near Chateganou, due south of Ta Tche Kiao, and ahead of the main line.

The Japanese deployed to the westward from the vicinity of Chuchiatun, confronting the Russian line to the east of the railroad, began the advance at an early hour on Sunday morning. At 9 o'clock the Japanese right had reached the Russian positions.

The Japanese right had reached the Russian positions. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian batteries posted in various positions on the high ground opened with vigor and shelled the advancing Japanese line. The strength of the Russians gradually developed during the day and Gen. Oka estimated it at five divisions and 100 guns. The Russian fire prevented a general advance and determined Gen. Oka to decide to await the advent of darkness to deliver a night assault. Two divisions of Russian troops occupied the Salching row and Gen. Oka took the precautionary measure of engaging this force with artillery. The Russians replied with artillery and the duel lasted until dark.

Suddenly at 10 o'clock Sunday night the entire Japanese right was hurled against the first Russian position east and west of Taijing mountain and easily captured it. At midnight the second position was attacked and by dawn the Japanese occupied the eminence to the east of Chuchiatun. The Russians were in retreat toward Ta Tche Kiao. At 5 o'clock Monday morning the Japanese seized Chengshishan without resistance and pursued the Russian force toward Ta Tche Kiao.

WYOMING PURE FOOD LAW.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 27.—The first report of Henry Knight and Ross Moudy, state food inspectors, under the new pure food law, shows that during the year 425 samples were submitted for analysis and of this number 268 were found to be adulterated. In all classes of food it was discovered that preservatives were used in a majority of the samples were sent by dealers who desired to use pure food, and it is expected concerted action will be taken by the grocers and others to put a stop to the sale of adulterated foods by refusing to buy those pronounced impure by the state chemist.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

They Nominate Cyrus P. Walbridge for Governor.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 27.—Cyrus P. Walbridge of St. Louis was nominated for governor of Missouri at 10:45 tonight on the first ballot taken by the state Republican convention. He polled 522 votes out of a total of 765. John C. McKinley polled 151½ votes. John H. Bothwell 104½ and Lee Russell 45.

The convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning without making further nominations.

The platform adopted follows closely the features of the national party principles and takes a firm stand against boodism in the state. The Democratic party is condemned on a charge of fostering crooked election methods in the state and for alleged dishonesty in the handling of state funds.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN CARGO.

Formal Protest Against It Sent Department from Portland, Oregon.

VESSEL INVOLVED THE ARABIA.

Government is Prepared to Act Energetically and Promptly When Necessary.

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

J. H. Mitchell, U. S. senator of Portland, telegraphed the state department a statement of the conditions under which the Arabia carried out this cargo. He declared the four aboard the vessel were in no sense contraband. Indemnity and satisfaction are demanded by the owners of the flour.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he represented the Portland Milling company. The company, he said, had shipped on the Arabia for Hongkong, 39,000 sacks of flour, worth about \$100,000. He declared this flour was not destined for Japan, and it was part of the normal trade of the company and was not a war order. Mr. Mitchell also requested the state department to take steps to protect legitimate neutral trade from such seizures and to secure these attacks by the Vladivostok squadron.

Maxwell Everts and D. A. Chambers, two attorneys, came to the state department today in connection with the same seizure, and Acting Secy. Adams immediately referred them to the solicitor for the department who has before him the protest of the Portland Milling company.

Officials of the department say there will be no inconsiderate action, that the whole subject of interference with American trade by belligerents in the present war will be considered, and that each protest that may be forwarded will be a part of a uniform and consistent policy to be followed by the department.

So far the department has little information as to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Arabia and her cargo. As the vessel was under a German flag, it is presumed that Berlin will be apt to receive the first reports of an official character. None of the attorneys actually knew from any of their own principals that the ship had been seized, and the basis for that belief rests so far upon newspaper publications.

ARID LANDS.

Reclamation Fund Now Amounts To Twenty-Five Millions

Washington, July 27.—An increase of the arid land reclamation fund held by the treasury to approximately \$25,000,000 is announced in the report of the auditor of the interior department for the fiscal year ending on June 30 last. This is the fund accumulated from the proceeds of public lands sales in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and set apart under the act of Congress of June 17, 1902, for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands in these states. The fund thus accumulated and set apart for the three fiscal years ended on June 30, 1903, aggregated \$16,444,329.

W. C. Whitney's Estate.

New York, July 27.—According to the schedules of the estate of the late William C. Whitney, which were filed today the estate is estimated at \$21,334,101.

Kellogg Resists Extradition.

Los Angeles, July 27.—James A. Kellogg, a former banker of Kittitas, Wash., has been arrested here, charged with

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN CARGO.

Formal Protest Against It Sent Department from Portland, Oregon.

VESSEL INVOLVED THE ARABIA.

Government is Prepared to Act Energetically and Promptly When Necessary.

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

J. H. Mitchell, U. S. senator of Portland, telegraphed the state department a statement of the conditions under which the Arabia carried out this cargo. He declared the four aboard the vessel were in no sense contraband. Indemnity and satisfaction are demanded by the owners of the flour.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he represented the Portland Milling company. The company, he said, had shipped on the Arabia for Hongkong, 39,000 sacks of flour, worth about \$100,000. He declared this flour was not destined for Japan, and it was part of the normal trade of the company and was not a war order. Mr. Mitchell also requested the state department to take steps to protect legitimate neutral trade from such seizures and to secure these attacks by the Vladivostok squadron.

Maxwell Everts and D. A. Chambers, two attorneys, came to the state department today in connection with the same seizure, and Acting Secy. Adams immediately referred them to the solicitor for the department who has before him the protest of the Portland Milling company.

Officials of the department say there will be no inconsiderate action, that the whole subject of interference with American trade by belligerents in the present war will be considered, and that each protest that may be forwarded will be a part of a uniform and consistent policy to be followed by the department.

So far the department has little information as to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Arabia and her cargo. As the vessel was under a German flag, it is presumed that Berlin will be apt to receive the first reports of an official character. None of the attorneys actually knew from any of their own principals that the ship had been seized, and the basis for that belief rests so far upon newspaper publications.

ARID LANDS.

Reclamation Fund Now Amounts To Twenty-Five Millions

Washington, July 27.—An increase of the arid land reclamation fund held by the treasury to approximately \$25,000,000 is announced in the report of the auditor of the interior department for the fiscal year ending on June 30 last. This is the fund accumulated from the proceeds of public lands sales in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and set apart under the act of Congress of June 17, 1902, for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands in these states. The fund thus accumulated and set apart for the three fiscal years ended on June 30, 1903, aggregated \$16,444,329.

W. C. Whitney's Estate.

New York, July 27.—According to the schedules of the estate of the late William C. Whitney, which were filed today the estate is estimated at \$21,334,101.

Kellogg Resists Extradition.

Los Angeles, July 27.—James A. Kellogg, a former banker of Kittitas, Wash., has been arrested here, charged with

felony. He is accused of having accepted a deposit of \$2,500 from C. H. Brucum on June 10 last at his private bank in Kittitas when he knew the bank to be in a failing condition. Kellogg denies the charge against him, and attributes his arrest to spite work on the part of his creditors. He states that he will resist extradition. Kellogg is 60 years of age and has a wife and four children, who were residing with him here.

Parker Will Not Speak.

Chicago, July 27.—Judge Parker, the Democratic presidential candidate, wrote Mayor Harrison of his inability to attend the Democratic demonstration planned for Aug. 30 here.

Rise in War Risks.

New York, July 27.—The local insurance companies report a sharp rise in war risk rates during the week as a direct result of the action of Russia in holding up British and German merchantmen at sea.

Sculptor John Rogers Dead.

New Haven, Conn., July 27.—John Rogers, the sculptor, died at his summer home in New Canaan, Conn., after a long illness from creeping paralysis, aged 75 years.

ORIENTAL SALVATIONISTS.

At the recent Salvation Army congress held in London members of the organization from all parts of the habitable globe were present. Among the most interesting of this foreign contingent were the bright eyed lads and lassies from the island empire. According to the reports of these anti-



Heber J. Grant & Co., 26 South Main Street.

Base Ball today. Ladies free Friday.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSIONS.

Via Denver & Rio Grande.

To St. Louis and return \$42.50. To Chicago and return \$47.50. To St. Louis and return via Chicago, or vice versa, \$50.00.

Selling dates Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Excursion rates allowed.

Final limit 60 days from date of sale. Pullman and tourist sleepers through to St. Louis without change.

Choice of routes.

See any D. & R. G. Agent.

EXCUR