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RUSSIANS WITHDRAW TO PORT ARTHUR; WILL MAKE NO STAND OUTSIDE FORTRESS

JAPANESE ADMIT LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND MEN.

ESTIMATE RUSSIAN LOSS AT TWO THOUSAND.

VICTORY MOST DECISIVE

CAPTURE FIFTY GUNS—CLEAR WAY TO PORT

EVERY MAN HIT DURING FIRST INFANTRY CHARGE.

FIGHTING NEAR LIAO YANG

General Kuroki Advanced Toward Russian Positions Immediately Upon Hearing of Success of Oku's Army on Peninsula—Retires After Several Hours of Fighting—Unsuccessful Effort Made to Turn Flank of Cossack Force and Cut Off Retreat—Aggressive Campaign By Japanese Now in Order.

(Associated Press)

Tokio, May 28, 12:30 p. m.—Japan paid heavily for her victory at Kin Chow, Nashan and Talien Wan, losing 3,000 in killed and wounded in the repeated assaults against these positions, but she scored a sweeping and valuable victory over Russians, capturing fifty guns, clearing the way to Port Arthur and inflicting losses on the Russians which in the end are expected to total 2,000 men.

It is doubted if the Russians will stand again out of Port Arthur. They retired from the field beaten and they failed to rally at Nan Kuen Ling, where it was anticipated a second stand would be made.

The desperate onslaughts of the Japanese on the heights of Nanshan were telling, for the Russians left 300 dead in the trenches there. A complete search of this field is expected to show a greater number of dead.

Nan Kuen Ling was occupied yesterday morning by a force of infantry, artillery and engineers under command of General Nankamura. The main Japanese force spent Friday night in the village around Nanshan. The soldiers were greatly fatigued as the result of the constant fighting, but they entered with much spirit upon the new operations.

A force of Russians held San Shi Li Pu station, which is northwest of Dalny, but the Japanese drove them out. Russians abandoned and burned the station and retired in the direction of Port Arthur.

Estimates of Russians engaged in defense of Kin Chow, Nanshan hill and the south shore of Talien Wan bay vary but it is evident the Russians drew for men from Port Arthur and offered all the resistance possible. It is understood Lieutenant General Stoessel, commander of military forces at Port Arthur, was in personal command of the recent operations. As soon as the Japanese troops have rested they will press on to the south.

ONE OF FIERCEST FIGHTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

Every Japanese Participating in Early Charges Shot Down—Artillery Duel Then Followed.

Tokio, May 28, 4:30 p. m.—The Japanese assault on Nanshan hill was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs in modern warfare. In the earlier rushes of the engagement every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of the Russian trenches. It was found necessary to stop these infantry charges and renew the artillery fire from the rear before the final and successful assault on the Russian position could be made. The success of this assault was brought about by one detachment of Japanese troops more intrepid than their comrades who succeeded in piercing the Russian line.

Wires Cut—Mines Useless.

A splendid stroke of fortune was the discovery and destruction by the Japanese of the electric wires leading to the mines at the eastern foot of the Nanshan hill. This prevented the Russians from exploding these mines when the Japanese infantry crossed the ground where they had been placed. It is possible the fortune of the day hinged upon these mines. If the Russians had been able to explode them at the right time the losses among Japanese would have been tremendous and it is possible the Russians would have been able to hold the hill.

Defense of Nanshan Splendid.

Nanshan was splendidly defended. Nearly fifty guns of various sizes were placed on the various emplacements and there were two batteries of quick firing field pieces. The artillery was sheltered behind loopholes trenched on terraces of the hill. The infantry manning the field pieces ran with them around the hill thus using their guns for protection of most important points.

Russian Batteries Silenced.

The Japanese began the fight by bringing all their field guns into action and concentrating their fire on the emplacements on the hill. By 11 o'clock in the morning the principal Russian batteries had been silenced. The two Russian field batteries then withdraw to the Nan Kuen Ling hill and from there continued to fire on the Japanese until nightfall. After the Russian batteries had been silenced the Japanese artillery opened on the enemy's trenches, the Japanese infantry advancing meanwhile to within rifle range. Gradually the Japanese worked to within 400 metres of the Russian line where they encountered wire entanglements. They succeeded in discovering an opening in these obstacles and getting finally to within 200 metres of the Russian trenches, when they rushed for the line.

All Officers and Men Shot Down.

Several successive charges were made but every officer and man in the attacking parties was shot down twenty or thirty metres from the line. The charges were then stopped and the Japanese artillery renewed its preparatory fire on the enemy's position.

Japanese Break Through Lines.

Towards evening a detachment of Japanese carried a section of the Russian trenches, breaking through the enemy's line. Hundreds of comrades of the men, inspired by their success, sprang forward and then the entire Japanese line swept up the hill, driving the Russians from their positions. It was in the desperate infantry charges that the Japanese sustanied the bulk of their losses.

RUSSIANS FALL BACK TO PORT ARTHUR DEFENSES.

St. Petersburg Officials Admit That No Resistance Will Be Offered Outside of Fortifications.

St. Petersburg, May 28, 3 p. m.—There is no attempt here to disguise the fact that the successful forcing of the neck of the Kwan Tung peninsula proper puts a practical end to resistance to the enemy until he reaches the actual fortifications around Port Arthur.

Like the outside world, the admiralty and the general staff are dependent entirely upon the enemy for news.

Russian Force 20,000—Japanese 50,000.

New Chwang, May 28.—The Japanese estimate the strength of the Russians about Port Arthur at 20,000 men. The Japanese have 50,000 men at Kin Chow.

Chinese continue to escape from Port Arthur but little confidence is placed in their statements that food is growing scarcer, though there is good authority for the statement that the Japanese believe that they can starve out the Russians in three months.

The Russians who recently purchased 1,500 junks anchored here shipped them today to Tung Chinktsu where they will block the river to prevent the produce from that section leaving. Fodder is especially scarce.

Much contraband of war is arriving at this port. The French steamer Bourbon landed 66,000 sacks of flour today.

The cruiser Ching Wangao is awaiting instructions from the consul here who will not make any statement for publication.

RUSSIANS CHECK ADVANCE OF JAPANESE ON LIAO YANG.

Infantry Engages Cossacks For Six Hours But Fail to Turn Their Flank.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—The czar has received the flolowing dipatch from General Kouropatkin, dated May 27: "On May 25 a Japanese force consisting of a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced on the main road to Liao Yang, but was compelled to retire towards Tkhouitenze. A second Japanese detachment consisting of a battalion of infantry at the village of Dapu, in the Ai valley, fired heavily on our Cossacks from 10 o'clock in morning until 4 o'clock in afternoon but the Japanese infantry failed in an attempt to turn the Cossacks right flank and intercept their retreat."

Russians Expect General Attack.

The News in the dispatch to the czar from General Kouropatkin, under date of May 27, is all that was officially given out tonight. While the dispatch was brief it is regarded as extremely significative.

The fact that Japanese commenced to advance along the main Liao Yang road as soon as they had forced the neck of the Liao Tung peninsula and cut off Major General Fock from any cooperation with the Russians in the north shows a thorough understanding between the Japanese commanders. Authorities the believe the advance from Feng Wang Cheng has only been suspended pending the elimination of Fock's force, and they expect the advance on Liao Yang will now be pushed in earnest.

It is evident the continual skirmishing by the advanced posts of Japanese around Feng Wang Cheng has been successful in masking the real force, consisting of the third army which is moving north from Taku Shan. It is expected this force will be hurled on Liao Yang while the southern Japanese force is busy before Port Arthur.

The fact that there is an almost complete suspension of press messages from Russian corespondents at front is taken to indicate that important movements are pending.

BALTIC FLEET CANNOT SAIL BEFORE SEPTEMBER.

Delay Serious as Squadron Had Been Depended Upon to Save Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 28, 8:30 p. m.—Although work is pushed night and day to prepare the Baltic fleet, for service it is feared now that it cannot be ready to sail for the Far East before September. The delay is regarded as especially unfortunate in view of the situation at Port Arthur, where the arrival of the fleet before the fall of the fortress would compel the raising of the siege. It has been found necessary to put the battleship Orel, which recently sank at her moorings at Constadt, owing to her set valves being left open, in drydock and possibly she may not accompany the Baltic fleet to the Far East.

There is no intention of purchasing any South American warships offered by private firms. Neither has Russia any intention of buying foreign merchantmen for the purpose. Four Hamburg-American liners have been bought by the merchant marine department and turned over to the navy to become a part of the volunteer fleet.

Twenty transports will accompany the Baltic fleet, carrying coal, ammunition and every kind of stores. There will also be repair, water condensing and hospital ships. Altogether sixty-two pennants will go out under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky.

Admiral Bierlielleff, commander at Cronstadt, is becoming celebrated for his remarkable orders of the day. One issued this morning says: "I visited the school ship Nevka and did not find her captain or lieutenant. Two midshipmen in charge of fifty cadets did not know how to turn on and salute the admiral. They did not know wherefore they were on board. God save the Nevka on a cruise."

The Russians are so convinced of the efficiency of the submarine boats that many of the wealthiest and most influential people have formed an association to promote the construction of vessels of that class, as being "ideal defensive craft and such as are required by a Pacific power like Russia."

Count Shermetief has contributed $100,000 and Midshipman Stadtieke has subscribed $2,000 toward the fund being raised to build submarine boats.

Two sailors who rescued Grand Duke Cyril at the time of the sinking of the battleship Petropavlovsk, have been made knights of St. George.

Russia Buys Another Cruiser.

London, May 28.—A cruiser now approaching completion at a private yard in England has been sold to a French agent, representing Russia. Russia also recently purchased in England a number of fast cargo vessels which will be altered so as enable them to be used as transports.

Hospital Train Starts For Orient.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—The empress' hospital train started for the Far East today. The departure was witnessed by Grand Duke Peter Oldenburg. The train is the finest raiway hospital ever constructed.

Russian Hospital Ship Leaking.

Moscow, May 28.—The captain of the Russian hospital ship Mongolia, which was damaged at Port Arthur who is now at Odessa, said today that the Mongolia was leaking badly and that it would probably be necessary to replace her with another vessel.

Vladivostock Quiet—Weather Fine.

Vladivostock, May 28.—Everything remains perfectly quiet in the town and its vicinity. The fog has lifted and the weather is fine.

Korea Minister Leaves St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 37.—The Korean ministers to Russia who left the capital yesterday, said that his departure had nothing to do with diplomatic relations and is purely for private reasons.

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED LOST WITH BATTLESHIP.

Four Hundred and Thirty-Nine Men Went Down With the Hatsuse. 235 With the Yoshino.

Tokio, May 28.—Revised figures show that sixty-one non-commissioned officers and 378 bluejackets were killed or drowned and seven officers, thirteen non-commissioned officers and fifty bluejackets slightly wounded and twelve bluejackets seriously wounded in the sinking of the Hatsuse. Two hundred and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and men lost their lives in the Yoshino disaster.

Official Proclamation of Blockade.

Chicago, May 28.—A special to the Daily News from Che Foo says: "Japan announces that the entire coast of the Liao Tung peninsula lying south of a line between Pitsewo on the east and Pulan Tien on the west is in a state of effective blockade by the Japanese army and navy. The declaration states that the blockade will be maintained." The Japanese government has evidently refrained from declaring the peninsula in a state of blockade until now because it is held in international law that a blockade to be effective must be maintained by land as well as by sea.

The United States has always maintained that a proclamation on real blockade of an extensive coast not supported by the actual presence of a naval power competent to enforce its simultaneous, constant and effective operation on every point of such coast is illegal throughout its whole extent, even for ports which may be in actual blockade. The governmental blockade proclamation by Japan throws the burden of proof on vessels attempting to run the blockade.

LOCAL VIEW OF WAR

Spanish Observer Thinks Sympathy for Japan Overdone.

Hon. Telesforo Garcia, a distinguished member of the Spanish colony, has written for El Correo Español a noteworthy article in regard to the war in the Far East, and some extracts from it will be found of interest to the members of the English-speaking colonies among whom Mr. Garcia has many friends.

He says in part:

"The keenest general interest has for some months past been focused on the mysterious lands of the east where two peoples, two races and two civilizations are struggling for supremacy.

"It is extremely curious that sympathies are divided and that in nations so distinctly Caucasian and averse to the yellow races as are England and the United States, sympathy should be overwhelmingly on the side of Japan.

"Can it be that the interests of the moment overshadow the interests of the future? Can hatred towards a powerful rival, apprehension of possible competition, produce oblivion of a fact which, owing to its general applicability, is fraught with serious importance to humanity?

"On the basis of an elevated and profound sentiment of progress, the sympathy towards the empire of the rising sun can with difficulty be explained.

"Is it a token of the appreciation felt for the energy and celerity with which Japan has entered upon what we regard as the civilized life?

"But official culture is not the culture of the nation at large nor is it the same as social culture in the single and undivided sense.

"I greatly fear that Japan only merits our enthusiasm in respect to what is the first aspect of evolution, very important it is true though subject to painful vicissitudes until such time as civilization permeates the lower strata and transforms the idiosyncracies of the masses.

"It is clear that progress may begin above and penetrate downwards or may begin below and penetrate upwards. The latter form is the most solid.

"Literary, artistic, economic and scientific associations; solidarity among the working class; solemn compacts for education, philanthropy and protection for every human being that feels or suffers; all the activities that seek the good of the individual and of the community; require something else in a nation besides official direction, however enlightened the latter may be.

"The Japanese people has not shaken off the yoke of the daimio, of the feudal lord, who but yesterday held it in his grip; it has simply changed class procedures for individual procedures; it has transformed, by means of its five hundred thousand electors for forty-seven million inhabitants, the anarchical authority of the overlordship into a species of governmental association; it has broken with the privileges of old, but beneath modern forms there exist new privileges, there lives and prospers a bureaucracy more intelligent and more advanced but also more ambitious and perhaps more domineering and relentless, than the abolished aristocracy.

"Woman in Japan does not enjoy an enviable position. In general she is considered as an object that may be acquired for recreation or to adorn the home by purchase definite or provisional. Between this and a degrading slavery I do not consider that the difference is great.

"Are the lower classes better off under the present customs and social institutions? The workman must hire himself out for five years in order to earn a pittance. If he leaves his task the authorities will compel him to go back to it; but if the employer discharges him he has no redress.

"Of these and other blemishes, which are tokens of a somewhat unsatisfactory state, our Japanophiles apparently refuse to take notice; they are content to regard social phenomena superficially without penetrating their substance.

"It would, however, be improper to deny the progress of Japan during the last forty years. But even here one must take exception to the excessive enthusiasm which has taken hold of the unreflecting and the under-educated.

"Proceeding with severe impartiality and with a sufficient array of facts one is constrained to admit that the recent dovolopment of the Japanese intelligence reveals a considerable predominance of the imitative faculty over all other manifestations of character."

Further extracts will be made from Mr. Garcia's article, which is interesting and well expressed, whether one agrees or not with its conclusions.

SLAVE TRADE EXISTS

Exposure of Source of Hereros' Supply of Ammunition.

(Associated Press)

Berlin, Sunday, May 29.—The Vossische Zeitung this morning publishes a letter in which the writer raises the question as to how the rebellious Hereros in German Southwest Africa pay the English and Portuguese traders for weapons and ammunition which they appear to receive by way of Ovambo and declare that cattle are not the only medium of payment. "The traders," says the letter, "accept slaves also. The slave trade from German protectorate by way of Kunene to Angola has been going on for some time and certainly began before the breaking out of the Herero rebellion. It was probably carried on without the government's knowledge. However, proofs in shape of formal business letters mentioning the delivery of weapons and ammunition in exchange for slaves have been in hands of the Windhoek government for some time. In Angola these slaves pass as free laborers. They probably will go mainly to plantations on the Portuguese islands in the gulf of Guinea."

ANNUAL MEETING HELD.

Catholic Bank Arranges to Do a Trust Business.

At the first general meeting of the Catholic bank, held yesterday, the bylaws of the institution were amended so as to enable the carrying on of a trust company business. The move met with the unanimous approval of the directors.

The following were elected as directors:

Andres Lefebvre, Lawrence B. Spyer, Manuel Fernandez del Castillo y Mier, Francisco del Collado, Gernando Segura, Joaquin Morales y Cervantes, Walter B. Murray, Juan Mier y Teran.

Fifteen thousand out of the 20,000 shares of the bank were represented at the meeting, which was particularly harmonious. The board elected is a very strong one, all of its members being men of high standing in financial circles.

The condition of the bank was reported to be most prosperous. It is capitalized at $2,000,000 and lately moved into its own building.

During the meeting a resolution was adopted by the directors thanking Archbishop Alarcon, of Mexico, for his active support in the past and his assurance of continued good will and support.

CONSCRIPTION FOR BRITONS.

Only Means, Think Royal Commission, of Securing Adequate Defense.

London, May 28.—The report of the royal commission on the volunteer militia forces practically recommends conscription as the only means of providing for home defense. The army is inadequate for the protection of the country in the absence or parcial absence of regular troops. The commissioners are of the opinion that the principles adopted by all other great European states must be largely adopted by Great Britain and it is the duty of every able bodied citizen to be trained for the national defense.

They point out that necessary training would involve a period of continuous service with the colors under the instruction of a body of specially educated and highly trained officers, and they consider a year of such training sufficient with a few weeks attendance on manoeuvres for a year or two afterwards. The comissioners estimate that such a scheme would provide about 350,000 trained men annually at a cost possibly less than the present military system.

PERU AND BRAZIL SETTLE.

Optimistic News Comes From Rio de Janeiro via Lima.

Lima, Peru, May 28.—According to dispatches from Rio de Janeiro the difficulty between Peru and Brazil over the Acre territory virtually is settled.

Report of Mediation Unfounded.

Rio de Janeiro, May 28.—The newspapers deny the announced mediation of the United States and Argentine in the question with Peru. Baron Rio Branco declares that the statement is nothing more than a journalistic canard.

Great removal sale of boots and shoes at Lentz & Adler's, 15 Refugio, near Palace Hotel.

CHAMBER SUPPORTS RECALL OF NISARD

PREMIER COMBES EXPLAINS ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

OVERWHELMING APPROVAL BY DEPUTIES IS ACCORDED.

STRONG WORDS IN DEBATE

Premier Declares That Intervention of Papacy in International Affairs Will Not Be Tolerated and That "We Have Done Once For All With the Superanuated Fiction Regarding Temporal Power"—Effort to End Concordat Signally Fails.

(Associated Press)

Paris, May 28.—After an exciting debate in which Combes, the French premier, and Delcasse, foreign minister, set forth the action and purposes of the government toward the Vatican, the chamber of deputies today by an overwhelming vote approved the course of the government in recalling M. Nisard, ambassador to the Vatican, and rejected all propositions for extreme or immediate dissolution of relations between the church and state approving the action of the government.

A resolution proposed by M. Ferrete, a Republican Nationalist, inviting the government to negotiate with the pope for a separation of church and state was defeated by 307 to 18.

A motion by Allard, Socialist, to break off all relations with the Vatican and to denounce the concordat was defeated by 385 votes to 146.

Premier Combes took the initiative in resisting all efforts to force the government to extreme action. His request that all questions regarding the separation of church and state go until next January has the effect of postponing the separation beyond the present session of parliament. Ribot, the minority leader, was among those to support the government.

The debate attracted unusual attention and great crowds were present including the United States ambassador and members of the diplomatic corps.

The principal speeches were those of Combes and Delcassé. The premier asked the chamber to view the debate in its true significance. The Holy See, he said, issued a document hurtful to France and denounced to certain European powers the insult, which, it is alleged, the head of the French state inflicted upon it by returning in the undisputed capital of his kingdom, the visit of the king of Italy and by refusing to admit the claim of the ultramontanes to the prerogatives represented as untenable. The government had answered this document by immediately recalling the ambassador to the Vatican.

"This recall," said Combes, "signifies that we cannot allow the Holy See to interpret the presence of our ambassador at Rome in the sense favorable to the claims or make use of his presence to justify the pretensions which we reject. It also means that we will not allow the papacy to inter-meddle in our international relations and that we intend to have done once for all with the superannuated fiction regarding temporal power which disappeared thirty-four years ago. We will not withdraw the whole staff accredited to the Vatican, as we are bound by the concordat to maintain at the Vatican an agent of our government for the carrying on of business. We cannot suppress the embassy and the concordat by our own authority for that role belongs to the chambers. Some of the speakers urge us to denounce the concordat without delay but such a serious step should be preceded by measures guaranteeing the republican state against the political risks which would be entailed by such a radical change in its legislation and habits."

Combes went on to say that several schemes for the ending of the concordat are under consideration in the committee and that it only remained for the chamber to have the question brought up for consideration immediately after the passage of the budget next January.

"I am as anxious to finish this as anyone, seeing how the concordat is observed, or rather violated by the church," continued the premier. "Some solution is necessary. We can no longer remain in this situation without bringing it to an issue. When the discussion comes up I will state the government's opinion but for the moment I ask the chamber to confine itself to the measure forming the subject of this debate."

Delcasse, in his speech, retraced the history of the question from the spring of 1902, when the papal nuncio asked questions concerning the eventuality of President Loubet's visit to Rome, to which Delcasse replied that he could not furnish information. Concerning the immediate cause of the rupture he said that a Parisian paper published the text of a papal note as addressed to the other powers which was couched in terms of remonstrance which the French government could not accept. The government's duty was clear as soon as the authenticity of the document had been proven. Three courses were open: To grant the ambassador leave of absence, to recall him or to suppress the embassy. The first seemed inadequate and the last excessive so the government decided on the second, and accordingly Nisard was instructed that if he found the note to be authentic or if the explanation regarding it should be refused he should quit Rome immediately.

The ambassador notified the foreign office that the papal secretary said that he wanted the question put in writing and that he would answer it in writing. In the meanwhile Delcasse, having obtained proof of the authenticity of the note, telegraphed the ambassador that the secretary of state's attitude was equivalent to a refusal for the desired explanation and that therefore Nisard must consider himself recalled.

"The government did what the dignity of the country required," said Delcasse, "with the necessary promptitude. We have right and the opinion of the whole world on our side."

Muenier, Radical Republican, opened the debate with a fiery speech calling on the government to take decisive and irrevocable measures, including the suppression of the French embassy at the Vatican.

Lasies, Anti-Semite, created a tumult by demanding of Foreign Minister Delcasse information as to who was responsible for the divulgence of the pope's criticisms upon France, declaring it was no friends of France. He referred to Emperor William's recent visit to Italy and his subsequent speech antagonistic to France, intimating this to be the possible source of the divulgence.

Allard, Socialist, declared that the recall of Nisard is not sufficient. He protested against the feebleness of the government and demanded a definitive rupture of relations with the Vatican.

Vatican Closely Informed.

Rome, May 28.—The Vatican authorities followed closely the debate in the French chamber of deputies today on the relations of France to the Vatican by reports which were received through special dispatches. Meanwhile the fact that the Vatican, which protested so violently against Loubet's visit to Romo, allowed the archbishop of Bologna to present his homage to King Victor Emmanuel, who left today for Bologna, and to accept an invitation to a royal dinner, is pointed to as being extremely contradictory. A prominent personage at the Vatican explained this seeming contradiction by saying that the permission granted to Cardinal Svampa showed that the pope is timid in his pretensions to Romo, thinking that the co-existence of two sovereigns there is impossible and that it was for this reason that the Vatican protested against Loubet's visit.

Monaco Authorities Make Denial.

Rome, May 28.—The ministry of the principality of Monaco in the name of Prince Albert, denies that the government of Monaco divulged the text of the papal note concerning President Loubet's visit to Rome, as has been asserted. The minister says that such action would be equivalent to treason.

MATHEW S. QUAY, PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR, DIES AT BEAVER OF CHRONIC GASTRITIS

Beaver, Pa., May 28.—Mathew Stanley Quay, senior senator from Pennsylvania, died peacefully this afternoon of chronic gastritis. The funeral service will be held on Tuesday, May 31, and the body will be buried in the Beaver cemetery.

Senator Quay's indisposition began about a year ago. It was a recurrence of the troublethat beset him during the latter part of 1900 and early days of 1901, when he was undergoing the strain of a campaign for re-election to the senate. Never a strong man physically, Quay prided himself on his endurance and believed firmly that outdoor life would restore him to health. It was this thought that took him to the Maine woods for several successive summers.

Colonel Quay, in health, was a great eater, and his troubles of later years dated from over draughts on his system due to heavy eating, smoking and the great nervous strain which he underwent. Quay showed all the stoicism of an Indian in his last illness. He held out no hope of recovery and refused to believe it was possible. Coolly and firmly he took leave of his dearest things. Thursday last he asked to be taken to his famous library, remarking to his attendants: "I want to see my books once more before I die."

Through it all he retained a bright, active mind. A turn for the worse came Thursday. On Friday he rallied again. Last night his condition was worse and the end gradually came, stupor, fever, high pulse and weakened respiration marking the approach of death.

Flags Half-Masted at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 28.—The news of the death of Senator Quay spread rapidly and expressions of regret were heard on all sides. Mayor Weaver ordered flags on all municipal buildings to be placed at half-mast.

Long Record in Public Life.

Senator Quay was born at Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvacia, September 30, 1833. He was graduated from Jefferson college in 1850 and was admitted to the bar four years later. He was selected prothonotary for Beaver county in 1856, serving through the greater part of five years. He was in military service from 1861 to 1865 as lieutenant of the Tenth Pennsylvania reserves and as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, receiving a congressional medal of honor. He was made a lieutenant colonel and assistant commissary general and served as state militia agent at Washington. He later became private secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania and was elected as a member of the legislature from 1865-7. He was secretary of the commonwealth, 1872-8 and 1879-82. He was recorder of Philadelphia in 1873-9, state treasurer in 1885, has been a member of the Republican national committee since 1885 and its chairman during the successful campaign of 1888. He was a member of the executive committee in 1896. Was United States senator from Pennsylvania, 1887-9. He was tried for misappropriation of public funds and acquitted April 21, 1899 and was the same day appointed United States senator, ad interim, by Governor Stone. He was re-appointed United States senator in 1901 to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect in January, 1899. His term was to have expired in 1905.

FETES AT WORLD'S FAIR

Mexican Pavilion Opened to Public With Great Ceremony.

(Associated Press)

St. Louis May 28.—The formal opening of the Mexican and the Netherlands pavilions took place today, representatives of the foreign governments, Mexican visitors to the fair, officials of the exposition and invited guests being present. At the Mexican pavilion Commissioner General Albino R. Nuncio and Mrs. Nuncio received the guests. The entire Mexican world fair commission, consisting of thirty-two members, ten of which are women, entertained the invited guests. Formal dedication of Mexican pavilion has been postponed until Mexican day at the world's fair, September 16th.

The palace of Damascus, an edifice so old that its builders, its occupants and its history are lost in the obscurity of the past is the latest attracion that has been secured for the world's fair. The structure is not to be a replica, an imitation, but the actual building brought piece by piece from Syria and rebuilt in St. Louis. Inside the building will be seen the rarest and most beautiful collection of Greek and Oriental art work in the world.

A BRILLIANT SOIREE.

Mexico's Minister to Argentine Entertains Men of Letters.

Journals just to hand from the great capital of the Argentine republic refer encomiastically to a soirce given by Lic. Francisco de la Barra, Mexico's minister at Buenos Ayres, and his accomplished wife.

La Prensa, of April 19, says:

"The minister of Mexico, Don Francisco de la Barra, who is an artist and a distinguished man of letters, gathered round his table last night a noted group of litterateurs. It was naturally a charming reunion and full of interest owing to the ambient of intellectual culture in the midst of which it took place.

"Several of the gentlemen invited read in the salon after dinner some unpublished compositions which were generously applauded."

The Diario of Buenos Ayres in reporting the festival says in part:

"Thanks to the amiable hospitality of Sr. de la Barra and the co-operation of well known litterateurs such as the minister of the interior, Dr. Joaquin V. Gonzalez; General Jose I. Garmendia; the minister of Brazil, Dr. Cyro de Azevedo; Dr. Roque Saenz Pena; Dr. Luis B. Molina; Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen; Dr. Adolfo Carranza; Dr. Pastor Obligado; the secretary of the Brazilian legation, Sr. Amaral; Dr. Carlos Baires; Carlos Vega Belgrano; last night these feasts of reason have been initiated. They are a fortunate revival of the sessions of the Atheneum though more select, and, therefore, affording a richer contingent to the flow of the soul.

"The Monday receptions at the Mexican legation will assuredly be gala occasions in our intellectual circle during the coming season."

GOLD STANDARD FOR PANAMA.

Bill Adopted After Long Session and Hot Debate.

Panama, May 28.—The monetary question was discussed in today's session of the chamber of deputies and after a lengthy session and hot debates the gold standard law was finally adopted by a majority of votes. Minister of Finance Espriella and Deputies Arjona Victoria and Villamil were the principal supporters of the gold standard measure and Dr. Pablo Arosemena was its principal opponent.

THE FEES OF NOTARIES.

Must Conform Strictly to the Tariff Fixed Therefor.

The department of justice has issued a circular reminding notaries that their functions are strictly public and that they are not entitled to accept higher fees than those fixed in the tariff even though their clients are willing to pay same.

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RUSSIAN TOWN BURNS

Entire Population Homeless and Destitute—Loss $1,000,000.

(Associated Press)

Gitomir, Russia, May 28.—The large village of Islcorosk has been burned. Loss $1,000,000. The fire was started by children who were playing with matches. The whole of the population is homeless and reduced to beggary.

MODESTO DISCHARGED.

Losing Sports Complain to Fronton Management.

The first partido of the evening was played between Irigoyen and Echeverria, white, versus Modesto and Guerrita, the game being at thirty points. The odds from the start were against the Blues. Even when the Blues were four points ahead the odds were ten to eight on the Whites. This gave the game the appearance of "something crooked" and there were but few takers of bets, the audience being small. The kick came from those bad losers who complained to the management that the game was thrown by Modesto. The game was lost by two points, the score being 28 to 30. A reporter who witnessed the game, acting impartially in the matter, by opinions of various players who were on the losing ticket really saw nothing to confirm the sentence passed on Modesto.

No doubt there is considerable crooked work among the players and the management does well to keep a strict surveillance and punish the guilty, but opinions gathered in this instance denote Modesto the victim of circumstances, for he played as well as he could.

Several people in the audience who saw this partido spoke in behalf of Modesto and requested the management to extend leniency towards this pelotari, and that is the gist of the matter. This gives him a chance to acquit himself honorably.

OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

Details Lacking But Gravity of Situation is Realized.

Paris, May 28.—Government advices concerning details of Armenian massacres are not yet definite, but the official view is that the depredations are very grave. Deputy Depesseanz, Socialist, who has confidential relations with the foreign office, has received a telegram from Baku saying the Turkish forces operating against the Armenians consisted of 12,000 regulars and 16,000 kurds, with fifteen guns. The dispatch further asserts that forty-three villages were burned and their inhabitants killed. The male Armenians are said to have made a desperate resistance on the summit of Mount Antek. M. Depesseanz has forwarded the dispatch to Foreign Minister Delcassé, after announcing that he will question the government in the chamber of deputies concerning "what steps French diplomacy intends to take to put a stop to this lamentable crime."

The officials here believe M. Depesseanz' misalligeance correctly states the devastation which the Turks have wrought.

Ready to Launch Steamer.

Special to the Herald.

San Juan Bautista, May 28.—Great preparations are being made for the launching of the steamer Sanchez Marmol, constructed at Frontera. The governor of the state, Senator Manuel Sanchez Marmol and Miss Sanchez Marmol will act as sponsors. People from all over the state begin to go to Frontera and a good time is anticipated.

Three Maps in One.

Modern Mexico has issued a new map in colors of the Republic of Mexico, the United States and the World. In connection with the Mexican map there is a complete gazetteer of all the cities and towns of Mexico showing their postal, railway and express facilities, population, etc., in very convenient form for ready reference. All the data is compiled from the latest official information of the government. The map is on sale at la Independencia No. 8, at book stores, or will be mailed prepaid upon receipt of price, $5 Mexican currency.

TO ESTABLISH A LINE OF GRAIN ELEVATORS

COMPANY WILL BE FORMED WITH 2 1-2 MILLIONS CAPITAL.

LOCAL GRAIN DEALERS AND CAPITALISTS BEHIND CONCERN.

PLANS ABOUT COMPLETED

Probable That the Central Storage Elevator Here Will Have a Capacity of From Half to Million Bushels. Grain Growers Over the Entire Republic Will Be Greatly Benefited as Stable Market For Their Products Will Be Established.

Arrangements are being completed by a number of capitalists and well known grain dealers for the formation of a company, with a capital of $2,500,000, which will establish a large grain elevator in this city, with a system of line elevators along the various railroads in the wheat raising districts of the republic.

It has not been definitely decided what the capacity of the elevator in this city and the line elevators will be. It is probable, however, the Mexico City, or storage, elevator will have a capacity of from a half to one million bushels and the line elevators from 25,000 to 50,000 bushels, according to the needs of the locality. No difficulty is looked for in securing desirable sites for the line elevators upon the rights of way of the railroads. The railroads undoubtedly will be glad to furnish the sites on account of the increased amount of traffic they will receive.

The mixing and cleaning houses of the storage elevator in this city will be of steel frame construction, and the grain itself will be stored in steel tanks, each having a capacity of from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. The tank system for elevators was only adopted within the last few years in the United States. The greatest advantage is the immunity from fire. The grain is moved in and out of the tanks by means of compressed air.

To Handle Next Year's Crop.

It is the intention to finish the construction of the elevators and have them ready for operation before next year's grain crop is ready for market. Experienced men from the United States will be placed in charge of the operation of the elevators and the management of the company will be in the hands of men who have had long experience in the grain business in the republic.

At the present time, it is asserted, there is not a modern grain elevator in the entire republic. Among the benefits which will result from the building of elevators in the wheat district are:

The establishment of a stable market; the increasing of the production; the prevention of loss through the improper handling and storage of grain.

Under conditions as they now exist the price of grain fluctuates violently; at one period of the year corn and wheat may sell for an hundred per cent more than at another. This is due to the fact that there is no established market and no adequate means for the storage of grain. When the roads are in such condition as to make it nearly impossible to haul wheat to the towns the price naturally goes sky-high, as there is rarely much of a reserve stock on hand. Then the hacendados, a number of them decide all at the same time to sell their grain and a glut results.

Will Encourage Grain Growing.

With a system of line elevators and a great storage elevator at a central point all this will be changed. The hacendados will be enabled to sell their grain at any time for a reasonable price. The receiving elevators will ship their surplus supplies to the storage, or central, elevator, and the grain can be held until there is a demand for it, when it can be reshipped to any point.

Now, as is well known, the production of grain in the republic is rarely equal to the demand. This is due to the fact that hacendados, as a rule, do not grow grain except on contract. If they grow more grain than is sufficient for their own needs and to fill their contracts it may prove a dead loss, owing to their inability to find a market. With the establishment of a stable market they will be encouraged to grow more grain and the necessity of importing grain from the United States will disappear.

An important feature will be the prevention of loss through improper handling of grain. All the grain now stored is simply heaped up in buildings and is allowed to lie there until needed. As a result much of it either becomes moldy or wormeaten.

STRIKE RIOTS AT BREST.

Troops Patrol Streets and Martial Law Practicall Prevails.

Brest, May 28.—Serious disorders are occuring here in connection with the strike of the dock laborers and bakers. A large force of troops is guarding the streets and the city is practically under martial law. During the morning troops charged 400 striking laborers causing great excitement but no serious injuries are reported.

Quarantine Against Callao.

Managua, May 28.—The Pacific ports of Nicaragua have been declared closed to vessels from Callao because existence of bubonic plague in Peru.

WAS BUILT FOR A HOTEL.

Gillow Was Erected Soon After Death of Maximilion.

To The Mexican Herald Editor:

Dear Sir: In your Friday's edition, referring to a projected hotel down in Bucareli, you affirm that it will be "the first erected especially for hotel purposes;" and you furthermore affirm that "all the present hotels in the city are remodeled residences."

As manager of the Gillow, I can assure you this building was planned and erected from its foundations to be a first-class hotel just a short time after Maximilian was shot. The works we have just finished being as you are yell aware, merely to make it an up-to-date house with all modern appointments, American plumbing, restaurant, etc., etc., as is stated in the ad., I am glad to publish in your esteemed paper.

Thanking you in advance for the just explanation, I am sure you will kindly make, I am yours very truly,

FRANCISCO LESBROS.

Schlattman, photographer, Espirit Santo 1.

Fine jewelry at Schafer's. Plateros 12.