

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR ASSASSINATED

THE MOST HATED MAN IN THE EMPIRE WAS BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS BY A BOMB EXPLOSION.

THE ASSASSINATION HAS CAUSED AN IMMENSE SENSATION—WAS A JEWISH PERSECUTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—M. Plehve, the minister of the interior, was assassinated at the Warsaw station in this city this morning by the explosion of a bomb. His coachman and several spectators were also killed.

M. Plehve had just arrived at the station when the bomb was exploded. The windows in the station were smashed by the force of the explosion, the bridge was damaged and the pavement was torn up for a considerable distance.

M. Plehve was appointed to the office of minister of the interior on April 18, 1892, and succeeded M. Sipiagulne, who had been assassinated a few days previously.

M. Plehve has never let an occasion pass without expressing his hatred of the Jews, and as a result there have been many plots to take his life. Previous to his appointment as minister of the interior, M. Plehve was secretary of state for Finland and ruled with an iron hand. It was while he held this post that he first gained the heartfelt hatred which has kept his life in constant danger during the last years of his life. In the past year or two whenever the nihilists of Russia had a scheme for assassination on hand, it has been said, M. Plehve's name, next to the Czar's, led the list of those whom the anti-government forces wished put out of the way.

M. Plehve's opposition to the growth of Semitism in Russia has been even more apparent than ever since the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia. Despite the confusion incident to the war he has carried out this task of defending the autocracy against attacks at home. His favorite methods of prevention, the persecution of the Jew, were carried out with even redoubled vigor. The number of petty measures of restriction against the hated Israelite were multiplied and the chief Jewish organ was suspended for six months on account of an article in which the condition of the Jews was described intolerable. Fresh modes of persecution were devised, among these being the compulsion of heads of Jewish families to go to the front, despite the fact that their departure meant the entailment of privation and even starvation on the helpless ones left behind.

Perhaps the most serious charge in this connection ever made against the late minister, was that he was to a great degree, by his actions against the Jews, responsible for the massacre of Jews at Kishiniff some months ago. It is true, when the facts in the matter were brought to his notice, he made a pretense of securing the punishment of those directly responsible for the massacre, but the investigation was a hollow one, no one high in authority being brought to justice.

Since the war broke out, M. Plehve's power has been almost that of a despot, and his position so secure that little short of a revolution could dislodge him. He appointed the local governors and these, under his direction, became practical czars of their districts. He did not even hesitate to rebuke the Empress herself. Several of the local councils, or zemstvos, joined their subscriptions with that of the Empress for the aid of the Red Cross work. The Empress sent these elective bodies letters of thanks. M. Plehve, angry that any elective body should be recognized, immediately ordered that no other zemstvos join in the subscriptions.

Nor have the Jews been the only objects of his severity. The students of the empire, in his opinion, were becoming too strong and assertive, and his methods of repression acted as lash over the heads of the disorderly ones. For the successful carrying out of these schemes, for the holding in of the revolutionary classes, M. Plehve and his supporters went so far as to favor a continuation of the Japanese war.

No matter what the reverses to the Russian arms, he believed that so long as the war continued he would be able to suppress these revolutionary tendencies, and his power would continually become more absolute. There is

little question that M. Plehve was the most cordially hated man in the empire.

The minister of the interior and his coachman were so mutilated that fragments of their bodies had to be collected and carried to the minister's residence in a cashmere net. After the explosion the motor car stopped and both occupants were arrested. Their identity is not yet known.

The assassination has caused an immense sensation everywhere.

POLL OF STOCK EXCHANGE

SHOWS A BIG LEAD FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—THE NEW YORK HERALD ANNOUNCES THE RESULT.

With very few exceptions the members of the New York Stock Exchange have made up their minds how they will vote on the Presidential election.

For the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment in the Exchange toward the candidates of the two great parties the Herald inclosed to each of its members the following letter, accompanied by a card for reply:

The Herald would greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to indicate on the inclosed card your preference for President, mailing the card in the envelope inclosed. The Herald begs to assure you that your card in the envelope inclosed. The anonymity may be entirely preserved, should you so desire it, by not signing your name. The Herald would, however, welcome a signature and any reasons for your preference which you might wish to give.

Responses were received from more than one-third of the entire membership of the Exchange, despite the fact that many of the members are abroad or scattered among hot weather resorts, where the inquiry could not reach them. In the total membership of the Exchange of eleven hundred, 435 replied to the inquiry. The majority of these preferred not to give their names, but a considerable proportion came boldly out for their candidates. There were 321 for Roosevelt and 108 for Parker.

Tariff Figures Largely.

As a rule the supporters of President Roosevelt expressed the opinion that the country would be safer and that prosperity would be more certain to continue under Republican rule than with a change of administration. Many Democrats betrayed satisfaction over being able once more to vote with their party, saying that they had voted for McKinley in the last two Presidential campaigns. Opposition to the protective tariff was given as a reason for supporting Judge Parker in a great number of instances.

One of the most interesting of the cards returned bore the signature of J. P. Morgan, signed in the handwriting of his son-in-law, W. Pierson Hamilton. It bore no comment.

Reasons Advanced.

Among the reasons given for the support of President Roosevelt by the signers of the cards are the following: Brayton Ives—"Because he is able, courageous and honest."

Henry W. Dodd—"Because I cannot vote for a man who voted for Bryan in 1896."

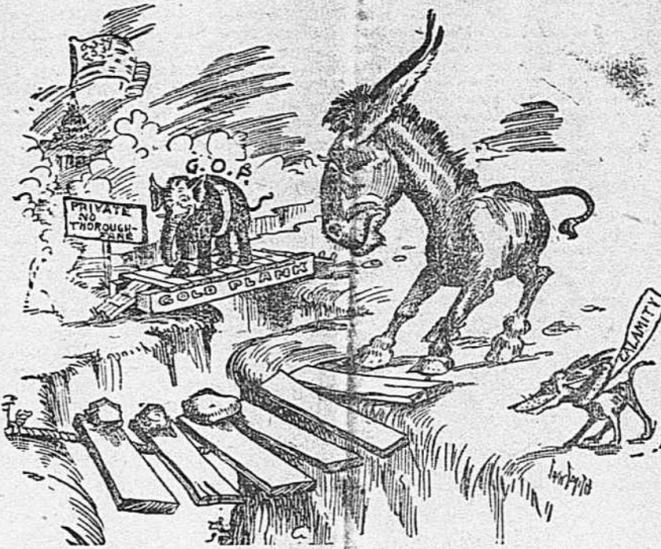
In giving his reasons for supporting Judge Parker, E. C. Benedict, one of Grover Cleveland's closest friends, wrote:

"The great multitude of conservative people in this country who could not get Grover Cleveland's straight political note ought to be satisfied with Parker's obligation, with Cleveland's indorsement."

L. V. Bogy said he was for Parker "because I am a Democrat and the principles of the Democratic party comes nearer to my views as a single taxer than those of the high protective tariff Republican party."

We handle a straight line of furniture, window blinds, mirrors and pictures. Fairmont Furniture Co. Opposite postoffice.

WHERE THE DONKEY BALKED.



The Hesitating One: "And they told me it was to be safe and sane!" —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE WEST VIRGINIAN'S BIG GUESSING CONTEST

STOLE

HORSE AND BUGGY BRIDE AND GROOM WERE USING ON HONEYMOON TRIP.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 27.—The honeymoon trip to this city of William Bower and bride, of Athens, came to a sorry ending here when Bower and his bride were arrested by Chief of Police Barron, on a warrant charging them with stealing the horse and buggy in which they made their wedding journey. The rig was stolen in Athens.

After a drive of fifty miles, Bower sold the outfit to a liveryman at Cornice for \$300, though it was valued at five hundred. He and his bride then came here by train. Marshal Funsterwald, of Athens, pursued the couple, and with local officers found Bower and his bride hiding in a cellar in a suburb. They consented to return without extradition.

A NEW DRIVEWAY

THE OPENING OF INDUSTRIAL AVENUE WILL BE A POPULAR AND PROFITABLE MOVEMENT.

The Fairmont Industrial Company announces the opening up of Industrial avenue for the use of the public.

The company has spent about \$3,500 on this thoroughfare, making it one of the finest driveways in this vicinity. Beginning with its intersection with Morgantown avenue, Industrial avenue extends a mile and one-eighth around the eastern side of Hickman run to a point near the Fairmont Steel Company's plant.

The avenue is fifty feet wide, and is almost straight for a full mile stretch. It is an excellent speedway for automobile racing, bicycling and fast driving.

The purpose of spending so much money on this driveway is three fold: (1) It gives the best view of the industrial proposition; prospective investors and factory locators can be brought into the heart of the proposition under most pleasing conditions. (2) The heavy hauling of the manufacturing district will be done over this avenue. (3) It is the finest place for a pleasure drive in the city. Try a drive down Industrial avenue and see what is taking place in that section.

CZAR MUCH AFFECTED

By the News of M. Plehve's Assassination.

BERLIN, July 28.—Code dispatches received from St. Petersburg state that the Czar received the news of M. Plehve's assassination at Peterhof. The Emperor trembled and sank into a chair, overcome by the shock.

The St. Petersburg police already possess proof that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy by the revolutionary party.

REPUBLICANS ARE STILL DOING BUSINESS

LEFT OYSTER BAY

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY STARTED FOR WASHINGTON THIS MORNING AT 10:30.

THE BOYS WILL GO TO ST. LOUIS TO "DO" THE FAIR—DETAILS OF TRIP.

OYSTER BAY, July 28.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their sons, Theodore, Kermit and Archie, left Oyster Bay at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Accompanying them were Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Stenographers Latta, Hinman and McGrew, Executive Clerk Netherlands, Telegrapher Inling, Messengers Hall, Lightfoot and Dulaney, and two secret service detectives. The party went by special train to Long Island City, President Roosevelt and his family occupying the private car of President Baldwin, of the Long Island railroad company. Police Commissioner McAduo, of New York, met the President at Long Island City with his private carriage. The chief magistrate entered the conveyance and his wife followed, and they remained in it until they had been alternately ferried and driven from Long Island City to Jersey City, where the President boarded a special car attached to the regular 12:55 P. M. Pennsylvania train for Washington. The train will probably be split in two and the portion to which is attached the President's car will be run as either the first or second section to the capital.

The Presidential party is expected to arrive in Washington at 6:30 P. M. The three elder Roosevelt boys will proceed to St. Louis, leaving their father and mother at Philadelphia this afternoon. In company with Philip Roosevelt, their cousin, and Alexander Russell, their chum, they will "do" the World's Fair for a week or 10 days. When they return to Oyster Bay their mother will leave Washington to rejoin them.

During the time the President is away from Long Island, the secret service guard will still be maintained at Sagamore Hill, but by a reduced force.

As the President expects to return to Oyster Bay about the middle of August it has not been thought worth while to transport any of the horses to the capital this trip. There are several driving horses in the White House stables that can be used to draw the President's carriage, and if either the chief magistrate or his wife wish to go riding, they will hire them from the stables of a fashionable riding school not far from the mansion.

WATER COMMITTEE

AFTER SAND AND GRAVEL FOR THE NEW FILTER PLANT. LEAVE FOR PITTSBURG THIS AFTERNOON.

The city water committee, consisting of Messrs. George DeBolt, M. L. Hutchinson and Judge W. S. Haymond, in company with Consulting Engineer J. B. Rider, left at 2:10 o'clock today for Pittsburg, where they will look into the matter of purchasing sand and gravel for the new filter plant.

It will require about 1,800 tons of sand gravel for the new plant, and it is very important to get the right kind of material, and the water committee will make a thorough investigation of the sands and gravel used for this purpose before purchasing. It is likely that the sand will be secured near Pittsburg, in which event it will be brought here by boat, and the difference in the freight rate will be quite a saving for the city, as the rate by rail would make its transportation to this place cost over \$2,000.

We are lower than the lowest in prices on Artie and White Mountain freezers. J. L. Hall's hardware store. x

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DEMOCRATS ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HINDER THEM.

REPUBLICANS ARE WORKING IN HARMONY AND SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

(Special to West Virginian.)

By M. P. Shawkey. CHARLESTON, July 28, 2:30 P. M.—The fight here began in earnest today when a capitulation amendment to the proposed constitutional amendment was introduced into the House by S. H. Bowman and by J. J. Cornell in the Senate. It was ruled out of order in the House and defeated in the Senate. This is regarded as a great victory for the Republicans over the "do nothing" policy of the Democrats. The Democrats have not decided "what to do next."

Senator Scott has gone to New York to open up the National campaign. He is well pleased with the trend of affairs here.

Senator Elkins came this morning and will remain several days. He wears the usual broad smile and thinks things are going all right. The Republicans will caucus each day till details are agreed upon and thus defeat every movement of the Democrats.

Postmaster Petty has handed in his resignation and he will be succeeded as postmaster at the State capital by J. E. Dana.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 27.—The Republican Senators met in conference at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the room occupied by the House of Delegates. The unanimity and good feeling characteristic of the conference of the evening before still continues, and it now seems certain that the party will work in complete harmony in all matters pertaining to legislation. The conference of this afternoon, on inquiry from Mr. Darst, is to be considered in the nature of a caucus agreement.

The entire session was consumed in the consideration of draft A. 1, bill as proposed by the Parkersburg committee. This bill as amended was finally adopted, as was also draft 2, when the conference adjourned to meet at eight o'clock in the evening.

An anti-saloon or temperance sentiment had complete sway of the proceedings and the members seemed to be in the humor of making West Virginia a prohibition State, and had some one made a suggestion, as a matter of fact for a time it looked as though the retail liquor license would be increased from \$450 as proposed by the Parkersburg committee, to \$650 per year. Such a motion was offered, but was withdrawn before it reached a vote. The amendments added to draft A1 bill as proposed by the Parkersburg committee are as follows:

Amendment No. 1, as offered by Senator Caldwell, of Wood, to require a license tax of \$200 per year from wholesalers and \$150 from retailers who offer for sale pistols, dirks, bowie knives, sand bags and knuckles, and also a record to be kept of all sales.

No. 2, by Senator Harmer, of Harrison county, that the penalty for the sale of liquor without a license be increased from \$100 to \$125, and imprisonment for not less than six months for the first offense; for the second offense not less than \$100 and penitentiary imprisonment not less than one year.

No. 3, by Senator Harmer, of Harrison county, penalty for the sale of liquor by druggists increased from not less than \$20 to not less than \$50.

No. 4, by Harmer, of Harrison, for violation of liquor law, the destruction of all liquor found on premises and seizure of all bar fixtures, furniture, bottles, etc., to be sold for the benefit of the county.

No. 6, by Warman, of Monongalia, no intoxicating liquor to be sold within three miles of the State University at Morgantown.

After the adoption of this amendment Charlie Caldwell, ever ready for a joke, said: "It is a long way to make the student walk."

No. 7, by Senator Carrigan, of Mason, no intoxicating liquors to be sold within three hundred feet of public school or religious building.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE WEATHER.

Fair Here To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Forecast for West Virginia: Showers and cooler to-night; Friday, fair in western portion; showers in eastern portion.