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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1904.

VOL. XV. NO. 71

FINLAND'S DEADLY HATRED

One of Her Sons Slays the Czar's Minister of the Interior

M. de Plehve Assassinated by Means of a Bomb—The Culmination of an International Anarchistic Conspiracy of Which the Russian Police Had Been Informed. The Arrest of the Assassin—Possible Effect of the Tragedy Upon the Far Eastern War.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—Viatscheslav Constantinovitch de Plehve, minister of the interior, was assassinated at 3:50 o'clock this morning with a bomb that was thrown at his carriage while he was driving to the Baltic station to take the train for the palace at Petrohof, where he was to make his weekly report to the czar.

The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a widespread plot, the existence of which has been suspected for several days. Numerous arrests have already been made, including that of the assassin, a young man who is believed to be a Finn of the name of Legio, and who is now in the hospital perhaps fatally injured by the explosion of his own bomb. An accomplice of Legio, also apparently a Finn, but whose name is unknown, has been arrested. He had in his possession a bomb which he tried to throw, but he was overpowered by the police just in time to prevent great loss of life.

The assassin wore a brown overcoat and a railroad officer's cap. He stood on the sidewalk just as Minister de Plehve's carriage was about to cross the canal bridge at the station. The minister was escorted by a number of detectives on bicycles and one of them jostled the assassin, who then rushed into the road and threw his bomb after the carriage. The missile struck the hind wheel and exploded with fearful force, killing or wounding more than a score of people.

Minister de Plehve and his coachman were killed outright and an officer of the guard was fatally wounded. One of the detectives captured the assassin as he attempted to escape, though wounded by splinters in the face, arm and abdomen. He made no attempt at resistance, however, when seized by the detective and confessed his crime, but refused to give his name. The police immediately after the explosion arrested a suspicious individual who took refuge in a hotel near the scene of the tragedy. He carried a bomb similar to that thrown by Legio. As soon as the police saw the bomb they scattered, but an employe of the hotel ran up behind the accomplice and pinned his arms.

The explosives are believed to have been composed of pyroxin, as it gave off little smoke. The force of the explosion was so terrific that it not only broke nearly every window within a radius of one half a mile, but reduced heavy paving stones to powder, heaved up the pavement and dinged a heavy piece of the iron work of the carriage across the canal, severing a thick barge mast, which fell, stunning the captain of the barge. Everybody in the street was knocked down and bruised. When the officers of the law, headed by Justice Muravieff, had terminated

the necessary formalities by drawing up a written report of the crime, the mangled body of the minister of the interior was conveyed to a humble chapel adjoining the railroad station, the windows of which escaped destruction. Priests and people, with characteristic Russian piety, at once joined in a solemn requiem. The front of the station was filled with a reverent crowd of peasants and laborers and the busy hum of traffic was silenced. A priest proclaimed the memory of the departed minister, while all those in the congregation dropped to their knees.

No less impressive was the service conducted at the minister's state funeral this evening, but only intimate friends were invited by de Plehve's assistant, Kurnovo, who is temporarily in charge of the ministry of the interior. The magnificent reception rooms were draped in black. The body of the minister was covered with a white shroud which concealed the ghastly mutilations. It reposed in a black and silver coffin in a corner of the vast hall, surrounded by luxuriant palms, Gendarmes and non-commissioned officers stood sentinels at the head of the coffin, while at its foot were two high officers of the ministry.

The hall and adjoining rooms were crowded with distinguished personages, including the diplomatic corps in full force.

Minister of Justice Muravieff went to Peterhof palace this afternoon to report the assassination of Minister de Plehve to the emperor. His majesty did not leave the palace during the day, although he had arranged to go to Granlenbaum, nineteen miles from St. Petersburg to attend the consecration of the new harbor. The czar, it is said, has not yet been informed of the tragedy, in view of hourly expectation of her announcement.

ASSAULT UPON MURAVIEFF.
St. Petersburg, July 28.—As Minister of Justice Muravieff was driving to Peterhof palace this afternoon to report to Emperor Nicholas the assassination of Minister of the Interior de Plehve, stones were thrown at him and his carriage windows broken. The identity of the minister's assailants has not yet been discovered.

WAR PARTY WEAKENED.
The Murdered Minister One of Its Strongest Members.

Paris, July 28.—The news of the assassination of Plehve has caused great regret by officials as it is regarded as a severe blow to Russia and an event of considerable international importance. The impression prevails in well informed circles that his death will greatly weaken the influence of the powerful war party favoring an aggressive policy in Manchuria of which de Plehve with Viceroy Alexieff, Grand Duke Mikhailovitch, M. Buzobrazoff and General Wogack as seconds, was a most prominent member thus possibly influencing future events of the war in the east.

The fact that de Plehve was notoriously autocratic and was assassinated shortly after manifesting more liberal tendencies especially regarding the Jewish question, causes much comment.

DE PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.
St. Petersburg, July 28.—M. Durnow, late assistant to de Plehve, has been appointed minister of the interior.

WASHINGTON SYMPATHY.
Washington, July 28.—Secretary Hay has cabled Count Lamdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, an expression of profound sympathy in the loss of his colleague through the crime resulting in his death.

COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.
Bremer Haven, July 28.—A fire started today in the cotton which was discharged on the quay here by the steamer Atlantian, from New Orleans. The flames were finally subdued, but 200 bales of cotton were damaged by fire and water.

THOUGHT AGAIN

Pres. Curran of Freight Handlers' Union

HE RECALLS AN ORDER

Prohibiting the Handling of Business of the Beef Companies—Another Movement to Bring About a Settlement of the Strike.

Chicago, July 28.—All the railroads entering Chicago may become involved in the butchers' strike. Lawrence J. Curran, president of the freight handlers' union, today ordered all members of the union employed by the various railroads throughout Chicago to refuse to handle any freight whatsoever for the packing houses, where thousands of employes are now on a strike. If the freight handlers live up to the order of their president, it will be severe on the packers, and the men say explicitly that no freight delivered by or billed to the packing companies, whether delivered at freight houses by teams or in cars is to be touched by the members of the union. What the railroad officials will do has not been decided. A meeting of the railroad managers was held tonight to discuss the situation, but what action, if any was taken, has not been made public.

After issuing his general order, President Curran, reconsidered his action and is now holding his order in abeyance, pending a conference tomorrow morning with the leaders of the allied trades unions, whose members are on strike.

President Curran's order to the men was as follows: "At a meeting with the business agents of the local freight handlers union today it was decided that all men under the jurisdiction of our organization in the various railroads in Chicago be ordered not to deliver any freight for the packers, whether this freight is delivered at the freight houses by teams or in cars." The order, which was signed by President Curran and the business agent, was posted in all railroad freight houses tonight.

At the same time that this step was taken by the freight handlers another effort to bring about another conference between the packers and the strikers was made. Henry C. Wallace, the writer and lecturer on agricultural topics, of Des Moines, Iowa, and A. L. Ames, of Buckingham, Iowa, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, are sponsors for the new movement for peace. Wallace and Ames came to Chicago today and immediately went into conference with the strike leaders. Mr. Donnelly and his assistants were told by Mr. Wallace of the hardships the strike was imposing on the live stock raisers, and they were asked if some concessions besides those offered at the last conference between the packers and strike leaders could not be suggested in order to bring the present conflict to an end.

Mr. Donnelly, who was made spokesman for the labor leaders, said he would welcome another conference with the employers. He also informed Mr. Wallace that the strikers were now willing to concede the time limit in which the men should be reinstated. At the last conference with the packers, Mr. Donnelly insisted that the men be reinstated within ten days. The packers refused to agree to this limitation, holding to the original agreement which allowed forty-five days for reinstatement. Mr. Wallace said tonight that he and Ames would call on the packers' representatives tomorrow and endeavor to bring about another conference.

Tonight both sides to the dispute at the stock yards were claiming victory. According to packers nearly off the plants in Chicago are running at nearly their full capacity. On the other hand, the labor leaders declare that the packing industry in Chicago is demoralized and that the business is at a standstill. That the statements of the labor leaders are not altogether true is evidenced by the fact that the packers are slaughtering thousands of animals every day. There were several desertions from the ranks of the strikers today, but this loss was partly offset by the quitting of a number of the strike breakers.

THE ANSWER WAS FINAL.
Chicago, July 28.—Arthur Meeker of the Armour Packing company, today declared that answer given by the packers at the conference with the state board of arbitration last night reflected in its entirety the position of the packers.

"Our position," he said, "is that we had an agreement with the butchers organization and allied trades which they failed to live up to. Under the circumstances the packers do not care to make any further agreement with them."

Hanging effigies was the principal work of the strikers, and strike sym-

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

The General Assault Reported From Two Sources to Have Been Begun

The Russians Concede That the Land Campaign Has Been Disastrous, but They Are Determined by a Renewed Effort to Maintain Their Grip on Manchuria—A Relaxation of the Tension Between Russia and Great Britain.

London, July 28.—Special dispatches from Shang Hai and Yokohama report that a general attack on Port Arthur has begun.

A NEW CAMPAIGN.

The Russians Admit the Failure of the Old One.
London, July 29.—The Daily Mail's New Chwang correspondent in a long description of the battle at Ta Tehe Kiao, which mainly repeats details already known says it was not until the Japanese attacked all along their front that the Russians retreated. The Japanese artillery was immeasurably superior and their shrapnel was frightfully destructive. The Russian gunners were down by hundreds, but their guns were served with magnificent bravery.

The Russian officers, the correspondent adds, speak in highest terms of the bravery of their men. They say Russia has already lost one campaign, owing to recklessness of the czar's advisers, but that she must have Manchuria and that she is now preparing for another campaign.

ON THE EVE OF VICTORY.
The Battle Turned Against the Russians.

Liao Yang, July 27.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Russian correspondent from Ta Tehe Kiao says it was terribly galling to the rank and file after two days hard fighting in which they had held their positions and believed themselves on the eve of the great victory, to retreat. The Russians artillery was better disposed than in any previous fight. The positions were selected having in view the lesson learned at Vafangow. The batteries scientifically supported each other, all of them being in a position to deliver a most effective fire. On the last day's fight, July 24, the Russians fired 4,016 shots and frequently smothered the Japanese fire and caused them to shift their batteries.

The supplies at Hai Cheng are running low and terrific heat and torrential rains are delaying the movements. The Japanese loss at Ta Tehe Kiao is estimated at from four to five thousand, resulting chiefly from their attempt to take entrenched positions in the face of heavy artillery fire.

All is reported to be quiet on the Russian border.

DEPARTING RUSSIAN SHIPS.
The Foo, July 28.—Chinese refugees who left Port Arthur thirty-six hours ago, say three large Russian warships left that port, the names of which they cannot give. It is impossible to confirm his story.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.
St. Petersburg, July 28.—A telegram received from Kuropatkin today announced that the position of the front was not changed. It is generally believed that startling developments are imminent.

ESCAPE OF THE KOREA.
Tokio, July 28.—The steamship Korea arrived here this afternoon safe. It is believed that the Vladivostok squadron is off Yokohama today. The steamer Korea evidently passed close to the Russian vessels.

U. S. UP IN ARMS.
Preparing to Inquire Why American Ships Have Been Seized.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.
Headquarters Opened in Chicago Yesterday.

Chicago, July 28.—The republican national and state headquarters were opened today and the work of the campaign in Illinois was begun. Saturday Chairman Cortelyou of the national committee will meet the western members of the executive committee in conference with Chicago leaders, who will be active in the campaign, to discuss the situation with particular reference to the fight in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.
Expenses Curtailed So as to Make \$100,000 Yearly Saving.

New York, July 28.—A representative of the International Mercantile Marine company, (Mr. Morgan's transatlantic shipping combination) is authority for the report that under the management of J. Bruce Ismay expenses have been so curtailed as to effect a saving of \$100,000 a year and that further economies are contemplated. Recently the company's stock has appreciated in price, the preferred being 19 and the common 4 1/2.

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