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RUSSIA IN MOURNING FOR VON PLEHVE'S DEATH

Body of the Murdered Minister Laid to Rest Beside That of His Predecessor Who Was Also Assassinated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—M. Von Plehve, the minister of the interior, who was assassinated Thursday morning last, was buried today, and in every city and hamlet of this vast empire, church bells were tolled and masses and prayers said for the repose of the soul of the murdered minister. The services here, which were according to the rites of the Orthodox church, were of an impressive and imposing character. At 11 o'clock this morning high mass was said in the stately chapel adjoining the ministry of the interior. Emperor Nicholas and the Dowager Empress stood with the broken-hearted widow and the children of the minister at the foot of a great mound of flowers on which rested the casket. To the right, on gold-embroidered cushions, before a mass of wreaths banked to the ceiling, were ranged the decorations which had been worn by the statesman during his notable career. To the left were the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and the officiating bishops and priests in their gold-emblazoned vestments. A screen of flowers concealed the famous imperial boys' choir.

Among those present were other members of the imperial family, the foreign representatives, including Spencer Eddy, charge d'affaires of the American embassy, ministers of the empire, generals, admirals, nobles, and many other high officials.

The entire assemblage was in full uniform, and on the arm of each one present was a badge of mourning. All held lighted tapers throughout the service and the air was heavy with the perfume of flowers and incense from the censers.

At the most solemn moment, when all knelt and many were affected by tears, the widow was overcome and fainted. The Emperor came to her assistance and she was carried out by gentle hands.

The Emperor was visibly moved, and at the conclusion of the mass he followed the casket, which was taken up on the shoulders of ministers and borne down the broad marble staircase to the street. There the funeral procession was formed, and the body was placed in a great white open hearse drawn by six coal-black horses, which were blanketed from their ears to their tails in sombre trappings of woe. A black-garbed groom stood at each bridge, and in advance went sixteen similarly clad lantern bearers. Behind the hearse walked the members of the minister's family, and then came a long and distinguished body of mourners, it being the Russian custom to follow the dead to the grave on foot.

The emperor himself walked a short distance, but as the Novodevichy Monastery, where the burial took place, was over five miles, and also because of the condition of the empress, his majesty soon entered his carriage and returned to the Peterhof palace.

At the end of the procession came four white chariots filled with the floral offerings. The cortege proceeded slowly through the avenues and streets, preceded by a squad of mounted police and passed within sight of the place where the tragedy occurred. The sidewalks along the route were crowded, but lines of police kept the streets clear to the curbs. As the body passed every head was uncovered and thousands crossed themselves.

The monastery stands on a plain beyond the Narva gates and at these gates fully fifty thousand persons were gathered.

After a burial service in the church the body was interred in the adjoining cemetery where repose the remains of many of Russia's greatest men and at a point within a stone's throw of the grave of M. Sipiaguine, who was M. Von Plehve's predecessor, and who also fell by the hand of an assassin less than two years ago.

The murdered of M. Von Plehve has been removed from the hospital to the Wyborgsky prison.

The police know the alias under which he travelled, but say they are not yet satisfied regarding his identity and decline to reveal the alias on the ground that it might defeat the ends of justice.

There is no longer any doubt that the police for some time have had knowledge of the existence of a plot by a band of international anarchists in Paris and Vienna. The leading conspirator, it is said, was a man whom the Russian government tried to extradite from Paris last fall. Some of these conspirators arrived here a week ago and the police thought that all of them had been taken into custody.

The far reaching character of the machinery of the minister of the interior and the urgent necessity for dealing with many pending matters, render it imperative that the emperor select a successor to M. Von Plehve immediately and it is considered certain that he will do so this week. Influences hostile to M. Witte, president of the council of ministers, in spite of his acknowledged great ability and the general belief that he is the man for the position, seem to render his appointment increasingly improbable. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, governor general of Vilna, Grodno and Kovno, is now prominently mentioned, together with M. Muravieff, minister of justice, Lieut. General Kleiget, governor of Kieff, Podolia and Volhynia and Prince John Obelensky, governor general of Finland.

ST. ANDREWS.

ST. ANDREWS, Aug. 1.—H. M. Hand, M. D., Hugh Hay, Woodstock; Dr. and Mrs. McMurray, Fredericton, arrived by C. P. R. Saturday night and registered at Kennedy's.

The Boston yacht Athena with her steam tender Tramp came into the harbor yesterday. A party landed from the yacht carrying golf sticks. They went to the Algonquin golf links and spent the afternoon.

Rev. A. B. O'Neill of Memramcook college is in town, guest of Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty at the parochial house.

A telegram from Boston on Saturday to Mr. Houston, manager of the Algonquin, conveyed the sad news of the death of the wife of J. F. Harvey, Bellvue House, in that city, and of the firm of Harvey & Wood, lessees of the Algonquin. The deceased was a widow when married by Mr. Harvey and mother of his partner, C. A. Wood. The flag on the Algonquin was flown at half-mast after receipt of the news.

SCHOONERS COLLIDE.

The schooner Hartney W., Captain Wasson, now in port discharging a cargo of coal for Messrs. Gibbons, was in collision on the shoals the other day with the Quaco schooner Silver Wave. It has not yet been ascertained what damage, if any, was sustained by the Silver Wave, but the Hartney was considerably damaged. Several of her stanchions were carried away and her shroud and mainsail damaged.

THE LIVER TO BLAME.

So long as the liver is active in filtering the bile from the blood there is no biliousness and no constipation, because the bile is passed from the liver into the intestines where it acts as a cathartic in keeping the bowels active. Because of their direct action on the liver as well as the bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cure constipation, the real cause of nine-tenths of the common ills of life.

FLY TIME

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Window Screens, Screen Doors, Green Wire Cloth, Dragon Fly Killer, Sprayers.

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KUROPATKIN AGAIN IN FULL RETREAT.

After Fierce Fighting the Japanese Cut the Russian Lines—General Keller Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1, 3.35 a. m.—Although public attention has been distracted from the events of the war during the past week, first because of the fear of international complications and second because of the assassination of Minister of the Interior Von Plehve, the situation at the front is regarded as critical.

Then enveloping movement of the three Japanese armies of General Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku around General Kuropatkin's position appears to be almost complete, and the extended line of the Japanese seems to be the only drawback to concerted action. It is realized here that the Russian general must now either fight or withdraw the whole army northward. He is being closely pressed at Haicheng. At that place General Kuroki's northern column makes it extremely dangerous to remain there, because, while holding the position to give battle against the Japanese, whose advance is notoriously always slow and careful, General Kuroki might push through and cut his railway communications to Liao Yang.

While nothing definite is known, there are some official indications that matters are rapidly maturing for either a battle or a retreat.

For instance, the refusal to accept further press telegrams at Haicheng is shown by the fact that one of the correspondents of the Associated Press had to ride through to Mukden to file an account of the Tatchekiao fight. This might be construed, either that preparations are making for a retirement or that the wires are very crowded, incident to a concentration at Haicheng or Liao Yang.

A few days are expected to determine which course General Kuropatkin has elected to pursue.

There is no inclination here to doubt that there may have been pretty severe fighting at the outer positions of Port Arthur, possibly accompanied by a bombardment from the sea, but it is believed that the Japanese are not yet ready to storm the fortress.

Admiral Withoft, in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur, is relied on to put to sea if the conditions of the fortress become desperate. While no definite information is obtainable, the reports that the fortress is experiencing a shortness of ammunition is considered by the public as the most disquieting feature of the situation there.

The Vladivostok squadron is expected in port today or tomorrow.

CHEFOO, July 31, 2 p. m.—A Japanese merchant has received word from a Chinese whom he trusts to the effect that the Japanese have occupied every position surrounding the besieged fortress of Port Arthur, with the exception of Golden Hill. The Chinese stated that both sides suffered tremendous losses in the operations necessary to bring about this state of affairs.

The members of the Russian intelligence bureau, while denying the report that Port Arthur has been captured, are inclined to believe the reports true to the extent that the Japanese have made great progress in their operations about the besieged fortress. The party of Russian refugees expected here today have not yet arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times send a published translation of the reply of the Port Arthur garrison to the Japanese summons to surrender. This reply shows that the garrison is under the impression that Field Marshal Oyama and all his staff were sunk with the transports Hitachi and Sado and that the Russians wholly disbelieve that General Kuropatkin has ever been defeated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Lieut. General Sakharoff in a despatch to the general staff, dated July 30, says that "there has been no change in the front of the Manchurian army up to midday today. The Japanese are concentrating strongly on our southern front."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Newchwang in a despatch dated July 31 says that there has been heavy fighting for two days in the marshes south of Haicheng during the gradual retreat from Ta Tche Kiao of 5,000 Russians, forming the rear guard, and that the peril of this force increases daily.

LIAO YANG, July 30 (delayed in transmission).—All is quiet on both the south and east fronts and nothing important is anticipated short of five days. The statement that the British residents of Newchwang, headed by the British consul, made a pro-Japanese demonstration upon the arrival of the Japanese in that town, and that the British flag and also the United States flag were displayed alongside the flag of Japan is denied.

On entering the town the Japanese captured a few Russians. They gave each of them three roubles, then released them and told them to tell the Russians that the Japanese never kill their prisoners.

FRANKFORT, Germany, July 31.—(Bulletin.)—The Tokio correspondent of the Zitung says that the Vladivostok squadron has returned to Vladivostok.

A despatch from Tokio dated July 30 says that the Vladivostok squadron had passed Tsugaru Straits on the way to Vladivostok at one o'clock that afternoon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The government denies the rumor that permission has been granted the Russian mine ship Diana to pass the Dardanelles.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—(Bulletin.)—Two Russian cruisers and two torpedo boats have traversed the Great Belt, going northward.

The Great Belt is a wide channel connecting the Baltic and North Seas. It separates Funen, the second largest of the Danish Islands, from Zealand, the largest of the Danish islands.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from its Copenhagen correspondent, April 12 last, said that the visit of King Edward to the Danish capital had resulted in the beginning of negotiations for a new treaty between Great Britain, Denmark and Russia, replacing the conventions with Denmark concluded by the late Emperor Alexander III. It was understood that the proposed arrangement would secure the neutrality of Denmark in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict, or at least that the Great Belt would be declared neutral in the event of such conflict.

A despatch from Copenhagen, February 12 last, said that King Christian had decided to issue a neutrality proclamation which would immediately be communicated to Russia and Japan. Though ships of the combatants could not be forbidden to pass the channels connecting the Baltic and North Seas, should their warships violate the laws of neutrality within Danish waters, Denmark would be prepared to resist, according to the despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A despatch to a news agency from Tokio says there is reason to believe that after two days' fighting the Japanese occupied Simoucheng, thus cutting off General Stakelberg from General Kuropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The report of Lieut. General Count Keller's death is confirmed. He was killed on July 29 while repelling the preliminary attack of General Kuroki's army on the Yangsee Pass, thirty miles east of Liao Yang. The general was standing near a battery which was subjected to a terrific fire, when a shell burst close to him and he fell mortally wounded, dying twenty minutes later.

Before he expired General Keller had the satisfaction of knowing that the Japanese attack had been repelled. General Keller was the first high Russian commander to lose his life in action.

General Zassalitch may now command the First Siberian army corps. The loss of General Keller is deeply felt in court circles. He was a personal favorite of the emperor. His sister, Countess Kleimichelle, is one of the leaders of St. Petersburg society.

HAI CHENG, Aug. 1.—The Japanese on Saturday attacked the heights of Yangsee Pass, the right of the Russian position at Simoucheng. Under cover of their artillery, the Japanese infantry charged, but the Russian guns drove them back in confusion and silenced two of their batteries. The Russian losses were slight.

Between Hai Cheng and Ta Tche Kiao the same day, there was a long distance artillery duel, which had little effect. A single shell burst over a Russian gun, killing two and wounding eleven gunners.

On Saturday night the Japanese made a desperate assault on Yangsee Heights with the bayonet and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, but the Japanese were again repulsed, fleeing down the hill in confusion. The Japanese are said to have employed their customary trick, while advancing, of shouting in Russian, "Don't fire, we are friends." The Japanese renewed the attack at daylight yesterday, training all their guns on Yangsee Heights. By six o'clock the fight had developed along the whole front of fourteen miles and was especially hot against General Mistchenko. The Russian artillery did magnificently, several times forcing the Japanese batteries to shift their position. The Russians are holding all their positions at the hour when this despatch is sent from Hai Cheng.

The heat is almost unbearable and is trying to the fighting men, but even while marching under the blazing sun and weighted down by accoutrements and ammunition, often without food or drink all day, the men try to be cheerful and sing songs while grim work is in progress.

A further despatch from General Kuropatkin says:

All positions were retained at Simoucheng, when the fighting ceased at 6.45 p. m. July 31, but I have not yet received reports of the operations on our extreme right flank. We retained all our positions held by our eastern forces at Yangsee Pass. General Keller, commanding, had chosen this as the best point to watch the fight. A battery near him was exposed to heavier fire than any other and he was mortally wounded at 3 o'clock p. m. He died twenty minutes later. General Kuropatkin also reports the retirement of the Russian vanguard on the south from a short distance in the direction of Hai Cheng.

After determined fighting near the village of Sanchengtse, the Japanese apparently concentrated considerable forces on the Saimatsze side of Liao Yang. The Russian losses in the fighting of July 31 has not been estimated, but the Russians held their positions.

TIEN TSIN, Aug. 1, 6 p. m.—It is reported here that General Kuroki was successful in the battle fought near Hai Cheng yesterday. Heavy firing was heard at New Chwang today. The Japanese have removed ten electric mines from Liao river and others have been located. A strong Japanese guard has been placed at the Yinkow railroad station.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2, 4.05 a.m.—A report from an apparently reliable source late tonight was to the effect that General Kuropatkin's main force had been rapidly moving north for several days.

According to this report no troops proceeding to the front from Russia had gone past Harbin in the past three days. They will we detrained there and every available piece of rolling stock will be rushed south empty for the purpose of removing troops at Liao Yang and other points to the northward, leaving a skeleton force to contest the Japanese advance on vital positions.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British correspondents with General Kuroki in the field, in brief despatches dated July 31 concur in the statement that the Japanese have carried positions, leaving only one defensible position between them and Liao Yang.

The Standard says:

"The attack on the position beyond Motien Pass was fully justified by its success. Every advantage was in favor of the Russians, whose position was strong and force superior, but again they showed inferiority in tactics and in power of resistance. While they made a vigorous stand on our left, they were unable to resist our right."

BACK FROM THE CONGRESS.

Adjt. Wiggins Tells of the Great Meetings in London.

Adjutant Wiggins arrived here from London yesterday at noon. The adjutant was a passenger on the str. Manitoba leaving England on the 19th of July. This was exactly one month after the arrival of the Canadian delegates in the old country. Those that went from Canada numbered altogether over 300 delegates, and represented this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The part went on two boats, an Allan liner and the C. P. R. str. Champlain. Both boats arrived in Liverpool on Sunday, June 19th. Two bands accompanied the delegates, the Bermuda band, representing the eastern section of Canada, and the staff band from Toronto.

Adj. Wiggins says the convention was a grand one in every respect and it is impossible to conceive of the size of the gathering. The enthusiasm engendered by these mammoth meetings so well organized and conducted, was remarkable. A large hall had been specially built for these meetings on the Strand, London's busiest centre. This was capable of holding 5,000 people, but every night hundreds were turned away. The picture of the aged commander, "the man who made an army," as he stood and held this immense audience spell-bound with his eloquence will never pass away from the minds of those who witnessed it.

Six thousand delegates, representing forty-nine countries of the world, attended this 39th international congress of the Salvation Army, which began on June 24th and ended July 8th.

A public welcome was held on Friday, June 24th, at 7 p. m. in the Royal Albert Hall, which was attended by all the foreign delegates. General Booth personally welcomed them. Missionary and social demonstrations were held in International Hall on the Strand. These meetings were attended by all classes. Premier Balfour was among the speakers.

July 5th a mammoth review took place in Crystal Palace. Over 70,000 people passed through the turnstiles on this day, and between 18,000 and 20,000 took part in the march past the commander. A band of 3,000 pieces supplied the music. The farewell was held in Albert Hall July 8th. As each foreign representative was called up on, his national flag was raised at the back of the building and soon the wall was a mass of bunting representing every nation under the sun.

The army asks for financial aid to the amount of $377,500 to carry on its work for 1904.

PREMIER BOND HOME.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Aug. 1.—Premier Bond has returned from London. He reports a very satisfactory outcome of his mission and says that the regulations for policing the fisheries along the French shore adopted by France and Great Britain fully conserve Newfoundland's rights. The statu quo will continue pending the ratification of the treaty by the French senate, which will reassemble next October.

ALDERMEN FOR SALE.

GLACE BAY, N. S., July 31. — A local paper has created a big sensation here by charging the town council with bribery and corruption in its dealings with a company now paving the streets. The charge alleges that the company, one that does a big business in Canada, bought the council in order to secure the contracts which aggregate upwards of $100,000. The article also implicates one of the mine managers of the Dominion Coal Co. The members of the council and the mine director in question give the charges a most emphatic denial.

BIG BARN BURNED.

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 1.—A large hay and stock barn, owned by J. B. Steeves, in Coverdale, was burned down, about six o'clock this morning. It is not known how the fire originated. Twelve tons of hay, a hay wagon, all the harness and a pig were burned. The horses and cows were got out before the fire had made much headway. Mr. Steeves' loss will be about $1,200.

STREET CAR SMASHUP.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Fifty passengers were injured, eleven of them seriously and one possibly fatally, in a head-on collision between a runaway Mount Vernon trolley car and a Yonkers trolley at Woodlawn, near two hundred and Thirty-fourth street, at 11 o'clock tonight.

TAKING ANOTHER RISK.

ASTORIA, Ore., July 31.—The Hamburg-American steamer Aragonia, chartered by the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co., which has been held here for two days awaiting orders, departed today for Yokohama and Hong Kong. The Aragonia's cargo is similar in nature to that carried by her sister ship, the Arabia, which was captured July 28 by the Russian fleet.

Chamberlain Has Faith In His Preferential Policy.

Wants to Go to the Country as Soon as Possible—Liberal Leader's Vote of Censure Defeated.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the house of commons today the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, moved the vote of censure which he announced July 15 as a result of the prominent part taken by the leading members of the cabinet in the proceedings of the liberal unionist council July 14, during which a resolution was passed approving the fiscal policy of Joseph Chamberlain. Colonial Secretary Littleton defended the action taken by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, in becoming officers of the new Liberal Unionist Association.

Joseph Chamberlain, in defending himself against the heated attacks of Lord Hugh Cecil and other free traders, declared the only difference between himself and Premier Balfour was that the latter did not think the country would consent to colonial preference, as it involved a food tax.

Personally Mr. Chamberlain said he was certain the question was ripe for submission to the country, and the sooner the general election came the sooner he would be pleased. The policy of preference, Mr. Chamberlain maintained, was more urgent than that of retaliation. The opportunity for establishing preference was slipping away and would soon disappear. He urged Mr. Balfour to call a conference of the colonial representatives to ascertain what they wished and were prepared to do in order that the country might discover whether he had based his policy on knowledge and experience.

At the meeting of the newly constructed liberal unionist council in London July 14 the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Selborne were elected vice-presidents.

Premier Balfour said he thought the motion was one of the most foolish which had ever been submitted to parliament. He declined to be a party to restricting representative institutions like the Liberal Unionist Council. He had, he said, always been and still was a free trader, but it was the duty of the government to see whether the evils produced by protectionist countries in neutral meetings could be restricted.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion was rejected by a vote of 288 to 210.

It was noticeable that Premier Balfour made no reference whatever to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion for the calling of a conference of colonial representatives.

The London Evening Standard, in commenting on the meeting, said it considered the fact that the "two principal members of Mr. Balfour's cabinet have become vice-presidents of an active electioneering association, of which Mr. Chamberlain is chief," raised a grave constitutional question. The paper further said that the opposition intended to raise the question in the house of commons and invite Mr. Balfour to explain how two members of his cabinet came to be supporting a policy so different from that enunciated by the premier himself.

Purchase of Canada Eastern.

Some Experienced Voters Up Country Have Heard of This Scheme Before and Want to See the Transfer Made Before They Believe It

(Special to the Sun.)

FREDERICTON, Aug. 1.—Dr. Odbur W. Staples, son of A. G. Staples of St. John, died at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Allen, University avenue, last night at 10 o'clock. Dr. Staples was a young man well known and highly respected in this city, where for some time he had made his home. In 1903 he graduated at the head of his class in dentistry at Tufts University, and his future looked most encouraging. During his college course he studied here with his uncle, Dr. Barbour, and made many close friends. After graduation last year he opened an office in Somerville, Mass., and was doing exceedingly well when he was attacked with consumption, from which he gradually grew worse. A short time ago he came to St. John and about a week ago came to this city, his parents hoping that the drier climate might be of some assistance. Though for a time Dr. Staples seemed to show some improvement, it proved to be nothing more than a rally. His remains were taken to St. John this morning, and the funeral is announced to take place tomorrow afternoon.

A special train in charge of Conductor Crookshank left over the Canada Eastern this morning for Chatham Junction. The train was sent out in compliance with a request from Mr. Tiffin to meet him at Chatham Junction. The party intend going over the road and expect to return to this city late this evening or tomorrow morning.

The new bridge at Oromocto is nearing completion, and it is expected that before long it will be open for traffic. This will be welcome news to many people.

On Saturday evening last the Church of England people held an enjoyable scoial at the hall at Oromocto, at which the attendance was large and the financial receipts most gratifying.

Today was one of the hottest of the season, the thermometer reaching 88 in the shade about 3 o'clock.

The conservatives of York have received information to expect an election at an early date. From reports received the feeling is steadily growing that there will be a contest before many weeks are past. Some of the knowing ones predict that no purchase of the Canada Eastern will be settled before polling day, and after that the transfer may be delayed to a farther date. The purchase of this railway has been made to do service in former years until those mostly interested have become rather suspicious.

Among the arrivals in the city today were H. W. Woods of Welsford, Rev. Horace Dibblee of Oromocto and H. T. Sproule, representing the Katherine Rober Company.

The value of goods entered for consumption at the port of Fredericton during July was $32,914, of which $18,496 were non-dutiable. The amount collected in duties was $3,803.75. For the corresponding month the free goods amounted to $13,197, and the total imports to $27,610. The duty collected amounted to $3,454.12.

The amount collected in fines at the Fredericton police court during July was $315, of which $250 represents Scott Act fines.

The banns of marriage of Policeman King and Miss Florence Kelly of this city were published for the first time at St. Dunstan's church yesterday.

The death occurred on Thursday last at Woodstock of Mrs. Albert Simonson, mother of the rector of Centreville, Carleton county.

The Rev. Mr. Hartley's friends say that the reverend and esteemed pastor of the Baptist church in this city has decided to refuse the call to Houlton, Me., and that he will continue in his good work in this city.

The "little merchant" who spends as much, each month, for newspaper advertising as he spends for rent will find his expenditures for both of these items of expense increasing amazingly.

MUST BE INSPECTED.

New York People Don't Want to Take Risks on Any More Ships.

NEW YORK, Aug 1—The str. Grand Republic, sister ship to the ill-fated General Slocum, which was burned several weeks ago with the loss of nearly a thousand lives, has been ordered tied up until she can be re-inspected. The order followed a visit to the Grand Republic by Supervising Inspector Rodie. He said today that a notice was sent to the Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., owners of the Grand Republic, nearly a month ago, requesting them to file an application designating a time and place for the re-inspection of the steamer in compliance with the department's order. A few days later, he says, the department learned that the Grand Republic had been chartered to an amusement company and was engaged in the excursion business between New York and Coney Island.

TOOK GAS, DIED.

Unknown Man Committed Suicide in New York Hotel.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A man who registered as Thomas Hayes, Boston, was found dead from the effects of gas early today in his room in the Grand Union hotel. It is believed by the police that he turned on the gas with suicidal intent, and that Thomas Hayes was not his name. There was nothing found in the clothing or on the body which might lead to indentification except a key-ring containing 15 keys and a card case bearing the name "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the U. S. of America." There had been a name on the case, but this had been erased.

The dead man had been at the hotel since Friday last.

CHATHAM, Mass, Aug 1—Fresh southwest winds; cloudy at sunset.