The Story of Disaster With Tremendous Loss of Life to Many drifting mines have been seen this cruise. One of these was a Russian electro-contact mine. The others were not familiar to us. All these mines were in neutral waters. The mine sit was

Rumor That Port Arthur Has Fallen May be Premature, but its Fall Now Imminent.

The Czar Said to be Personally Responsible for the War and to be on His Way to the Seat of War.

St. Petersburg cable: The rumor opportunity for the use of the powerful Russian cavalry.

The Nichi Nichi, commenting upon General Kouropatkin's apparent indecision, states that, while General Kuroki of the Japanese disaster at Port Arthur brought a large number of enquiries to the offices of the general staff. The at titude of the officials there did not ten to encourage belief in the report, and impressed many persons with the fear that the fall of Port Arthur is imminena the Iau of Port Arthur is imminent, and that the story of a disaster had been launched to mitigate the effect of anticipated loss of the fortress. It is reported that the staff has received described for the control of the cont is reported that the stair has received a despatch from Gen. Stoessel, commanding the Port Arthur garrison, stating definitely that the prospect of the place holding out has been materially lessened since the Japanese mounted heavy guns on Taku Mountain, which reduces the sheltered area of the heaver by nine tentls.

of the harbor by nine-tenths.

The tenure of important surrounding forts is also rendered impossible.

Gen. Stoessel dwells particularly upon Gen. Stoessel dwells particularly upon his unrealized expectation of relief from Gen, Kouropatkin.

A rumor is current this evening that Port Arthur has faller

confirmed. There is no reason to be lieve that the fortress has been cantured, but "ublic opinion regarding its impregnability is changing perceptibly. Military officers, on the other hand, ridicule the report. Port Arthur has fallen, but this is

CZAR NOT A PUPPET.

He is Personally Responsible for the War.

London cable: A remarkable article in the Quarterly Review, entitled "The Czar," attracts much attention, owing to the status of that magazine. The editor announces that it was written by a Russian official of high rank. He indicts the Czar as being personally responsible for the war and for the general state of Russia, controverting the idea that Nicholas is a puppet in the hands of the bureaucracy. He declares that since His Majesty was hypnotized by Pobledonostzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod he imagines himself to be the Slav Messiah. He is filled with a spirit of self-exaltation, and regards himself as the centre of the world, the peacemaker of mankind, and the torch-bearer of civilization to the yellow and other barbarous races. He meddles continuously and directly in every state affair. A remarkable arti-London cable: ously and directly in every state affair, domestic and foreign, thwarting the course of instice and improvershing his subjects. He boasts of his fervent love subjects. He boasts of his fervent love of peace, yet has plunged his tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war. Self-complacent and fickle, he changes his favorites in his fitful moods, insists upon having his own way, and dismisses any Minister opposing him. It was because M. Witte reminded him of his promise to evacuate Manchuria that he was dismissed. Other Ministers implored him to evacuate Manchuria to preserve the peace of the world, but he replied: "I shall keep peace and my own counsel, too." When the Grand Duke hinted at too." When the Grand Duke hinted at the possibility of war, he replied: "Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign shall be an era of peace." The writer avows himself to be a monarchist, opposed to Nihilism, Socialism, and all revolutionary ten-

PEPORT FROM SAKHAROFF.

A Persistent Advance of the Japanese Armies.

A St. Petersburg cable: The general staff has received a despatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated July 12, reporting that the Japanese on July 10 commenced to construct field works on the heights between the railroad line and the road from Kaichou to Tatchekiao. Japanese outposts were observed July 11 between Madlinkau and Sangaisha, and skirmishing occurred July 11 between the ading occurred July 11 between the advance guards near the village of Siadiantsia. The Japanese retired when the Russians were reinforced.

A Japanese detachment of one battalinfantry and three squadrons cavalry was discovered about eight miles northeast of Kaichou.

Gen. Sakharoff also reports that the Japanese are throwing up earthworks on the heights on both sides of Kheiou. A

The Japanese have not yet attacked Catchekiao. The troops belonging to Gen. Kuroki's army are meeting with resistance at every step from the Russian rear guard along the Siuyen road. Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch an artillery avvertige. artillery expert, is going to Manchuria

August. The mobilization of two more army corps is expected shortly.

INTO MONGOLIA.

The Only Avenue of Retreat Open to Kouropatkin.

was temporarily at Fengwan, the Russians spent their strength in attacking his flanks, leaving the Motien Pass but lightly defended. Now the line into Mongolia is the only certain avenue of retreat he has open to him. Russia would hesitate to invade neutral territory, yet China's recent orders to the Guards on the Mongolian frontier are

KUROKI'S ARMY MENACED. The Russians Entrenching West of Motien Pass.

London cable: Correspondents with General Kuroki's headquarters report that there are signs that the Russians

Changed. are greatly increasing their strength to the northward, menacing the Japanese centre and right. Bodies of Russian infantry are constantly moving along the Liao-Yang road toward Motien Pass. They are concentrating and entrenching in a good position a few miles west of the pass, which the Japanese still hold. The Russians are also entrenched to the past of the pass. Meanwhile General north of the pass. Meanwhile General Kuroki is steadily increasing his front, taking every precaution to repulse an attack on Motien Pass. One of the correspondents states that Russian scout from Haicheng have been seen twenty miles west of Feng-Wang-Cheng.

WITH KUROKI'S FORCES.

The Outposts Have Been Extended to Pha Pass.

Liao Yang cable: After the oc-cupation of Kaichau the Japanese south-ern army entrenched. Detachments of the Japanese are reported by Gen. Mist-chenko to be at Hoiziapudza and advanc-ing toward Sinidian and Tangchi, the advance posts reaching Koutoatsee. The total Japanese force on this front, according to the Russian scouts, is not less then four or fou ess than four or five divisions. The Japanese cavalry is concentrated on the eft flank.

The Japanese outposts north of Siuven have been extended to Pha Pass. No changes have been made in the positions of the eastern army. A Japanese fleet is reported to be His Army Only Twenty Miles From Hai-cruising off the mouth of the Liao

sand men are involved in the movement. The next few days will determine whether and to what extent Gen. Kouropatkin intends to make a stand at Tatchekiao, the possession or which by the Japanese would compel the immediate evacuation of New-Chwang.

The outposts of the armies are scarcely 15 miles apart. The slowness of the advance is apparently due to the natural difficulties in the way of a rapid movement of the Japanes eastern flanking columns.

ing columns.
Licut.-Gen. Sakharoff reports that
Gen. Kuroki is massing his trops near
the Pkhanlin Pass and moving out by both roads from Haicheng. Heavy pres-sure from this quarter would render Ta-tche kiao untenable.

tche kiao untenable.

All ise Japanese energies now seem to be concentrated on Tatchekiao and Hai-Cheng. The operations to the north, which throughout May have been feints, the concentration of the control of the con have been suddenly suspended.

THE RUSSIAN SORTIE.

Admiral Togo Reports That One Cruiser

Was Crippled. Togio cable: Admiral Togo porting on the Russian sortie from Port Arthur on July 9, states that the Jap-Japanese force is encamped on the road between Simoucheng and Feng-Wang Cheng, and its adyance guard has occupied a valley of the Saukhe River.

Gen. Sakharoff adds that a number of outpost engagements have taken place in different directions, with trifling losses on both sides, and indicating the persistent advance of the Japanese. He says there is no change in the position in the direction of Ta Pass or Hai-Cheng. losses on both sides, and indicating the persistent advance of the Japanese. He says there is no change in the position in the direction of Ta Pass or Hai-Cheng.

Bands of Chinese bandits are active in the neighborhood of Liao-Yang. The Russian sentinels exchanged shots with them.

The Japanese have not yet attacked Tatchekiao. The troops belonging to Gen. Kuroki's army are meeting with resistance at every step from the Russian rear guard along the Siuyen road:

Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch an Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch an signs are able to anchor in deep water are joined by three cables. The Russians are able to anchor in deep water

RUSSIAN SHIP GOT AWAY.

Hwang-Ching-Taoi Islanders Tell of Chase After Big Warship.

Chicago report: The Daily News last night published the following from

had the Minotao Islands abeam when it perceived the Japanese ships, and, turning back, circled to the north of Hwang Ching Tao, then made off at full speed in the direction of Thoki Island, pursued by eight Japanese torpedo boats. One fisherman said that his boat was almost run down by the Russian cruiser, the decks of which were packed with men. The Japanese boats were seen returning about 5 p.m.

were in neutral waters. The mine situation here is much worse than it was at Dalny. Apparently the Russians place no limit on their sending out of floating mines. It is almost impossible to see these mines in a heavy sea or when sailing against the sunlight. It is utterly impossible to see them at night or in

"Many inoffensive junks have been destroyed by striking them. The Fawan passed a fragment of a blown-up junk to-day."

Journalistic Courtesy.

Tokia vable: The newspapers and agencies here and at Osaka, regretting the bad feeling caused by keeping the foreign correspondents at Tokio, sent a deputation to the general staff, and offered to have the departure of their own correspondents postponed if a decrease in the number of press representatives would facilitate the early sending to the front of foreign correspondents. The chief of staff thanked the deputation for the patriotic offer, which, he said, he recognized as being prompted by a desire to retain the moral sympathy of other nations, but their proffered sacrifice was happliy needless, as the situation now permitted the sending of the second batch of correspondents to the front in a few days. front in a few days.

DRAWING THEM ON.

St. Petersburg cable: Military officers continue to believe that Gen. Kouropatkin's retreat from Kaiping was the result of profound strategy, which will be triumphant shortly. They which will be triumpiant shorty. They declare that the rains caused havoc in Gen. Nodzu's army, which is short of food and forage, and which has been decimated by dysentery.

The unusually well informed military critic of the Russky Viedomosti believes that Gen. Kouropatkin is deliberately surgendering his southern

liberately surendering his southern positions like that of Kaichau for the positions like that of Kaichau for the purpose of drawing on the Japanese into the open country at or above Tatchekiao, where the Russians will be able to deploy large forces and to derive full advantage from their superior cavalry. He attributes Gen. Oku's advance to the necessity of helping Gen. Nodzu, whose divisions are stalled in the Chapan and Dalin Passes. on account of transport difficulties, and to the stubborn resistance of Gen. Zarpubaieff, commander of the Fourth Siberian Army Corps, whose forces will have to be cleared out before a southern advance is made. advance is made.

force Kouropatkin to the northward, and if this plan should be successful to combine with Kuroki near Liao

GEN. OKU'S ADVANCE.

CLOSING IN.

CLOSING IN.

CLOSING IN.

Two Japanese Forces Close to Kouropatkin's Main Army.

St. Petersburg cable: Steadily and cautiously Gen. Oku's army from the south, and Gen. Nodzu's army from the cast, are closing upon Tatchekiao, where Gen. Kouropatkin is reported to be entrenching. One hundred and thirty thous and men are involved in the movement. The next few days will determine when the south is the most few days will determine when the south. The Russians there are miles distant. The Russians there are miles distant. The Russians there are estimated to number 11,000 of all arms. Their artillery is weak. The approach to the railway is guarded by cross thenches and mine entanglemnts. The correspondent quotes a Russian staff officer as saying it is doubtful where or at the Cheng. There is nothing to confirm the rumor from Paris that the Japanese vanguard is at Yin Kow.

The correspondent says whole masses and adds that the Russian losses were 1,800, and that Major-Gen. Fock pursued the Japanese to Nenga Pass.

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The correspondent says whole masses and adds that the Russian losses were also and adds that the Japanese vanguard is at Yin Kow. Telegrams from that place do not mention the presence of Japanese, and are equally silent respecting the withdrawal of Russians from Yin Kow, which is reported from Shanghai and Tien Tsin.

I it is stated that Japanese vessels have been seen cruising off the port, causing the expectation of a combined

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN

Aimed to Crush the Three Jap Armics in Detail.

London cable: The Tokio correspondent of the Times says that General Kouropatkin's strategy at Kaiping is much discussed by military officers in Japan, where his original intention is interpreted as having been to crush the three Japanese armies in detail, first striking Gen. Oku's corps, then the Ta-kushan force, after which he would find himself on Gen. Kuroki's left flank, but his action at Kaiping was wholly devoid of offensive initiative, especially on the last day, when the main armies were engaged. Gen. Kouropatkin seems to have aimed chiefly at securing his retreat inasmuch as, having abandoned the heights! east of the railway with little resist ance, he obstinately held the eminences to the west until noon, thus covering the carriage of his wounded to Yin-Kow, and finally maintained an artillery action from the heights north of the town pending the withdrawing of his infantry northward. This strategy is plainly consistent with any plan of striking crushing blows. It is therefore conjectured that General Kouropatkin felt the presure on the left flank from the Takushan army since the latter force began a forward movement Tomuching simultaneously with Gen. Oku's advance upon Kaiping. The correspondent mentions the official reports Tokio cable: The Japan Mail remarks that Gen. Kouropatkin is evidently concentrating at Tangihai against General Nodzu's Takushan army. The level country there would give an of Tort Arthur at 2 a.m. on Thursday, there would give an of Tort Arthur at 3 a.m. on Thursday, the concentration of the following from respondent mentions the official reports received of this advance. Tomuching is identical with Shimu-Cheng. The fighting lasted two days, and ended in the Cussians being driven back. The casualidentical with Shimu-Cheng. The fight-ing lasted two days, and ended in the

ties are not reported. Evidently the operations of the Takushan army on Gen. Kouropatkin's destroyed his resistance and defeated his strategy at Kai-

oncentrating at Tangchi, which is between Tashichao and Shahata, whither the left of the Takushan army extends.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

Russians Cannot Understand Japanes

Movements.

A St. Petersburg cable: The Japanese advance to Tatchekiao is shrouded in mystery. No telegrams have been recived by the general staff or the Admiralty since Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff's despatch of July 10, with the exception of a report from Gen. Kouropatkin, covering the events detailed by Gen. Sakharoff.

The Japanese account of the fighting at Kaichou is offset by the admission that they are being greatly worried by Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks.

It has been intimated by the general staff that it is probable that the Japanese wil not attempt to take Yin Kow before they capture Tatchekiao, as otherwise they would be liable to an unexpected attack from the Tatchekiao force, which is within easy distance, thanks to the railroad.

The Japanese advance north will perhaps be delayed for some days until the southeastern columns converging at Siandian compel Major-General Mistchenko to draw off, leaving Siuyen road clear to Tantchie and Tatchekiao.

As soon as the Japanese troops enter

kiao.

As soon as the Japanese troops enter
Yin Kow and succeed in removing the
mines from the mouth of the Liao
River, the Japanese gunboats lying
along the coast will come up, but it is,
not believed that the Japanese will
venture to land a considerable force
or to send war material so long as the
Port Arthur squadron is able to come
out whenever it likes.

MANY SMALL BATTLES.

Movements of the Japanese Takushan Army.

Tokio cable: The Japanese Takushan army is northward from Siuyen. It fought a series of small batles with the Russians on July 9 and 10. The army is divided into two columns, which advanced against the Russians. When the first column approached Chikuanching the Russians retreated southward through the valley, but at five o'clock in the evening they took up a position on the heights west of Chou-Chia-Chang. The Russians were dislodged at dusk, when the second Japanese column advanced on the road toward Tongchia, repulsing small bodies of the enemy en pulsing small bodies of the enemy er route. They attacked the advance lim of the Russians near Siutanglaku. The Russians were reinforced and compelled the Japanese to withdraw, At dawn on July 10 both columns attacked and dislodged the Russians from the heights west of Sinchiaku. The Japanese pur-

west of Sinchiaku. The Japanese pursued them, and again attacked a strong position held by the Russians at Siutehikou. After a desperate fight the Japanese occupied the position.

After occupying Kiachou, Gen. Oku's army on Sunday moved northward. The Russians have strong defences at Tapingshan, Niusenihan, Nangmatai, Chinghishan, and camp near Kuochiapao. General Oku will probably attack these positions as soon as his troops are rested.

In the fights of July 8 and 9 the Japanese lost about 150 men. The Russian losses are believed to have been heavier than the Japanese.

THAT JAP DISASTER.

Some Doubt Yet as to the Truth of the

Slaughter. St. Petersburg cable: Under yes St. Petersburg came: Under yes-terday's date the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Russian headquarters at Liao Yang, whose tele-grams heretofore have been conservative and reliable, announces the reception there of the "joyful news of the bril-lient results of the Leagues and liant repulse of the Japanese assault upon Port Arthur with a loss of 30,000

causing general rejoicing, and concludes: "It is believed that Gen. Oku will now retreat to the south."

It is possible that the correspondent is confusing Major-Gen. Fock's pursuit

at the attack made by him on July 5 on the Japanese right flank, when he was also reported to have driven back the enemy to Nanga Pass. iubiliation in St. Peters

burg over the reported great defeat of the Japanese before Port Arthur is being chilled by the failure to clear up th control of the reports. While eagerly expressing hope for direct official confirmation of the news, the papers counsel its acceptance with reserve

FIGHTING GOES ON.

Japanese Troops Entrenched and Awaiting Reinforcements from Kai Chou.

New-Chwang, July 2con.—(Delayed in transmission.)—It is reported that the Japanese troops advancing on Kai-Chou have entrenched and are awaiting reinforcements. Heavy firing has been heard day and night, proving that the Russians are making a stubborn resist-Russian officers who come into Nev

Russian officers who come into New-Chwang frequently from Ta Tche Kiao say that place is well fortified. There are only a few soldiers here. The gun-boat Sivoutch is still in the River Liao, and it is believed that she will resist should the Japanese attempt to take New-Chwang. Her officers and crew say they will never surrender. they will never surrender. Last night two Japanese

they will never surrender.

Last night two Japanese scouts dressed as Chinese rode on horseback through the city. Ships now enter the port without being searched outside, but a strict censorship is still maintained at the telegraph station at Yin Kow. Bandits and low class continentals are

coming here in the expectation of gathering plunder in the interim between the expected evacuation by the Russians and the occupation by the Japanese. Ordered Breast Plates. cording to the New York, July ?"

Former Head of Transvaal Died in Switzerland This Morning.

Clarens, Switzerland, July 14.—Paul to the Transval. In the meantime they to the Transval. In the meantime they will be temporarily interred here.

Mr. Kruger, who was staying at the Villa Du Boichet, had been gradually failing for a long time, but he was able to attend to affairs, read the newspapers and receive visits until Saturday. A change for the worse set in on Sunday, he became unconscious Monday and remained so until his death. Mr. Kruger was attended by his physician, and by his secretary, Mr. Redel.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife, in his own country.

A Pathetic Figure. Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock this morning from pneumonia and superven-ing heart weakness. Mr. Kruger lost sciousness on Monday. His daughter and son-in-law were with him at the



PAUL KRUGER.

tional disorders and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs. Kruger resisted the idea that his physical powers were failing. He had arranged to return to Montone next fall, re-leasing the picturesque villa which he had occupied on the outskirts of the town. Nevertheless, his near friends recognized that Mr. Kruger's once rugged constitution was gradually/going to pieces. Visitors described him as being a pathetic figure of calm endurance. His eyesight had dimmed but he sat much at times with his bible open before him, muttering well known passages. He time of his death. He had been out only once since his arrival here, at the eginning of last month.

The ex-President's body was embalmed, and will be placed in a vault pending funeral arrngements. Application will be made to the British Government for authority to transport the remains

gaged in the manufacture of Beneditti sian advices show that the Japanese were curasses, for use by the Russian forces within a few miles of that place, coming up in two columns from the east on the Siuyen roads.

gage cuirasses, for use by the Russian forces in the far east.

The cuirass in question is a pliable breastplate weighing 500 grammes (about one pound), measuring 17 centimetres square, 12 millimetres (a littless than one-half inch) thick, and capable of resisting bullets.

The inventor gave a demonstration of the breatsplate last winter in the presence of the Czar. The present order is to be delivered to the kussian Consul by Aug. 15, and the total price aggregates a little more than 500,000 roubles (\$250,000).

000).

The manufacturing firm, which employs some 250 workmen, keeps secret how the breastplate is made.

JEWS AND RUSSIA'S LOANS. Another Russian Squadron Will Go to

the Far East. London cable: M. Routhowsky, the financial attache of the Russian Emfinancial attache of the Russian Embassy here, returned to London to-day from St. Petersburg, where he conferred with Interior Minister Plehwe, and the Minister of Finance. He said: "There is absolutely no question of Russia floating another loan—none whatever. My government is not in need of money. It has not touched, for military purposes, a single franc of the loan concluded in France some time ago.

single franc of the loan concluded in France some time ago.

"I know nothing of the report that Jewish bankers have informed Russia that they will not participate in a loan unless concessions are made to the Jewish subjects of the Emperor, but attention should be called to the fact that Jewish bankers did not participate openly in the loan floated in France, though I have learned since that, finding it a good investment, they bought large blocks of bonds. As a matter of fact, measures have already been taken for the benefit of Jews, and more are under considera-

of Jews, and more are under considera-tion, in pursuance of the Emperor's ukase of last year, and without rela-"I found in St. Petersburg the utme

confidence prevailing that Russia finally will triumph over Japan. The only question is how long the war will last,
"I left St. Petersburg on the eve of the arrival of Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railroads, from Manchuria, but I understand that the railway canacity is twolve. stand that the railway capacity is twelve stand that the railway capacity trains each way daily, and that soon it will be fourteen trains. Only forty miles emain to be built in order to connect the

remain to be built in order to connect connect are railroad around Lake Baikal.

"There is no question that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron will go to the far east. The Japanese naval successes thus far have proven barren, as the Russian squadron at Port Arthur is practically infact, and able to freely leave

the Russian squadron at Port Arthur is practically infact, and able to freely leave and re-enter the harbor whenever its commander deems it expedient."

Russians Still Think.

A St. Petersburg cable says:—
The general staff, fithough it has no further news up to the present hour of the reported Japanese disaster at Port Arthur, maintains that there is no reason to doubt the fact that the Japanese new suffered a substantial repulse, pointing out that it is significant if the report is untrue that no denial has been issued from Tokio, which did not hesistate to deny the Russian reports of the loss of the battieship Shikishima and the atrocity stories.

Experts who have carefully studied the Japanese methods are surprised that they should attempt to storm without a preliminary bombardment, the chief drawback of which is that it warns the garrison of what is coming. The experts say the Japanese may have hoped to take the fortress by surprise, giving up the bombardment after Rear-Admiral Mithoft's squadron went out on Saturday, and dismantled their siege batteries.

An officer, who has just returned here from the front, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the terrible losses reported to, have been sustained by the besiegers of Port Arthur were not unlikely in view of the extraordiary, almost fanatical determination of the Japanese, never hesitating before the nost terrible chances, Some of the Forts at Port Arthur are prefered by ditches four and five fabroused the forts at Port Arthur are prefered by ditches four and five fabroused the forts at Port Arthur are prefered by ditches four and five fabroused for the solid rock. Whole deep the whom of of the solid rock. Whole deep the whom of the solid rock. Whole deep the whom of the solid rock. Whole deep the whom the forth solid rock who has a many to be supported to the solid rock. Whole deep the whom the forth solid rock who has a many to be supported to the solid rock. Whole deep the whom the four the solid rock who has a many to be supported to

breast ginter from a local company en- now in progress at Tatchekiao, as Rus- this new make.

showed no resentment and expressed the belief that Providence would eventually render justice to the Boer cause.

him, muttering well known passages. He avoided references to the Boer war, but when it was occasionally mentioned he

A Pathetic Figure.

Paris, July 14.—The death of former president of the Transvaal Paul Kruger, at Clarens, Switzerland, aroused widespread regret here, owing to French sympathy for the Boer cause and personal admiration for the ex-president. When he recently left Mentone his health was gradually failing through old age, constitutional disorders and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge Officers Elected and Busi-

ness Concluded at Brantford. ness Concluded at Brantford.

Drantford, July 12—The Grand Lodge of the Kmghts of Pythias of Ontario concluded the annual meeting this afternoon with the installation of officers, who were elected as follows: Grand Chancellor, W. C. McDonald, Toronto (acclamation); Grand Vice-Chancellor, A. G. Burdick, Prospect, London (acclamation); Grand Prelate, C. V. Campbell, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, Alex. Coulter, Toronto; Grand Master of Arms, B. Dunlop, Petrolea; Grand Master of the Exchequer, John Burns, Hamilton; Grand Inner Guard, A. Ramsperger, Bismarck Lodge, Hamilton; Grand Outer Guard, T. F. Gough, White Lily, Strathroy.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Calanthe Lodge, No 36, of

tendered to Calanthe Lodge, No 36, of Brantford, for entertainment provided. The usual grant of \$50 was made to the Pythian Review under the same con-

ditions as before.

Deputy Grand Chancellors Gough, of Sault Deputy Grand Chancellors Gough, of Strathroy; W. R. Cumingham, of Sault Ste. Marie, and W. J. Stewart, of Toronto, reported for their districts, giving a summary of the work done during their terms. The recommendation of the latter that the Supreme Lodge be requested to lower the age limit to 18 years instead of 20 was fully discussed, and the Supreme representatives were and the Supreme representatives were instructed to again bring the matter up. In the afternoon the officers were in-stalled by Supreme Representatives A. G. McWhinney, of London, and D. J. Peace, and after the report of the Mile-age and Per Diem Committees the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet again in Lon-don part, year.

HOW TO REACH INDIA.

Kouropatkin has Plan Prepared, But Is

Too Busy To Carry It Out. London, July 18,—The Daily Express to-day prints what it claims is General Kouropatkin's signed plan of invasion of British India, which, it is stated, was filed in the Russian War Office as the official method of procedure in case of official method of procedure in case of a war between Russia and Great Britain. The document goes into minute details and is three columns long. Briefly summed up, Gen Kouropatkin divided such a war into two campaigns, one ending with the capture of Herat and the other (after two or three years' administration of the country, with the capture of Kashmir, Kandahar and Kabul. After that, says Gen. Kouropatkin, the British