

JAPS SURPRISE RUSSIANS AND KILL 1,200 OF THEM.

Russian Vessels Sunk by Mines and 140 Lives Lost.

Report That Oku's Forces Will Join Gen. Koruki's.

Corea Not to be Made a Base of Operations for Japanese.

London cable: A despatch from the Daily Mail, under date of June 21, from New-Chwang, says that while a Russian force of 8,000, under Gen. Kondratovitch, was traversing Wafungku ravine, nine miles southeast of Kaihou, June 19, it was surprised by concealed Japanese artillery.

The Russians lost heavily, their casualties being 1,200 in number.

Gen. Kondratovitch extricated his men, and led them in good order to an entrenched position.

Corea's Corn Gone.

Mukden cable: A correspondent of the Associated Press, in summing up his observations of a two-months' tour in Corea, says that the country has been depleted of its reserve stock of corn, which is its principal wealth, by the demands of the Japanese.

The absence of fortifications, he says, discounts the idea that the Japanese intend to make Corea their base. The Corean soldiers, he points out, are almost worthless, even when led by good officers.

A tour of the country east of the Manchurian Railway, made by the correspondent, shows that there is no large organization of Chinese bandits, and that the bandits consist of only a few scattered bands.

CORRESPONDENTS KICK.

Too Much Censoring Done and Too Much Hampered by the Japs.

General headquarters in the field, via Seoul, June 28, 8 p.m. (delayed in transmission).—There has been much dissatisfaction among newspaper correspondents over their status with the Japanese army, resulting in several protests to the staff. Finally written statements of their grievances was presented by the entire staff of correspondents here.

The statement complains of the censorship of telegrams at Seoul and at Nagasaki, which the headquarters censor had already approved. It also complains of the strict enforcement of the rules framed by the general staff at Tokio, which prevents correspondents in the field from sending details of what Tokio correspondents are often permitted to describe. The statement further requests that some freedom be granted correspondents in the matter of moving about and observing the operations. The policy of the staff has been to suppress all information regarding the number and organizations which could give the enemy any clue of the size of the army opposing them. The Russian officers captured at the battle of the Yalu have displayed so much information of importance regarding composition of this army that the Japanese consider their policy of strict secrecy has been vindicated.

Lieut. Albert Fugler, an American artillery officer, who was traveling on leave, attempted to visit headquarters of the Japanese army for the purpose of observation. Notwithstanding his credentials he was escorted back to Antung from a half-way station.

London cable: A despatch from the Daily Mail from Feng Wang Cheng says that native reports state that a strong Russian force successfully attacked the Japanese on June 20 at Chitou Cheng, twenty-two miles northeast of Feng Wang Cheng. Three hundred Chinese coolies were employed to remove the wounded.

The correspondent of the Chronicle at Feng Wang Cheng says that a superior force of Russians, with artillery, attacked a small Japanese force at Hsuehliien, fifteen miles northeast of Feng Wang Cheng. The Japanese defended their position vigorously, but after a gallant stand they were driven back by weight of numbers. Further fighting is expected.

FIGHTING CONTINUED.

2,000 Russians Killed or Wounded in One Encounter.

London cable says: The only official news that can be regarded as possibly bearing upon the reported fighting in the neighborhood of Kinchau is a despatch received by the Japanese legation from Hsien-yang-Ching. The numerous rumors received during the last few days continue to be unconfirmed from any unquestionable source. A New Chwang despatch, dated June 20, says that fighting continues south of Kaihou, and that it is apparently severe. On one encounter on June 18 at Huahahmung, 2,000 Russians were killed or wounded, including five officers of high rank, who were buried with military honors at the Kaihou railway station. Repeated reverses have checked the Russian movement south and caused a partial retirement to Kaihou, where there is now a great body of Russian troops of all arms. Many of the soldiers who have returned from the scene of the conflict were utterly demoralized. This badly affected their morale. Forces detached from the main body are stated to be operating north of Vafangtien, watching for an opportunity to unite and attack the Japanese rear.

KOUROPATKIN AT KAICHAU.

Inspect Stakelberg's Men and Speaks Brave Words.

Kaihou, Liao Tung Peninsula cable: Japanese scouts have appeared two miles from Seuchen (Siuyungyashan).

The main columns of the enemy are three miles in their rear.

The troops are in excellent condition, in spite of the fearful weather. The roads are ankle deep in mire, but the rains are now ceasing.

Gen. Kouprikoff arrived here Monday, inspected Gen. Stakelberg's corps and addressed the troops, saying: "I shall see you soon again. We must settle the Japanese promptly. Till then we are not going home."

The General also addressed the regiments which specially distinguished themselves in the recent fighting, and presented the St. George's Cross to 250 officers and men who were drawn up on the platform of the railroad station, and gave the Commander-in-Chief a hearty send-off.

SENT ON A RAID.

Torpedo Boat Divisions' Dash From Vladivostock.

St. Petersburg cable: In a despatch dated yesterday, Admiral Skryloff says: "A torpedo boat division under Captain Vinegradsky, aide to the Grand Duke Alexis, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian navy, was sent on an expedition to the coasts of Japan on June 15. It returned to Vladivostock to-day. The torpedo boats approached Esashi, on the Island of Hokkaido, but fog prevented them from entering the port. They captured several trading schooners and transport schooners. They brought one here for examination. Their papers and cargo showed that a majority of these vessels were taking fish and rice to Sasebo and Saimonosaki.

NO ATTEMPT AT SORTIE.

If Port Arthur Falls Squadron Will Be Blown Up.

THE KAICHAU FIGIT.

Evident That Rumors of an Engagement Are Correct.

London cable: The Japanese have evidently a strongly-established line between Kaihou and Yentai, and are protected on the east by the Saimachin-ho of positions. It is evident that the rumors of a battle northeast of Kaihou are correct. Japanese were seen during the past week sixteen miles east of Kaihou, but they retired. Only torpedo boat destroyers are able to leave. They are occupied in removing mines. Thirty new forts, armed with guns from the warships, have been erected to strengthen the land defences. There is nothing to indicate any intention on the part of the Russian squadron to make a sortie. Gen. Stoessel is apparently staking everything on his capacity to resist a Japanese assault. If he fails he will blow up the remnant of the squadron.

PORT ARTHUR QUIET.

Japanese Less Vigorous in Pushing Advance.

London cable: The only news of Port Arthur comes from Chefoo, whence it is stated that the Japanese are not pushing their advance against the fortress so vigorously as they did at the beginning of the month. Chinese who have arrived at Chefoo state that the firing is less frequent. A steamship that passed within three miles of Liao-Tsin-Hien reports that the guns on Golden Hill were firing for an hour Tuesday evening. The noise of machine guns was heard behind Port Arthur for many hours afterward.

JAPS AND MEDIATION.

Would Not Consider the Offer an Insult.

IN HONOR OF DEMONT.

Great Celebration at Annapolis Royal.

Cologne cable: The Gazette prints a semi-official communiqué from Berlin, which may be construed as the latest view of the German Foreign Office as to the eventual mediation between Russia and Japan. It says that the Russian side has hitherto scornfully scouted the idea of mediation, and there is no indication of a change of attitude. But evidence has accumulated lately which, though unofficial, comes from sufficiently reliable quarters to warrant the view that Japan is nowise averse to accepting mediation, and would not consider the offer an insult.

BATTLE EXPECTED.

St. Petersburg Believes Kouprikoff is to Take the Offensive.

St. Petersburg cable, 1:10 p.m.—The expectation of a great battle has been intensified by Kouprikoff's speech to Gen. Stakelberg's corps on Monday at

Annapolis Royal, N. S., June 27. The coming of Demont three centuries ago to Port Royal, the first European settlement in British North America, was celebrated to-day by an imposing and memorable international demonstration. Old St. Ann's Fort, which for over two centuries has stood a grim memorial of stirring days when French and British fought for supremacy in Acadia land, to-day once more resounded with the trams of armed men and notes of martial music. Animosities of the past were forgotten, and bluejackets and marines of England, France and America stood side by side with the citizen soldiers of Canada in peace and concord, united to do honor to the intrepid sailor who laid the foundation of settlement in the northern part of the new world. The Union Jack, Tri-color and Stars and Stripes were everywhere. Annapolis Royal, always pretty, never looked so beautiful.

Will Find Out the Number Lost.

New York, June 27.—The canvas to determine as nearly as possible the exact number of persons who lost their lives in the General Slocum disaster, will be even more thorough than at first intended. Not only will every home in the greater city, which is thought to have been directly affected by the disaster, be visited by the special detail of patrolmen appointed by the police commissioner, but the invitation will be extended to other cities and towns as well. From various points along Long Island, and from cities and towns in this State and Pennsylvania have come reports that persons believed to have gone on the ill-fated excursion are missing. Such instances will be investigated. It is estimated that a week or more will be required to complete the canvas and compile the final list of dead, missing, and saved.

Last night's searching for bodies of victims was more barren of results and less eventful than has been the case during any night since the burning of the steamer. The alertness and vigil of the searchers was unrelaxed, but only one body was taken from the river during the night.

RAISULI HANDS OVER MR. PERDICARIS

Extreme Measures Will be Taken to Find Out the Exact Number of the Loss From the General Slocum.

French and German Ministers and Their Wives Stoned by Soldiers at Port au Prince, Hayti.

Woman Poisoned Mother, Brother and Sister, and Killed a Baby By Sticking a Pin in Its Head.

Tobacco Co. Dissolved.

New York, June 27.—At a special meeting of the Universal Tobacco Co., held in Jersey City to-day, it was decided to dissolve the company, those voting in favor of dissolution representing 67,393 shares, and those against 100 shares. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000. It was decided to sell the company's brands of tobacco at auction.

Father's Resignation.

Baltimore, Md., June 27.—Eighteen members of the Josephine Order met here to-day to act upon the resignation of Very Rev. J. R. Slattery, who resigned as Superior of the order in the United States. Father Slattery is now in Europe. Rev. Thomas B. Donovan, of Kentucky, received the unanimous vote of those present to succeed Father Slattery, but the election must be confirmed at the Vatican in Rome.

Perdicaris to be Given Up.

New York, June 27.—A spot has been selected, says a cable to the Times, for the delivery of the Moorish prisoners to Raisuli and the payment to him of \$20,000 of the ransom. Raisuli undertakes to hand over his captives on that understanding, the other terms having been already fulfilled. The remainder of the ransom of \$55,000 will be paid to Raisuli at the same time in cheques on the Tangier Bank. With good luck the exchange should be accomplished to-day at a spot six hours' journey from here, and the captives may be in Tangier to-night. Raisuli has demanded and obtained another large district to govern.

The Moorish troops sent to guard Tangier received arms Tuesday, and guarded the outside of the town last night. The reason was that the secretary of the British legation and a mile stolen by some guards and it was found to-day in their possession. A Moorish peasant passing near another guard was shot for no reason whatever, and was seriously wounded.

Prisoners to be Released.

Washington, June 27.—U. S. Consul-General Gummere cables the State Department, under last night's date, from Tangier, that Sheik Valal has consented to have Perdicaris and Varley and the ransom exchanged within his territory, provided the Moorish Government will enter into a written obligation that he and his people shall not hereafter suffer the consequences. The necessary pledge has been authorized by the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Gummere expects that the prisoners will be released to-day.

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A strange Story.

Lebanon, Pa., June 27.—No sooner was Catharine Miller laid in her grave to-day than the village of Fredericksburg, where she lived and died, was startled to hear that she had confessed on her death-bed to having committed four murders.

Three times the old woman told her strange story of crime committed in the name of mercy.

"I killed my mother, Mrs. Jacob Miller, sen.; my brother, Jacob Miller, and my sister, Mrs. George Albert, because they were so sick that death was a blessing. I gave them white powders.

"I killed the baby born to my niece while she was visiting me because the child was a disgrace. I thrust a pin into its soft little head and it died in a minute."

Miss Miller, who was 83 years old, made this confession separately to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zeigler, with whom she made her home. She repeated it in the presence of a son of the Zeiglers. Then, declaring that her mind was at rest for the first time in years, she fell asleep and died.

That was last Friday. To-day, after the funeral, the old woman's story was made public. Miss Miller was Mrs. Zeigler's aunt. There are circumstances which support the dead woman's story.

Miss Miller's niece came here from Illinois, according to the newspaper, and visited the family.

When the noise ceased Chairman Cannon called the convention to order to allow Senator Beveridge of Indiana, to second the motion.

A long paragraph was adopted in relation to reciprocity, after a very exciting and protracted contest, by a bare majority. Several votes were taken on this subject, and it was reconsidered two or three times before finally agreed to. It is a declaration for "commercial reciprocity which is only under a protective tariff, and whenever reciprocity arrangements can be perfected without injury to any industry."

The opposition to the reciprocity plank was led by Mr. Blythe, of Iowa, Representative Dallat, and Senator Hansbrough, while Senator Lodge and Senator Foraker persisted in an effort to secure the declaration.

Robbed a Widow.

Chicago, June 27.—Mrs. Annie Brezobahata, an aged widow, has been robbed of \$1,700 which she has been accumulating during sixteen years, to be used as part of a recompense for a wrong committed by her husband. The money was kept beneath a cupboard in the home.

John Cross was killed by Brezobahata during a quarrel in Chicago many years ago. Brezobahata was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but on his release he joined his wife in the task to care for Cross' daughter. After Brezobahata's death two years ago, the widow redoubled her efforts, and made more rigid her economy, as she was nearing 70 years. But a thief has undone the work of years.

Stoned by Soldiers.

Paris, June 27.—The Foreign Office has received a despatch from M. Deprez,



"That comes of having face," put in frank Cap, "beautiful face is better tune."

"At times," said Dan, "Every beautiful woman, like Lady Chevenix, is more or less attractive; and it was a young widow business should still be hands of Mr. Lansdale."

A very different scene in the room where Lady with her mother. Mrs. walking up and down, elevation almost more to conceal.

"I always liked Sir O."

I always said that he was an honorable man. What of known to be terrible?"

"What kind of the asking for the interest in the tone of voice?"

"Terrible things may be heard of rich men dying a handsome fortune on condition that they died again. Now, I am atrociously mean."

"So it is, mamma," Chevenix—and very w-

She spoke, however, thoughts were not w-

She and undid the and was caressing wa-

her golden hair on her shoulders. Mrs. I observed her.

"Sir O, you see more sense than the never heard before you will. Only 26—and you 20—young, beautiful, tune like that—what any woman desire?"

"I desire no more, feel as though I was tired, tell how tired I am."

"Your income will be thousand a year. On that! And it was so dear husband to leave and myself live though it showed such a kind of fortune should have you."

The young widow a her sunburnt room.

"Yes," she said, "try to remember that I was let Haye."

"Beautiful Violet H young farmer called Mrs. Haye. Then golden hair lying on cradle. An expression came over her face, violet, how can you less," she cried—and a will as that? Put on your tear child, at once! Only feelings if one of the young, I should never have not thought of wife," said Lady Chevenix.

"But you must think of You must think of You must think of appearance."

Cripple Creek Affairs.

Cripple Creek, Col., June 27.—In reply to a telegram from an eastern newspaper, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is now a prisoner in the State jail here, has sent an extended statement on the present conditions in the State from his standpoint. Mr. Moyer says in part:

"The deportation of the union men and others being, in my opinion, unlawful, the Western Federation of Miners will use all lawful means to re-establish their members in their homes. No violence will be resorted to.

Gen. Bell claims that his policy has been successful, and that other States are expected to follow suit. If this be true, then rebellion is not improbable, as the