

The People

VOL. I, NO. 31

CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

RELIEF TO THE OPPRESSED

The Czar of Russia Grant's Some Concessions.

DUE TO SON'S CHRISTENING.

Lengthy Manifesto Issued in St. Petersburg—Entire Abolition of Corporal Punishment and Its Curtailment in Army and Navy—Plea Imposed Upon the Jewish Communities Are Limited.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The Czar issued a lengthy manifesto on the occasion of the christening of the heir to the throne. It is introduced by the following message to the people:

"By the will of God, we the Czar and autocrat of all the Russians, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., announce to our faithful subjects that on this, the day of the christening of our son and heir, the Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaevitch, following the promptings of our heart, we turn to our great family of the empire, and with the deepest and most heartfelt pleasure, even amidst these times of national struggle and difficulty, bestow upon them some gifts of our royal favor for their greater enjoyment in their daily lives."

The various benefits bestowed on many classes are then enumerated at length. One of the most important provisions relates to the entire abolition of corporal punishment among the rural classes and its curtailment in the army and navy.

The manifesto remits land purchase arrears, which affects one of the largest classes of the population throughout the empire, and its benefits are also extended to estates in Poland.

The general provisions of the manifesto include an all-around reduction in sentences for common law offenses, a general amnesty for political offenses, except in cases of murder and the education of the children of officers and soldiers who have been victims of the war, as well as assistance for such families as need it, whose bread-winners have fallen in the service of their country.

The sum of \$1,500,000 is set apart from the state fund for the benefit of landless people of Finland.

All fines imposed on villages, towns or communes of Finland for failure to elect representatives or to serve on the military recruiting boards during the years 1902 and 1903 are remitted. Permission is granted to Finns who have left their country to make the sanction of the authorities to return within a year. Those returning, who are liable to military service, must immediately present themselves for service, but Finns who have evaded military service will not be punished provided they present themselves within three months of the birth of the heir to the throne.

Certain classes of offenses, excluding theft, violent robbery and embezzlement, are pardoned, and the governor general of Finland is directed to consider what steps can be taken to alleviate the lot of those forbidden to reside in Finland.

Fines imposed upon the Jewish communes in the cases of Jews avoiding military service are remitted.

Persons arrested for offenses punishable by fines, imprisonment or confinement in a fortress without loss of civil rights and who were still awaiting sentence at the time of the birth of the heir to the throne are pardoned.

Political prisoners who have distinguished themselves by good conduct may on the intercession of the minister of justice obtain the restitution of their civil rights at the expiration of their sentences.

Persons guilty of political offenses committed within the last 15 years who have remained unidentified will no longer be subject to prosecution, while political offenders who are now fugitives abroad may apply to the minister of the interior for permission to return to Russia.

The manifesto concludes: "Given at Peterhof on this eleventh day of August, 1904. (Signed) "Nicholas."

Beaten By Wife's Friends. Richmond, Va., (Special).—At midnight on June 16 J. D. Reece, who lived in Lunenburg county, was taken from his bed by masked men, beaten and ordered to leave the county. He did so, but returned three days later and died, presumably from his injuries. Now five white men and a negro have been arrested and are being held for the grand jury. It is alleged that the affair was due to a dispute between Reece and his wife, and that the whipping was administered by friends of the woman. The affair caused much excitement in the county.

Senator Campbell Re-elected. Berkeley Springs, W. Va., (Special).—The democratic senatorial convention for the Fifteenth senatorial district met at the courthouse in this place and nominated Senator William Campbell, of Charles Town, to succeed himself in the State Senate.

Panic at Ansonia. Buenos Ayres, (By Cable).—The panic at Ansonia is indescribable. Foreigners in all parts of Paraguay are leaving under the protection of the diplomatic corps. Preparations for hostilities and negotiations looking to the settlement of the questions at issue between the revolutionists and the government are proceeding simultaneously. The belief is growing that the government must yield.

REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS.

Drought Prevailing in Central Valleys Relieved By Rain.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The weekly crop report just issued by the Weather Bureau is as follows:

The drought prevailing in portions of the central valleys in the previous week has been relieved by abundant rains, but drought continues in Central and Western Tennessee, and is beginning to be felt in the Middle Gulf States and over a considerable part of Texas. The Central and Northern Rocky Mountain districts and the northern Pacific Coast regions are also suffering from drought, the prevalence of forest fires being reported from Idaho and Montana. The latter part of the week was too cool in the lake region and unseasonably low temperatures occurred in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts and upper Missouri Valley on the 21st and 22nd, but elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the temperature has been favorable.

The principal corn states have experienced a week of favorable conditions, abundant rains having fallen throughout the corn belt, except in portions of Ohio and Nebraska. Corn has made satisfactory progress in the states of the Missouri Valley, and is generally improved in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, although a considerable part of the crop in the Ohio Valley has been injured beyond recovery. In the Middle Atlantic States and lower Missouri Valley early corn is now practically matured.

Spring wheat harvest is generally finished, except in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota where rust is continuing to cause great injury. Rains in North Dakota in the latter part of the week interrupted harvesting. Harvesting is also nearly finished on the North Pacific Coast.

The general outlook for cotton is somewhat improved as compared with the conditions reported the previous week, although shedding continues in every state, and rust is prevalent in the Central and Eastern districts. The unfavorable effects of shedding and rust, however, are less pronounced, than were reported last week.

In Texas, the weather conditions were favorable, but the crop continued to deteriorate as a result of rust and shedding, and damage by insects. In this state injury by boll worms is decreasing, but the boll weevils continued very destructive in Southwest Texas, Central and coast divisions, having caused entire absence of bloom in many localities. Picking is quite general in Texas, except in the North portion, and is in progress in the Southern portions of the Central and Eastern districts of the cotton belt.

Weather conditions have made favorable progress, cutting being well advanced. While the crop has been shortened by drought in the Ohio Valley, late rains have improved the outlook in that section. Tobacco is making good growth in Wisconsin, but is about two weeks late.

The reports respecting potatoes indicate that a good crop is generally promised in the more important potato producing states.

Throughout the Central valleys and Middle Atlantic States the soil is in fine conditions for fall plowing, which work is in general progress, and is well advanced in some places.

NOTORIOUSLY SLOW.

The Turkish Government Has Come to Terms With United States.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Inquiry at the state department confirms the Constantinople advice that Minister Leishman has taken the method of regarding the promises of the Turkish government to him in the shape of a formal note recapitulating those promises and stating that the United States accepts them as sufficient for the time and is fully confident that they will be redeemed.

Having saved the principle in this case of recognition of equal rights for the American citizen in Turkey, it is fully expected here that some time will be occupied in settling the details, particularly as Turkish diplomatic methods are notoriously slow. The department notes with gratification that the firmness or permits already asked for by American educational institutions in Turkey have been provisionally granted by the local authorities, enabling them to continue their business, but it will take some time to secure action on the additional list applied for, no less than 300 in number.

Carlyle McKinley Dead. Charleston, S. C., (Special).—Carlyle McKinley, associate editor of the News and Courier, died here after a long illness. He was the author of "An appeal to Pharaoh," an argument for deportation of negroes to Egypt, which attracted much attention. Some of his poems have been widely quoted. He was a distant relative of the late President McKinley.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Patrick Galvan has been appointed chief assistant in the engineer's department of the Panama Canal Commission.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson was placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit.

The annual report of Pension Commissioner Ware was made public.

The Insular Bureau of the War Department is much pleased with the reports from the Philippines as to the successful change made in the currency system of the islands when the old Mexican dollars and Spanish coins were superseded by the new Philippine peso.

A chemical laboratory for the examination of imported foods will be opened in Appraisers' Stores Building of the Treasury Department of Agriculture.

NEARING PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Said to Be Only a Mile and a Half Away.

FIVE RUSSIAN PORTS ARE TAKEN.

The Japanese Close to the Southern Ports and the Eastern Defenses—Russian Naval Critics Suggests That the Admiral at Port Arthur Demolish His Guns and Turn Them Over to General Stoessel.

Chefoo, (By Cable).—It is reported that the Japanese now are in possession of at least five of the outer forts or defense positions of Port Arthur and that their artillery and big siege guns have wrought terrible destruction.

The capture of Etshan, or "Chair Fort," indicates that the Japanese are within a mile and a half of the town and the main fortress. Reports are conflicting as to the ability of the Japanese to hold all the positions taken. The latest advices from Port Arthur indicate that if the Japanese keep up their desperate assaults 48 hours longer the fall of Port Arthur is certain.

According to advices brought here by a junk the Japanese were hotly pressing the Russian center along the railway and the Russian right in the vicinity of Golden Hill. These advices are brought by Chinese who departed from Taipangtz, which is one mile from the city, near Golden Hill, between the city and the forts of the Russian right wing. The Chinese declare that the Japanese occupied Taipangtz and penetrated along the railway to General Stoessel's residence on August 21.

A junk which left Liaotai promontory on the night of August 21 has just arrived here. She reports that the Japanese have succeeded in occupying Antschan Fort, as well as another fort, probably Etshan, about a mile southwest of Antschan. They have driven the Russians from the parade grounds, which lie about two miles north of the harbor; they have destroyed two forts at Chaohanko, which is within the Eastern fortifications, and they have advanced to a point near Chaohanko.

The junk heard firing until midnight of August 22. Scarcely a building in Port Arthur remains undamaged. The town hall, which was used as a magazine, has been destroyed.

Four large warships unable to fight are at Port Arthur. Only one ship, a vessel with two masts and two funnels, has guns on board.

Some of the forts not captured by the Japanese, together with the effect of land mines, is given as the reason why the Japanese have not yet conquered the Russian stronghold.

The local Japanese, under the leadership of their consul, are subscribing money and preparing to celebrate the expected fall of the fortress.

A report was cabled several days ago that a gunboat of the Otzaviano type had been sunk. This is probably the vessel referred to.

DISMANTLE HIS GUNS.

Advice of a Russian Naval Critic to Admiral Oultskovsky.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The naval critic of the Vidomosti boldly expresses the opinion that the Port Arthur squadron would commit an act of folly if it went out now. He adds: "Although a portion of Admiral Oultskovsky's ships are in fighting trim including at least the Perseviet, Poltava, Sebastopol and Pallada, it would be futile to attempt to break through Admiral Togo's strong lines. The squadron would be lost without profit to Port Arthur. Oultskovsky would do better to dismantle his guns and send the men ashore. This would reinforce General Stoessel's 6,000 men. Then, if the worst comes, the ships could be sunk."

A semi-official journal, while paying a tribute to the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, does not withhold praise for the extraordinary valor of the Japanese besiegers. It says: "Neither a rain of cannon shots, walls of bayonets, nor earth strewn with putrifying corpses can arrest their stubborn assaults."

PEACE CONFERENCE.

President May Be Authorized to Summon Such a Body.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—One of the proposals that will be made by the American group before the interparliamentary conference, which will be held in the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair next month, is that the President of the United States be authorized to call a general peace conference sometime next year. It is not the intention of the American group to have this conference along the lines of that at The Hague. They wish to establish a system of arbitration among the countries of the world which will bring about a reduction of the armaments of the powers.

Another proposition, that during times of war private property on the high seas which is not contraband be declared exempt from seizure, will be made at the St. Louis conference.

Another Georgia Burning.

Cedartown, Ga., (Special).—After being positively identified by Levia Reeves, the 13-year-old daughter of a well-known farmer, a negro who had assaulted her, James Glover was shot to death near the girl's home and then dragged into this town and burned in the Public Square.

Dead at 104 Years.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Isaac Meyers, of Neponset, Ill., is dead at the age of 104 years. He had used tobacco since he was 12 years old.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Thirty-five people were injured in a trolley wreck near Rochester. A train of two cars collided with a single car on the Rochester and Eastern Railway.

A petition has been mailed to President Roosevelt asking him to intervene in behalf of the men deported from the Cripple Creek district.

Salvatore Bossato was shot to death by Carlo Rossati in New York because he disclosed to the police the secrets of the Black Hand.

Another fruitless effort has been made by the Western railroads to bring about an adjustment of the sugar-rate complications.

Two strikes, affecting 9,000 men, were declared against the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg.

The cotton firm of H. F. Page & Co., of New Orleans, failed and caused much excitement on the exchange.

Four masked men hid up the paymaster of the O'Rourke Construction Company near Paterson, N. J.

Carlyle McKinley, associate editor of the Charleston News and Courier, died after a long illness.

Harry E. Poyer, assistant city solicitor of Cleveland, O., was stabbed by his father-in-law.

The National Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists is in session at Nortonville, Kan.

The Texas Prohibitionists nominated W. D. Jackson for governor and a full state ticket.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Teutonic.

HT. Gen. American Bank of Sidney, O., has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The annual movement of currency to the West for moving purposes has begun.

Five destroyed five four-story tenement houses in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

Plans to build a canal completed for an expedition to Egypt by several Princeton professors.

Mrs. Florence G. Myrick left New York for Ellenville in the Catskill Mountains.

Fire in the glass factory of Armour & Co., Chicago, caused a loss of \$100,000.

Near Sherman, Ga., during the absence of a farmer and his family, one of the hired men, while trying to rob another hired man, was killed and escaped.

An attempt was made by unknown persons to blow up the reservoir at SE. Mathey, O. Neighbors believed that they were threatened with a flood by the breaking of the dam.

Miss Bessie Johnson, daughter of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, has signed with Charles Frohman to take part in a forthcoming production on the stage in New York.

Miners submitted several grievances to the board of conciliation of the state coal commission. Empire Wright reserved his decision.

J. M. Leonard, a lawyer, who is serving a term in the Michigan Penitentiary for burglary, has prepared his own papers in which he will ask for his release.

Edward Whitman, aged 10 years, of Brooklyn, was instantly killed at Manhattan Beach by an explosion of fireworks.

Mrs. Cora Langford, of Port Chester, N. Y., was reunited to her husband, from whom she had been legally separated 12 years ago.

Mrs. Mathilde Specht, of Brooklyn, forced a powerful burglar, who had entered her home during her husband's absence, to flee.

Dr. William Rice Fryor, the eminent New York gynecologist, is dying as a result of a general breakdown from overwork.

GALVESTON'S BIG WALL

City's Great Barrier to the Sea Has Been Completed.

A GREAT PIECE OF ENGINEERING.

The Sea Wall Was Completed the Last of July—Two Granite Monuments Were Erected at the Foot of Tremont Street to Commemorate the Completion of the Wall, and These Monuments Were Unveiled Monday.

Galveston, Texas, (Special).—The completion of the Galveston sea wall, the greatest structure of its kind in the world, was celebrated Monday by running excursions from different parts of the State to Galveston.

Governor Lanham was present and made a eulogistic address, commenting on the remarkable work which has been accomplished here, Galveston being now in line to seek advantage from its unique position of the city as the up-to-date American port and railroad center nearest of all to the new Panama canal and natural outlet for the commerce of nearly one-half of the United States.

The sea wall was completed the last of July. Two granite monuments were erected at the foot of Tremont street to commemorate the completion of the wall, and these monuments were unveiled Monday.

The Galveston sea wall is one of the finest pieces of engineering work of its kind ever accomplished in America. The wall is 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide at the base, 5 feet wide at the top and stands 17 feet above mean low tide, with a granite riprap apron extending 27 feet out on the gulf side.

The contract price of the wall was \$1,198,318. The actual construction of this work is now under a grade of the city is now to be raised to slope gradually from the top of the sea wall. This will necessitate a raising of the grade from 1 to 15 feet, according to location. For this purpose the State of Texas has donated all State taxes collected in Galveston county for a period of 18 years.

Bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 are to be issued for this purpose. A contract has been let for the grade-raising work.

Under the terms of the contract a canal is to be dug on the inside of the sea wall which will permit hopper dredges, loaded with sand taken from the channel in the bay, to come in and discharge into the filling of the required depth. This work is now under way.

The last session of Congress provided for an extension of the Galveston county sea wall to protect from the Crockett for a distance of 4,000 feet to the west. This will extend the wall to Fifty-fifth street, so that the city of Galveston on the gulf side will be protected by a sea wall to the full extent of its incorporated limits.

TRIED TO REACH PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE.

Unknown Man of Athletic Build Creates a Scene in New York.

Oyster Bay, L. I., (Special).—In a blaze of red fire the special train bearing President Roosevelt and party drew into the Oyster Bay station Saturday at 9:12 o'clock.

An unpleasant incident occurred in New York when the presidential party reached the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. A big, athletic man sprang into the street in advance of the crowd and, dodging the mounted police which surrounded the President's carriage, tried to reach the carriage. Secret Service Officer Taylor, one of the President's personal guards, sprang from a cab in which he was following the carriage of the President and seized the man before he could reach the carriage. Taylor forced him back to the sidewalk, warning him not to attempt again to reach the President in so unceremonious a manner.

What the man's object was nobody knows. The President suggested that he was "just a bit too enthusiastic."

RUSSIA WILL AGREE.

More Than Probable That Czar's Government Will Meet America and Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—It becomes more and more probable that Russia will meet the view of the United States and Great Britain regarding foodstuffs as contraband of war by agreeing that foodstuffs bound to a belligerent's unblockaded port and consigned to private firms or individuals when the ship's papers leave no room for suspicion, be not regarded as contraband. The subject is now under consideration.

The Emperor's government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of the flour on board the Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to adjust it diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case should be appealed to the admiralty court here.

Church Destroyed by Lightning.

Sheffield, Mass., (Special).—The new Catholic church here, just completed at a cost of several thousand dollars, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The fire was discovered soon after it started and the villagers turned out to fight the flames. They could not save the edifice, but secured the books and some other valuables before the fire was well under way.

Favors One-Term Limit.

Chicago, (Special).—The National Business League is pushing its movement to amend the Federal Constitution so as to lengthen the Presidential term to six years and making the President ineligible for re-election. The reason urged by the league for the change is the constant danger of business depression following the Presidential election. Indorsements of the plan have been received from business men and organizations throughout the country.

RUSSIA LOSES ANOTHER SHIP.

Cruiser Novik Driven Ashore By the Japanese.

Tokio, (By Cable).—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima the greyhounds of the Japanese Navy, the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred Sunday. After it the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakovsk Harbor on the Island of Sakhalien.

The details of the day's fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Chitose and Tsushima caught up with the Novik and that a running fight ensued.

Captain Sukeichiro Takahashi, who is in command of the Chitose, reported the engagement in a brief telegram to the Navy Department. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon, and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damages upon her. The Novik nearly sank, but she was beached at Korsakovsk.

The Imperial Prince Yorihito, of the House of Higashi Fushimi, his second in command on board the Chitose, Captain Sento commanded the Tsushima.

The fate of the crew of the Novik is not known, but it is thought they abandoned their vessel and landed at Korsakovsk.

It is generally thought here that the Chitose and Tsushima steamed in close to the Novik and completed the destruction.

The news of the destruction of the Novik has been received in a curious manner by the Japanese public. From a political standpoint it is highly satisfactory, for the Novik could have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer; but, considering the matter from a sentimental standpoint much regret is expressed at the loss.

The Novik has been splendidly handled and bravely fought throughout the war, the Japanese naval officers and the public generally have frequently expressed admiration for the cruiser, her commander and her crew.

The Novik was one of the Russian fleet that steamed out from Port Arthur on the morning of August 10 to force its way through the Japanese lines. She entered Tsingtau the night of August 11, but got away from there the night of August 12, having remained less than 24 hours. She was then erroneously reported to have been sunk 40 miles from Tsingtau.

The Novik was next reported headed for Van Diemen Strait, at the southern end of Japan, evidently in an effort to reach Vladivostok via the eastern coasts of the Japanese Islands.

Yesterday it was reported from St. Petersburg that the Novik had reached the Japanese coast. It is believed that the Japanese cruisers met the Novik off the southern end of Sakhalien and was endeavoring to reach Vladivostok by way of Laprouse Strait, avoiding the passage of the Kurile Islands, which was used by the Russian Vladivostok squadron when it raided the eastern coast of Japan.

Korsakovsk, the scene of the fight, is a port on the southern coast of Sakhalien, off the coast of Siberia, and about 550 miles northeast of Vladivostok.

FATAL LIGHTNING.

Kills a Farmer and His Team and Sets Houses on Fire.

Winnipeg, Man., (Special).—Reports of a disastrous storm have been received from Pierson and Moosemin, but so far nothing has been heard from the intervening country, a strip of land 70 miles wide.

At Moosemin, Archie Latimer, a farmer, was instantly killed by lightning. The same bolt killed his team. For violence the storm surpassed anything ever seen in this neighborhood.

It is impossible to state the extent of the damage done to crops in the district.

Lightning struck Lytleton, causing a fire, destroying six stores.

A heavy thunder storm accompanied by hail passed over Melita. Crops suffered considerably. The house of the manager of Union Bank here, situated several miles north of town, was struck by lightning and wrecked.

HEAT MELTS THE STREETS.

Western Provinces of Spain Suffer Severely From Sun's Rays.

Madrid, (By Cable).—The western provinces of Spain are sweltering in heat of record intensity. Already there have been 100 victims and there is no doubt the number will be swelled.

In many towns the water supply has been dried up, and as a result sickness is on the increase. Crops, too, have been destroyed in many sections.

At Seville the thermometer registered 59 degrees centigrade (about 138 degrees Fahrenheit) in the sun and 49 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit) in the shade. The asphalt in the streets melted from the extreme heat. Eight persons were asphyxiated by the noxious gases arising from the melting asphalt.

Those thus stricken included an unknown tourist, said to be an American.

FINANCIAL.

Tom Lawson declares that John D. Rockefeller never had a dollar invested in Amalgamated Copper.

The Lackawanna Steel Company is now making its own prices on all classes of steel products, with the exception of steel rails.

Illinois Central began paying dividends in 1863, and has paid from 4 to 12 per cent. every year since then. Pennsylvania began in 1856 and has paid continuously. Both pay 6 per cent. now, yet Central sells at 136 and Pennsylvania at 124.

WILL NOT INTERFERE

Admiral Stirling Says the Chancery Was Only Carrying Dispatches.

OFFERS TO ESCORT RUSSIAN SHIPS.

The Authorities at Washington State They Will Not Interfere With Admiral Stirling's Efforts to Preserve the Neutrality of Shanghai, as He is on the Scene and Fully Competent to Handle the Situation.

Shanghai, (By Cable).—Rear-Admiral Stirling says that the trip of the American torpedo-boat destroyer Chancery from Woosung to Shanghai Sunday was to carry dispatches. Her movements had no connection with the arrival of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer.

Nevertheless the American men-of-war in the harbor, while retaining the outward appearances of inaction, have for several days been practically cleared for action with gun sights in position and steam up.

Rear-Admiral Stirling is reported to be determined that the Japanese shall not interfere with the Russian vessels. He has, it is reported, offered to escort the Askold and Grozovoi beyond the three-mile limit.

The Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer is expected to return to the harbor.

John Goodnow, the American Consul-General, who is dean of the consular corps, presided at the meeting of the foreign consuls Monday. All foreign countries with consulates were represented. M. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul, and M. Kleinmoff, the Russian Consul, were in attendance.

M. Odagiri left a sick bed to attend the meeting. He made a vigorous protest against the presence of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo-boat destroyer Grozovoi in Shanghai harbor and declared that China had failed in her duties as a neutral power. He asserted that the Japanese had the right to take the independent step of entering the harbor and seizing the two vessels. The attitude of M. Odagiri was war-like and uncompromising.

M. Kleinmoff protested against the entering of the harbor by a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer and insisted upon the right of the two Russian warships in question to remain and repair damages. A suggestion made by the British Consul to refer the entire matter to Peking was adopted. In the meantime the work on the Askold is to cease for 48 hours, and no further steps are to be taken by the consuls, who will await instructions from their respective Governments.

It was unanimously decided by the consuls that China cannot shirk her responsibility as a neutral state by handing this matter over to the consuls for adjustment.

Neither Rear-Admiral Stirling nor Consul Goodnow has been instructed by Washington as to what course to pursue. Consul Goodnow has done his utmost to bring about a peaceful settlement and he has the confidence of the foreign residents in the matter of protecting the settlements in case the Japanese should attack the Askold and Grozovoi.

Evidence given before a naval court Monday shows the shelling and sinking of the steamer Hipsang by the Russians to have been a reckless and wanton act. (The British steamer Hipsang, which belonged to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was sunk by the Russians off Pigeon Bay early on the morning of July 16.)

The name of the torpedo-boat destroyer which sunk the Hipsang is not known. No provocation of any kind for the sinking of the steamer had been given. She was on her regular course from Niuchwang to Chifu, and her lights were burning brightly. There were seven European and 83 Chinese on board the Hipsang.

The Europeans and 69 of the Chinese were saved. Nine Chinese were wounded and three were killed on board vessel. One Chinese is missing and probably was killed. Another was drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

TWO ARE KILLED AND THIRTY HURT.

Fatal Windstorm Sweeps Over a Section of North Dakota.

Watertown, S. D., (Special).—A severe wind storm swept over a region in Hamlin county, in the northeast part of South Dakota, killing Mr. Erickson, of Willow Lakes, and Mrs. H. Schilling, of Bryant, and injuring 30 persons. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Smith, of Willow Lakes, and Mrs. Schilling's son and daughter were probably fatally injured.

The greatest damage was done at Willow Lakes and Bryant.

At Willow Lakes every building was damaged. Three churches, a schoolhouse and all the elevators and livery barns are lying in heaps of ruins. The Great Northern Depot was thrown across the railroad track, and 17 box cars were turned bottomside up. The Methodist church is upside down on the parsonage.