

Six Hundred Die In Fire and Wreck.

On Burning Steamer at New York They Perished.

MANY CHILDREN VICTIMS

Although the Steamer Was Not Far From Shore, Fire and Wave, in Few Minutes Claimed Many.

One of the most appalling disasters in the history of New York, tragic in its immensity, dramatic in its episodes and deeply pathetic in the tender age of most of the victims, took place Wednesday in the East river at the entrance to Long Island sound, within a short distance of the New York shore and within sight of thousands of persons, the majority of whom were powerless to minimize the extent of the catastrophe.

By the burning to the water's edge of the Gen. Slocum, three-decked excursion steamer, the largest in these waters, more than 600 persons, the majority of whom were women and children, were burned to death or drowned by jumping overboard or by being thrown into the whirlpool by the lurching of the vessel and the frantic rush of the panic-stricken passengers.

It is the season of Sunday school excursions in New York and Long Island sound, the latter one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the country. Great preparations had been made for the 17th annual excursion of the Sunday school of St. Mark's German Lutheran church the congregation of which is drawn from the dense population of the lower east and west sides, and the Gen. Slocum had been chartered to carry the excursionists to Locust Neck, where the many

It is variously estimated that there were between 1,500 and 2,500 persons on board the Gen. Slocum when she left the pier at Third street, East river, though the Knickerbocker Steamship company, which owns the Slocum, officially states that the number of persons was 873, that being only one-third of the vessel's capacity. It is thought, however, that there were several hundred children in the party, for whom fares are not usually charged on these trips, on board.

The scene on the decks of the steamer as she proceeded up the East river was one of merrymaking, customary on such occasions. The mass of flags fluttered in the June breeze, the bands were playing, and the children were singing, dancing and waving handkerchiefs and flags in answer to the salutations of those on shore or from passing steamers. On the extreme eastern end of Randall's island, off 135th street, there is a stretch of water known as the sunken meadows. At this point, just as crowds were being gathered on the Gen. Slocum took fire and as the age of the vessel—she was built in 1891—had resulted in the well seasoning of the wood with which she was almost entirely built, she was soon a mass of flame.

The flames were seen to have broken out in the lunch room on the forward deck, where the overturning of a pot of grease. The wind was high and all efforts to extinguish the blaze were futile.

At 134th street there are several lumber yards and oil tanks and as Capt. William Van Schaick, in command of the Gen. Slocum, started to turn his vessel towards the shore there he was warned that it would set fire to the lumber and oil and was changed his course for North Brother island, one of the twin islands near the entrance to the sound some half a mile away, where the boat partially burned was beached. She sank near that place at 12:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, two hours and 25 minutes after the fire was discovered.

In the meantime the passengers had become panic stricken and those who were not caught up by the flames rushed to the rear of the vessel and hundreds jumped overboard into the swiftly running waters. It is alleged that the life preservers were too securely fastened to their holdings to be available and stories are told of frantic efforts made by strong men to cut them loose but even if they could have been torn down they were too high up for the children to reach. It is also reported that no attempt was made to get out the fire apparatus at the first cry of "fire" though Capt. Van Schaick says that he immediately rang the bells for getting out the apparatus. According to several statements no attempt was made to overboard or life rafts. Capt. Van Schaick and his two pilots, named Edward and an Wart and E. M. Weaver, have been arrested.

An Old Sinner.
Meyer Guggenheim, 77 year, old, a multi-millionaire and a great grandfather, has been made defendant in a breach of promise suit, in New York. Damages are fixed at \$100,000. The donor of \$50,000,000 is a very attractive person.

By the way, what tight men who have been persisting in suit them to do things did not go to the bolters when they were arrested.

Horse Claim Allowed.
A dispatch from Spartanburg says Congressman Johnson has received notice through the war department that a Confederate horse claim has been allowed to J. A. Gallamore of Greenville county under act of Congress of Feb. 27, 1902. After the surrender of Lee, Mr. Gallamore had a horse stolen from him by the Union soldiers. The money will be forwarded by the department in a week or two. Congressman Johnson has many similar claims pending.

WORLD'S NOTABLE DISASTERS.

The Burning of the Slocum One of the Most Heartrending.

The burning of the steamer General Slocum, on last Wednesday morning, with a loss of probably more than 500 lives, is one of the most heartrending disasters of recent times. The guests of the big steamer were nearly all children and women, going upon their annual Sunday school picnic.

Such a catastrophe cannot fail to recall the recent holocaust in Chicago, when at a matinee on the last day of 1903, the Iroquois theatre, just completed, was seized by the fire and in less than thirty minutes more than 600 people, largely women and children, were burned to death, and more than 400 others were maimed for life.

Such disasters call to mind the theatre fire of Richmond, Va., in 1811; the burning of the Conwaysbrook playhouse in 1876, and the fiery destruction of the Paris theatre a few years ago, in which the leading actress and a celebrated singer were killed.

While such catastrophes are horrible to contemplate they do not approach the horror of other disasters by fire, flood and volcanic eruption.

All will recall the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, which buried in sand and lava Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae. The loss of life was 50,000, and the cities have never been rebuilt.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, suffered an earthquake in 1755, which left the city in ruins, and took 60,000 lives.

Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, lost 100,000 lives from an earthquake in 1812.

Manila, Philippine Islands, was visited by an earthquake in June, 1863, causing a loss of nearly 10,000 lives.

Certainly the most destructive fire in the history of this country, if not in the world, was the Chicago fire of October, 1871. Beginning in a barn on DeKorser street, it spread with lightning rapidity, and raged for two days and nights. It swept over 2,100 acres, destroying 17,450 buildings. The exact number of the deaths has never been ascertained, but it went into the hundreds, 70,000 people—

one-fifth of the entire population—were left homeless, and property worth \$193,000,000—one-third of the value of the entire city—was destroyed by this fire.

Boston had a fire in 1872, which destroyed 50 acres of the business section at a loss of \$75,000,000.

The Johnstown, Pa., disaster in May, 1889, was a fearful disaster. The dam across South Fork, a branch of the Conemaugh river, 12 miles east of Johnstown, broke, releasing Cora mough Lake, whose waters thundered down the valley, engulfed Johnstown and neighboring villages, causing a loss of 2,200 lives.

Galveston, Tex., was the scene of a great flood. A West Indian hurricane, with a velocity of 135 miles an hour, swept over the city and flooded the streets, 6,000 lives and property valued at \$18,000,000.

More recent still was the eruption of Mont Pelee on the Island of Martinique, French West Indies. On May the 8th, 1902, the mountains belched forth and overwhelmed the town of St. Pierre at its base with sand and lava which overran the surrounding country, and destroyed 30,000 people.

On August 8th, 1902, Mt. Pelee erupted again and 2,500 lives were lost.

One of the most interesting exhibits among the many of all kinds at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis is that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn., manufacturers of repeating rifles and shotguns and all kinds of ammunition. The exhibit shows the readiness and was opened on the first day and the Russian position clearly illustrates the enterprise and up-to-date methods of the company behind it. It is the aim of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to show at their exhibit the high development which they have reached in the making of guns and ammunition, and one needs only to see the exhibit to realize how near to perfection that development has come. The exhibit has been seen by the new automatic repeating rifle all kinds of shotguns, the modern smokeless powder shotgun shells and rifle cartridges; in fact everything that can interest the devotees of hunting and trap and trap and target shooting. Don't fail to see the exhibit at the Manufacturers and Fish and Game Buildings. It's well worth your while.

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Killed a Tyrant.
Gen. Bobrikoff, governor general of Finland, was shot and mortally wounded at 11 o'clock Thursday morning at the entrance to the Finnish senate at Helsinki. The assassin, a man named Schaumann, a son of Senator Schaumann, immediately committed suicide. Bobrikoff was shot in the stomach at a desk, three shots being fired, one of which inflicted a serious wound. The attack is ascribed to Finnish patriotism. The last recorded act of Gen. Bobrikoff was in March of this year, when he issued a proclamation forbidding the people to darken their windows at "unusual hours." People who chose to go to bed before 10 o'clock at night were subject to heavy fines. This step was due to the neglect of the Finns to illuminate their houses in honor of the beginning of the war with Japan.

Three Killed in Duel.
At Bryan'sville, Ind., three men are dead and two wounded, one fatally, as the result of a pistol fight on the streets of that place Tuesday. The dead are James and Charles Rout and Milton Tow. James Tow is fatally wounded and Frank Tow is badly hurt. The fight was the culmination of a feud between the Rout and Tow families.

Deadly Hot Supper.
Tuesday night at a hot supper and dance given by the colored people of Waterboro, Gus Green, becoming jealous of William Haynes, deliberately pulled his pistol and shot him dead. Green was captured and lodged in jail at 2 o'clock next morning and this fact enabled the officials to discover so early that Adams and Stephens had escaped.

FATHER KILLS SON.

The Youth Plans to Frighten the Elder Man by Playing Bandit

WAYLaid HIM IN LONELY SPOT

And is Killed Before He Can Cry Out. Father Plunges a Knife Into the Boy's Heart.

At Riverside, N. J., Frank Reincke, a boy of sixteen, played that he was a highwayman Wednesday night and did it so realistically that his father, whom he held up, plunged a knife into his heart, killing him. Intercepting his parent in a lonely spot upon the banks of Rancocas creek he suddenly stepped from behind a bush, telling Reincke, Sr., to hold up his hands. The next instant he was lifeless.

Thursday the father is raving in delirium, and it is feared that he may never recover from the shock. The mother and sisters are prostrated, and the little community mourns the death of a popular youth.

Half a dozen holdups have occurred at Riverside and the adjoining villages within a month or so, and the residents have been generally arming themselves. The place is on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, but twelve miles from Camden, and large numbers of tramps pass along on their way to and from Philadelphia and New York. The recent crimes have been attributed to these wanderers.

Frank Reincke conceived the idea that it would be a fine thing to masquerade as a highwayman and frighten his neighbors. He carried out his idea and succeeded in making half a dozen stout residents jump fences and scuttle for home within a week.

Thursday night he tried the experiment upon his father, Walter Reincke, a well-to-do insurance agent of that place, whose home is on the outskirts of the village, above the banks of the creek, in a lonely spot.

Father and son started out early in the evening, the older to transact some business at the village fire company's house, upon which organization he is a member, and the boy to visit his young friends, Willie and Laura Kellogg, who live near the Reincke home. On the way the youth regaled his father with stories of recent holdups.

When 10:30 p. m. came Mr. Reincke started for home. He was apprehensive, remembering that he had recently had words with a negro, who had threatened him. He also remembered that his boy had told him about highwaymen. So he drew a large knife from his pocket, opened the door and called for his son.

The boy came with senses on the alert. Young Reincke had been peeping out from behind a bush that stood beside the path in the loneliest part of the roadway. The trees grow thick there, and the black water of the creek is just below, making it as lonely and dangerous a spot as can be imagined.

Just as the elder Reincke reached the shadow a dark figure stepped into the half gloom and a hoarse voice cried: "Hold up your hands. Now I've got you."

At the same instant the figure laid his hand upon the father's coat sleeve. With a cry the father lunged forward and buried his knife in the breast of the supposed highwayman, who sank to the ground gasping, "Oh! Father!"

The voice of the boy recalled the anguish of a realization of the awful thing that he had done. With a cry that was heard far off by neighbors the distracted man fell on his knees beside the body of his boy and besought him to speak. He raised the head of the boy only to find that he was already dead.

Sustain Heavy Loss.
A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Lieut. Gen. Baron Stakelberg: "A battle began at noon around the Russian position four and a half miles south of the station of Wafanhow (Vafangow), the enemy making repeated attempts to break through our left flank. The attack was repelled and we retained our position. The first regiment occupying the left flank of our position sustained severe losses. Its commander, Col. Kivras tonoff, and Adjut. Sub-Lieut. Prigodskij and Nadochinsky were killed. Gen. Gerngros was wounded, a sharpshooter bullet shattering the right side of the lower jaw, but he remained on the field."

A Woman Lynched.
At Lebanon Junction, Ky., Maria Thompson, colored, who Wednesday night killed John Irwin, a wealthy white farmer, was taken from the jail Thursday and hanged to a tree at the jail yard. She weighed 255 pounds and the rope broke. As she ran away the mob fired a fusillade after her until she fell and was left for dead. The officers, however, found signs of life and removed the woman to a physician's office, where it was found that she had been shot in several places and could not recover. Irwin had worked Maria Thompson's boy and worked for him. Afterward Maria came into Irwin's melon patch and slashed Irwin until he was dead.

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BREAKS JAIL.

Adams, Murderer, and Another Prisoner, Filed Their Way Out.

AN APPEAL HAD BEEN DENIED

And Adams Was Awaiting a Re-sentence. The Sheriff and a posse Are Pursuing the Escapes.

A dispatch from Waterboro to the State under date of June 14 says quite a sensation was caused in Waterboro Tuesday morning when it was known that R. A. Adams had escaped from jail. Adams was convicted for the murder of Henry Jaques and sentenced last June to be hanged. His sentence was stayed pending an appeal to the supreme court, which was to have been heard last week. Adams was to have been resented at the next term of court, which meets the first Monday in August.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when Gus Green was brought to jail by Policeman Johnson a rope of blankets was discovered hanging from the window of the cell on the side of the jail. Upon investigation it was found that Adams and a negro, Jasper Stephens, incarcerated for larceny, had fled through one of the iron bars and escaped.

Detective Sheriff Henderson immediately started in pursuit, but so far no trace of the escaped prisoners has been found.

Adams is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 145 pounds, dark skin, dark hair and eyes, with mustache and a long, sharp face with very heavy jaw and large neck; fast talking and talks very rapidly while talking, nervous and quick movement.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A Few Isolated Sections Still Suffering from Drought.

Mr. J. W. Bauer, section director, says in his weekly report of the crops, gathered from correspondence:

The week ending 8 a. m., June 13, had a mean temperature of 75 degrees, which is about 4 below normal, due to nearly normal temperatures during the first four days and abnormally cool weather during the last three. The cool weather was accompanied by fresh to brisk northeast winds and unusually low relative humidity. The sunning was normal in places and below normal in others.

The greater portion of the State had from one to over two inches of rain in three days. The upper Savannah valley had less than an inch, while in parts of York county and a few areas in other sections the crop are very low and many wells are falling in the central counties.

A destructive wind and hail storm passed through Pickens county; the track of the hail storm was about half a mile wide and all crops in this path were destroyed. There were also damaging wind storms in Spartanburg and Sumter counties, and hail occurred at various places in the northern and northeastern counties, doing some damage to crops.

The weather was generally favorable for cultivation of field crops, but with large areas where the ground was too wet to work and where fields have become foul. As a rule, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and minor crops are clean and well cultivated, and have made marked improvement during the last week.

Corn made steady improvement in all parts of the State, and although some is growing thickly and has a healthy color. Earliest corn is being laid by.

With few and unimportant exceptions, cotton has now attained full stands, although somewhat irregular ones as to size. The plants are small for the season, but have good color and are growing nicely. Lice are reported from Abbeville county. Squares have been reported from nearly all sections, and a few blooms have been noted in Orangeburg county. In places fields are becoming foul. Sea island cotton shared in the general improvement, and now has full but irregular stands and good color.

Tobacco is not making any progress, and the crop is making satisfactory growth. Wheat and oat harvest is nearing completion; the yields of wheat are best in the extreme western counties and only fair to poor in the central ones. The oat crop is best in the eastern counties, where the yields are heavy. Both oats show some improvement. Both grains have been housed in good condition, where cut, with only slight damage from the rains.

It Was Brutal Murder.
The State says Nathan Truesdale, one of the negroes killed at Old's creek on Saturday week, swore out a warrant before Magistrate Little at Saluda on Wednesday for Sion Miller, Joe Miller and Russel McCormick. Thursday the Millers and McCormick surrendered themselves to the sheriff and are now in jail. The Miller boys are 23 and 23 years old, respectively, and McCormick looks to be the younger of the three. It was stated that McCormick did the shooting but the report cannot be confirmed. The home of the Miller boys is not far from where the homicide occurred, while McCormick hails from Lexington county. He joined the Miller boys at Batesburg and was going on to the Walterboro county. This was the county. It is not known whether application will be made for bail or not. The older of the Miller boys is married.

At the Top.
The Columbia State calls attention to the fact that of the six "star" students graduated from West point this year, one is from Virginia, one from Tennessee, Mississippi and Colorado, and two from North Carolina. They are all southern boys except one, and their records are good cause for pride in the section they have so well represented. It is really an unusual showing.

WILL BE A CHANGE.

Mr. Fred Wannamaker Will Appoint New Civil Service Board.

The Columbia State says: Upon the retirement of Mr. A. P. Wilson from the postoffice to seek health on his farm near the city a negro named Nix was appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson as secretary of the local board of civil service examiners. The appointment has been the subject of complaint, and Congressman Lever has succeeded in having him removed.

The objection to this colored man may be best stated by an example. Recently a young lady informed Dr. Knorr that she wished to stand the examination for stenographer in the government service. She was referred to the secretary and with indignation she refused to stand the examination. She said that the person to whom she applied for whom the papers should be submitted is a negro. This incident, among others, was brought to the attention of Mr. Lever. It was also brought to his attention that white men as well as women were refusing to go before an examining board the secretary of which is a negro, and as a result of which a negro was being filled up with negro clerks and carriers.

When Mr. Lever took the matter up with civil service commission, he was told that the commission had decided to create a southern department with headquarters in Atlanta and with Mr. Fred Wannamaker in charge. Friday Mr. Wannamaker was in the city for a short while and promised Mr. Lever to give the relief asked for. It is not known who will be members of the new board, but they will be employees of the federal government, of course.

The appointment of the local examining board has been made by the commission in Washington upon recommendations from Columbia, and it is understood that Dr. Knorr did not recommend the negro's appointment, but in a way approved the proposed appointment which is a negro, and as a result of which a negro was being filled up with negro clerks and carriers.

Mr. Fred Wannamaker, who is to be secretary in charge of the northern or southern division of the civil service commission, is a native of Georgia and has been in Washington for some time. An appointment in the office of the civil service commission, which is a recognition from the department is a matter of gratification to his friends in the Carolinas.

Under the new plan, the local boards of examiners will be abolished in every town in the State in the district. The manager of the division, in this case the fifth division, will have under him a force of examiners. These examiners will be sent to every town or city where examinations are to be held, and at the conclusion of the examination, the papers will be sent to Atlanta, instead of Washington as has heretofore been the rule. Under the new rule, the work of holding the examination will be greatly simplified. Instead of each place having its local board of examiners, an examiner will be sent to each place to hold the examinations and the examination headquarters at Atlanta instead of Washington, thus doing away with the confusion.

Caused a Panic.
At New York in a panic among the passengers in a Brooklyn car on the Fulton street line Friday nine persons received severe injuries, most of them requiring attention of physicians.

The panic was caused by the blowing of a fuse while the car was running at a high rate of speed. The front platform and forward part of the car were at once enveloped in flames, and the passengers made frantic efforts to escape. Many jumped, others were pushed off the car and others fell and were trampled on before the car could be stopped. Nearly every passenger suffered some injury. Mrs. Julia Calman, 24 years old, who is six months old baby in her arms, was pushed from the car and received a fractured skull, a broken ankle and severe concussions of the body. The baby was uninjured and was found asleep in the mother's arms, by an ambulance physician.

No Cause for Alarm.
The State says Mr. Kert Berle, the United States Civil engineer and architect, has about completed his examination of the capitol dome and expects to leave for Washington Wednesday. He will report to the governor on that next week. Mr. Berle would not say whether he would report the building safe or unsafe, but that does not signify that from the examinations and investigations he has made so far that it is or is not. It merely means that he is guarded in expressing himself before he reports formally to the governor. He did say, however, that there was no cause for immediate alarm. He is said to have expressed the opinion that the new work is shoddy by comparison with the old. Whether this will be brought out in the report, however, cannot be said.

Howard for Adams.
Gov. Heyward Wednesday offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of R. A. Adams, who escaped Monday night from the Waterboro county jail. Adams is a white man, who was sentenced last June to hang for the murder of Henry Jaques. His appeal to the supreme court had been dismissed and he was to be resented at the August term of the court.

Negro Child Killed.
At Simpsonville Tuesday afternoon Jim Thompson, a 6-year-old negro boy, while playing with a pistol shot and instantly killed a 6-months old infant in the arms of his young sister. The ball entered the infant's head and grazed the breast of the young negro holding the child.

Japs Claim a Sweeping Victory.

Left Five Hundred Russians Dead on the Battlefield.

LOST FOURTEEN GUNS.

The Loss in Lives is Estimated at One Thousand.

A dispatch from Tokyo, Japan, says all doubt as to the sinking of the transports Hitachi and Sado by the Russians has been removed. Three hundred and ninety-seven survivors of the Hitachi have arrived at Moji and 163 survivors of the Sado have arrived at Kokura. Details of the destruction of the two transports and the full extent of the casualties are not obtainable.

A later dispatch says details obtainable from the survivors of the ill-fated Japanese transports show that the Hitachi and the Sado met three Russian warships near Iki island at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Russians fired on the Japanese ships and stopped them, and soon afterward they torpedoed and sank the helpless transports. The captain of the Sado and several other men were captured. More than 100 men escaped in the boats and landed at Kikura. A message has been received here from Hagi saying that the survivors of the Hitachi had drifted north to Shimomoseki and been saved. The transport Izum is still missing.

It is reported that the transports Hitachi and Sado carried only 1,400 men. If this is true, the loss in lives is probably less than 1,000. The Russians, however, had many horses and large quantities of supplies on board.

The steamer Katsuno was sunk off Moji Friday night as a result of colliding with the steamer Yamatokan. Both vessels were on their way to Tetsu to rescue the survivors of the transports Hitachi and Sado.

A STEAMER BURNED.

The Highlander Totally Destroyed by a Fire.

The Highlander was a steamer of the Japanese line, and was carrying a large cargo of goods. She was on her way from Yokohama to Kobe when she was destroyed by a fire on Tuesday night. The fire broke out in the engine room and spread rapidly, and the vessel was completely destroyed. The crew and passengers were rescued, but the cargo was a total loss.

The Japanese attacking force was victorious in the fighting, and the Russian army was forced to retreat. The Japanese captured 300 prisoners and 14 quick-firing field guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the northward.

The Japanese charge that the Russians violated the Japanese flag. Certain officers aver that during the fighting a body of Russian soldiers appeared carrying a Japanese flag and that the Japanese artillery, deceived by this flag, opened fire on that particular body of Russians. Official dispatches from the Japanese command made specific charges of this flag violation. Early estimates of the Japanese losses at Tetsu say that 1,000 men were killed or wounded.

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During the night it became apparent that the Russians were being re-enforced and so decided to make a general attack in the morning and force the Russians into a defile back of Tetsu. When morning came it was discovered that the Russians held a line extending from Lung Chia Tung to Yu Hutun. Darkness put an end to the fighting. The Japanese dispatched a column to the westward toward Yu Hutun for the purpose of covering the Russian right wing and to protect their left and rear.

While the main Japanese force was moving north along the railroad columns were swung to the left and right and finally cornered the Russians in the main gorge. The Russian line was broken and they were forced to retreat. The Japanese pursued them and probably inflicted severe punishment.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT.
A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian government has received the following telegram, dated June 16, from Gen. Kuropatkin: "I have received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Baron Stakelberg, dated June 16, 12.20 a. m.: 'Yesterday I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank but just as our troops had been assigned for the attack the enemy's right flank successfully enveloped the enemy's right flank, the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with superior forces and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north. 'Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known. 'During the engagement the third and fourth batteries of the first artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japanese shells. 'Of 16 guns, 13 were rendered completely useless and were abandoned. 'The conduct of the troops was excellent, a large proportion of them refusing to retire until they had been repeatedly ordered to do so.' The Russians deny that there was anything in the nature of a rout. The enemy had over four divisions in action.

Lynched by Negroes.
News has reached La Grange, Ga., that an old negro by the name of Jonah Woods, who lived in the country near Texas court grounds in Heard county about 25 miles from La Grange, was lynched by other negroes. Woods was a deacon in his church and a pious old negro. It is said he discovered a number of negroes playing craps and threatened that he would report them to the grand jury. A few days later, while plowing in the fields, he was seized and strung up to a tree nearby.

Negroes Kill White Woman.
News was received Tuesday of the killing of Mrs. Halliday, a white woman, by Addie Smith, a negro girl, at Loachapoka Monday night. The slayer was caught at Notsuluga, a small town near Montgomery. A large crowd soon gathered and bearing violence the sheriff of Lee county took the negro to Tuskegee for safe keeping. The woman acknowledges killing Mrs. Halliday.

Little by Little.
Over a billion five-cent fares were paid last year to the transit companies of New York city. Fifty million dollars! Paid in five cents at a time! A veritable confirmation of the "little drops of water, little grains of sand" teaching.

Left Five Hundred Russians Dead on the Battlefield.

LOST FOURTEEN GUNS.

RUSSIANS WANTED TO ATTACK JAPANESE LEFT, BUT WAS FORESTALLED, FORCED INTO A DEFILÉ AND ROUTED.

A dispatch from Tokyo, Japan, says the Russian hope of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of Gen. Oku, the commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold, came to an end Wednesday at Tetsu, a point on the railroad 50 miles north of Yichon and 25 miles north of Yafangow when the Russians were out-manoeuvred, enveloped and sweepingly defeated. They left more than 500 dead on the field and the Japanese captured 300 prisoners and 14 quick-firing field guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the northward.

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While the main Japanese force was moving north along the railroad columns were swung to the left and right and finally cornered the Russians in the main gorge. The Russian line was broken and they were forced to retreat. The Japanese pursued them and probably inflicted severe punishment.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT.
A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian government has received the following telegram, dated June 16, from Gen. Kuropatkin: "I have received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Baron Stakelberg, dated June 16, 12.20 a. m.: 'Yesterday I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank but just as our troops had been assigned for the attack the enemy's right flank successfully enveloped the enemy's right flank, the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with superior forces and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north. 'Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known. 'During the engagement the third and fourth batteries of the first artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japanese shells. 'Of 16 guns, 13 were rendered completely useless and were abandoned. 'The conduct of the troops was excellent, a large proportion of them refusing to retire until they had been repeatedly ordered to do so.' The Russians deny that there was anything in the nature of a rout. The enemy had over four divisions in action.

Lynched by Negroes.
News has reached La Grange, Ga., that an old negro by the name of Jonah Woods, who lived in the country near Texas court grounds in Heard county about 25 miles from La Grange, was lynched by other negro