

# HEAVY LOSS OF JAPANESE

## The Story of a Sortie From Port Arthur—One thousand and Japs Fall.

**The Russian Losses Placed at 116—Stories Received at St. Petersburg Rather Conflicting—Russians Said to Have Broken the Japanese Line Near Port Arthur and Driven Them Back.**

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The feature of the day's war news was information credited by the government that General Stoessel had made a successful sortie from Port Arthur, resulting in the defeat of the Japanese with the loss of over 1,000 killed or wounded. The Russian losses were 116 killed or wounded.

According to the story, the movement was carried out by a combination with a train bringing in war munitions and supplies and General Stoessel's force, communications being maintained by wireless telegraphy. The Japanese barred the route between the train and General Stoessel's force, whereupon the Russians attacked and routed the Japanese. After the engagement General Stoessel's force, together with the train, returned to Port Arthur.

Accounts, however, are somewhat conflicting, and there is some doubt as to whether the version mentioning the train is correct. But the operation is described as having been brilliantly carried out by the Russians. General Stoessel, it is said, made a new distribution of his garrisons, taking part in the sortie. The Russian troops fought with bravery, breaking the Japanese line and driving back the enemy for a considerable distance.

The general staff has received a message from General Stoessel giving his account of the fight north of Kinchou Monday last, but no report of the sortie above described. The Russian regiments were attacked by two Japanese divisions with four batteries of artillery. The Russians lost 160 in killed or wounded, including an officer killed and Brigadier General Nadien slightly wounded. The Japanese losses are not known, but it is believed they were heavy. The enemy's advance on Kinchou was arrested. The general staff explains that this attack on the Russian troops was arranged to take place simultaneously with a landing of Japanese troops in Kerr Bay, which was unsuccessful, owing to the number of Russian mines there. The general staff expects to hear of another stubborn fight at Kinchou. The landing of Japanese force to flank Kinchou will be exceedingly difficult, and the waters of Tallenwan Bay are too shallow to permit a debarkation of troops.

There is a vagueness about General Kuropatkin's reports concerning some of the operations in Manchuria and the results of recent Japanese movements or the general staff does not give their full text. Dispatches from Mukden state that the main body of the Japanese forces, estimated at 80,000 men, remains south of the Russian troops who are covering Liaoyang. They apparently have suspended their advance. This inaction causes surprise and dissatisfaction, as every day's postponement of a decisive engagement is considered favorable for the Russians, who are daily increasing their forces, and enabled by the delay to strengthen their positions. It is supposed that the recent rains hampered the movement of the Japanese artillery and compelled a temporary halt.

**Russians' Loss at Vladivostok.**  
London, (By Cable).—A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Kobe, Japan, after confirming the report of the stranding of the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr on the rocks near the entrance of Vladivostok, adds that the Bogatyr subsequently was blown up by the Russians to prevent her falling into the hands of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Reports, which lack confirmation, are in circulation here that the Russian cruiser Orel, which was on her way to Cronstadt to receive her armament, sustained damage which rendered it difficult to keep her afloat. The Orel, which is a new vessel, went aground in the Neva recently, but was refloated.

**GIRL BLOWN THROUGH WINDOW.**  
Negro Threw Sweepings of Gun cotton Factory into Fire.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—A terrific explosion in a frame building at the plant of the Varian Company, manufacturers of soluble gun cotton, on Dawson street, on the meadows, destroyed the structure and caused damage throughout the district to the amount of nearly \$10,000. The only person who was injured was Florence Wrigley, 15 years old, of 57 Dawson street, an employe of the Armistead Varnish Company, whose plant adjoins that of the Petrof Company. She was blown out of the building to a distance of 35 or 40 feet. She was badly hurt and was taken to St. James' Hospital, where it was said her condition is critical. She had several serious cuts on the head.

The most remarkable escape from injury was that of the negro to whose carelessness the explosion is ascribed. The man is known only as "George," and since the explosion occurred he has been diligently avoiding all interviews.

**FINANCIAL.**  
Upwards of 400,000 shares of Lake Superior stock will not pay the assessment.

It's a dull day now that doesn't see a new low record for United States Steel common.

The West Philadelphia Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Allegheny Valley's report for March shows a decrease in net earnings of \$45,098, and the decrease for the first three months of the year was \$128,025.

# NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

## The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

### Domestic.

The National and International Good Roads Convention, in St. Louis, Mo., continued the discussion of plans for aiding the work of improving roads.

The police have recovered some jewelry that was stolen from the coffin of "Lady Mary" Livingston, on the family estate, below Hudson, N. Y.

Papers on newspaper topics were read at the World's Press Parliament in Festival Hall, on the World's Fair Grounds, in St. Louis.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, at their session in Dallas, Tex., discussed the subject of reunion with the Presbyterian Church.

Knights of Labor lecturers are organizing the textileworkers in Philadelphia with the object of making a contest against the American Federation of Labor for supremacy.

John Hathaway, a colored jockey, was sentenced in Winchester, Ky., to be hanged for the murder of Etta Thomas.

David Rothschild, former president of the Federal Bank of New York, was convicted of larceny in the first degree.

A call has been issued for the formation of an association to comprise all the trust companies in New York.

President Clowry, of the Western Union, said that his company had absolutely abolished the racing department.

The left leg of Major T. A. Bingham, United States Engineer, was amputated at a hospital in Buffalo.

The Temple of Fraternity, at the World's Fair, was opened by the Daughters of Rebekah.

John J. Donahue, an alleged embezzler of Sioux City, Ia., was caught in Ireland.

The National and International Good Roads Association began its convention in the Missouri State Building, in the Exposition grounds. An address was made by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

During a heavy electric storm Joseph Oule, a private in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Company of Coast Artillery, at Fort Hancock, N. J., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Frank Betts, a Hungarian, 26 years old, was convicted in Morristown, N. J., of the murder of Minnie Root, of Hibernia, and was sentenced to be hanged.

Prof. W. L. Stokesbury, of Virginia Institute, Bristol, was elected president of Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

At the annual meeting of the Anacosta Copper Mining Company the old directors, with one exception, were re-elected.

## ENDED WITH A BULLET

### The Suicide of a Ruined Georgia Financier.

#### HIS TWO BANKS HAD FAILED.

Mr. J. C. Plant, in Whom the People of Macon Had Unbounded Confidence, Could Not Survive the Loss of His Wealth and Credit—Shot Himself on the Porch of His Home—Deficit Found in Private Bank.

Macon, Ga., (Special).—Robert H. Plant, president of the First National Bank and owner of the I. C. Plant's Son Bank, both recently placed in the hands of receivers, committed suicide on the back porch of his home in College Street. He had been ill for two months, during which time came the collapse of his financial institutions, the oldest in the city. He had told his nurse that he wished to lie down. Twenty minutes later he asked to be assisted to the bathroom. This she did, and waited 15 minutes on the outside, when she heard a pistol shot. She rushed into the room, but Mr. Plant was not there. The bathroom had two doors, one opening upon the porch. There she found the capitalist with a .38-caliber pistol in his hand. The bullet had passed through the right temple and out of the left, flattening itself upon the wall. Death probably was instantaneous. The coroner was at once summoned, and upon the testimony of the nurse and a physician a verdict of death by his own hands was rendered.

Mr. Plant leaves a wife and nine children. Wallace E. McCaw, president of the McCaw Manufacturing Company, and M. Felton Hatcher, a prominent attorney, are sons-in-law. The Plant banking institutions are the oldest in the city.

Mr. Plant, in addition to being identified with various manufacturing enterprises and formerly largely engaged with the New York Life Insurance Company, was known throughout the trading world, and his horses for years have raced in the Grand Circuit. He owned Grattan Boy, Dulce Cor, Miss Willamont and other well-known horses.

George H. Plant, vice-president of the First National, is a brother.

**TREATMENT FOR LOCKJAW.**  
Physician in New York Hospital Adopts German Method.

New York, (Special).—Two successful experiments in treating tetanus have been made by physicians in Gouverneur Hospital. It is a new mode of treatment and was discovered by a celebrated German scientist. His theory is that many diseases, such as lockjaw, spread through the nervous system rather than through the blood. Heretofore cases of lockjaw have been treated by injecting tetanus antitoxin into the blood and even into the cranial cavity. The treatment is often unsuccessful.

The patients treated in Gouverneur Hospital were two boys, one of whom ran a nail into his foot. The other was shot in the hand with a bludgeon. The condition of both became very serious. When the hope for their recovery was almost abandoned Dr. Rogers experimented with the new theory. Instead of injecting the antitoxin into the blood or skin of the patient whose foot was injured, the physician made an incision at the groin where the nerves of the trunk nerves, and the nerves themselves injected with the antitoxin.

The effect was beneficial at once. In two weeks he was convalescent, and he left the institution completely cured about a week ago. The other boy's nerves were laid bare in the upper arm, just below the shoulder, and the antitoxin was injected in the muscles. He also began to improve immediately, and will be able to leave the hospital in a short time.

**LIFE IN PRISON FOR \$3.**  
But the Burglary Was Louis Oliver's Third Offense.

Mason, Mich., (Special).—Louis Oliver, who, in company with Fred LeSarge, stole \$3 and two hats from a butcher shop, has been given a life sentence in Marquette prison by Judge Wiest. It was his third offense for burglary. Judge Wiest said that the statute provided that where a prisoner had been twice arrested he might be sentenced for life. He said a life sentence was not made mandatory, but he believed that in this case it was justified.

"Since Oliver was first sentenced, in 1887," said the Judge, "he has been under arrest more times than he can tell. He has served 13 years for burglaries. I believe the statute referred to was framed for the purpose of ridding society of just such men as I consider Oliver to be."

**This Party Warmly Received.**  
Detroit, Mich., (Special).—A journal special from Romeo, Mich., says that sixteen members of a charivari party, organized to serenade Robert Robertson, a farmer living six miles from here, who was recently married, were wounded when Frank McFadden, Robertson's hired man, fired six shots from a shotgun at the serenaders. A farmhand, whose name is unknown, was seriously wounded and may die, and two young women named Borland, who live near the Robertson farm, were among the wounded.

**Get-Rich-Quick Man Sentenced.**  
St. Louis, (Special).—Arthur F. McIntyre, president of the defunct Merchants' Brokerage and Commission Company, one of the "get-rich-quick" concerns brought into prominence by the downfall of E. J. Arnold and John J. Ryan, was found guilty of using the mails to defraud by a jury in the United States District Court, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 18 months. McIntyre was indicted last January.

**Foreign.**  
One of the first official acts of the czar upon his return to St. Petersburg will be the reception of Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador.

Dominican government troops routed the insurgents at Guayacanes and five revolutionary generals fled to the consulates for protection.

The Red Star Line steamer Haverpool, while leaving her dock at Liverpool, was blown against the pierhead wall and subsequently came to anchor in midstream.

# LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

## To Make the Title Clear.

Acting Secretary of State Loomis made the following statement: "In order to completely close the Panama Canal transaction, and to avoid any question as to the authority of the United States over the canal zone arising out of the fact that the consideration for concession had not actually been paid as provided by the treaty, the Department of State, acting under the advice of the Attorney General has paid over to J. P. Morgan & Co., the duly constituted fiscal agents of the Panama government, the remaining \$9,000,000 of the sum stipulated in the treaty as the consideration for the concession."

The warrant was made out by the Treasury officials and was brought to Mr. Loomis, who handed it to George W. Perkins, representing Morgan & Co., who in turn will cash it at the New York Subtreasury. It was the original plan of the State Department to retain this \$9,000,000 in the Treasury until the arrival here next June of Senator Obaldia, the newly appointed Panamanian minister. This plan was suggested by the government of Panama itself, which was not disposed to have so large a sum of money as \$9,000,000 placed at one time in the Panamanian treasury, where it might prove a great temptation to restless revolutionary efforts.

But, as Mr. Loomis explains, our own government decided that its title would be better and the field of operations on the isthmus would be cleared without delay for the Canal Commission if the full payment were made to Panama. Therefore, the government of the latter country designated Morgan & Co. as its fiscal agents in the United States, and while they will take over the money it will still remain in New York.

**Diet Kitchen Suspended.**  
The diet kitchen of the Chemistry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, organized to determine the effect on the human system of borax and other food preservatives, has been suspended for the summer, and will not resume operations until sometime next autumn. There were about 12 employees of the office who served as volunteers in the experiments, and who have been denominated the "poison squad" of the department. The suspension for the summer months is in accordance with the practice established last year, and it will give the bureau opportunity to go over the notes which have been taken daily, showing the results of the experiment on each one of the men who constituted the diet table. There is a mass of data to be taken up by the experts, under the direction of Dr. Wiley, the chief of the bureau, and none of the facts to be deduced is yet in shape for official announcement.

**Impersonators of President.**  
The mysterious pantomime enacted in front of the Capitol Thursday by men dressed up to resemble President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington has been explained. Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, impersonated the colored sage of Tuskegee, and Jean C. Havez, the song writer, made up as the President, and they went through their mummery before a moving picture camera in order to get photographs for the black-face comedian to use with a new song.

"Oh Won't You Come and Dine With Me" is the title of the ballad, according to Dockstader's friends. It is lucky for Dockstader and Havez that they left town immediately after they got through with their moving picture show. Two or three hours after the minstrels had left the district where they were charging around the city that wore in their eyes, threatening to wreak all kinds of vengeance upon the evildoers if they caught them.

It is said that under the laws of the District the minstrels could be fined and jailed for their impersonation. Jean C. Havez is a Baltimorean and for a year or more he has been Dockstader's present agent. He is the author of "He Certy Was Good To Me," "Good-By, Boozie!" and other classical lyrics, and was formerly a local newspaper man. He said he had no fear of the capital slench, as he and Dockstader had obtained a permit to operate a moving picture machine in the Capitol grounds.

**New Minister From Persia.**  
Through the Belgian Legation here the State Department has been informed that the Shah of Persia has named Morteza Khan, chief of the Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Teheran, as Persian minister to Washington, in place of Isaac Khan, who has been appointed minister to Vienna.

**Congressional Departments.**  
The State Department has instructed Consul Gummers to demand of the Moorish government that it take sweeping measures to secure the release of Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen captured by brigands, even if necessary to accede to the captors' terms. Admiral Chadwick will receive orders to proceed to Tangier with the whole South Atlantic Squadron.

The State Department has been advised of the appointment of Morteza Khan as Persian minister to the United States.

President Roosevelt signed the commissions of about 372 army officers advanced one grade and retired.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report showing the increased consumption of cotton in the cotton states.

Harrison J. Barrett, one of the defendants in the case charging him and Tynes with conspiracy to defraud the government, went on the stand in his own behalf.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Lucas, of Fairmount, W. Va., spoke on "Christian Patriotism" before the Methodist Protestant Christian Endeavor Union, in Washington.

The board of trustees of the Carnegie Institution effected a reorganization under the new incorporation as the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

**Lynched By Mob.**  
Weldon, N. C. (Special).—A negro tramp was lynched at Seaboard, N. C., by a crowd of his own race for an assault upon a seven-year-old negro child. A policeman was on his way to jail with the man, who gave his name as Dick Whitehead, when he was overtaken by a mob of negroes, who tore the prisoner from the officer's buggy and hanged him to a nearby tree.

# SEVEN BLOWN TO DEATH

## Five Others So Seriously Injured That Their Recovery is Impossible.

### ENTIRE FIRE WORKS PLANT IN RUINS.

The Explosion Occurred Shortly Before the Employes Assembled for Duty—At Least Twenty Persons Were on Their Way to the Factory When the Explosion Occurred—The Property Loss is Estimated at \$60,000.

Findlay, O., (Special).—As a result of an explosion in the two drying rooms of the Lake Shore Novelty Company's plant here, seven persons are known to be dead, five are seriously hurt that recovery is believed to be impossible and twelve or fifteen are injured badly.

From reports of the physicians ten of the less seriously injured may die as a result of blood poisoning from the potash that was driven into their bodies.

The Lake Shore Novelty Company works covered nearly ten acres of ground in the southwestern part of the city and employed nearly 200 men, women and children. Railroad torpedoes and Fourth of July explosives were manufactured.

Owing to the large rush of orders the officials of the plant requested the employes to report for duty Sunday. About thirty complied with the request.

Sunday morning the residents of Findlay were startled by two explosions that shattered windows throughout the city. The concussion was felt for miles around. Two magazines, in separate rooms at the novelty works, let go simultaneously with terrific reports. The exact cause of the explosion is not definitely known. It is surmised that one of the Sherwood brothers, who were the only persons in the drying rooms, dropped a large box of torpedoes, but this theory can not be confirmed.

The explosion occurred shortly before the employes assembled for duty. At least twenty persons were on their way to the factory when the explosion occurred.

Human forms were strewn considerable distances apart on the factory site. The remains of the Sherwood brothers were found in drying room No. 1 mangled and almost unrecognizable. Their clothing was blown from their bodies, save a stocking on the right foot of Jay Sherwood.

The body of Edith Dillon was picked up two hundred yards from where the explosion occurred. It was so mangled that the direction of Dr. Wiley, the chief of the bureau, and none of the facts to be deduced is yet in shape for official announcement.

**CLoudburst Wipes Out Town.**  
Two Are Reported as Practically Destroyed and One Person Killed.

Denver, Col., (Special).—A cloudburst at the head of the Coche in the Poudre river caused that stream to overflow its banks, and meagre reports received here indicate that great damage has been caused by the flood.

The rush of the flood caused the dam which holds the water of Livingstone lake, sixty-five miles above Fort Collins, to break, and this added volume of water swept down the Cache la Poudre, practically wiping out the towns of Livermore and La Porte, respectively, fourteen and three miles above Fort Collins. It is reported that one person was drowned at the former place.

At Fort Collins the river, which normally is above the width of the average mountain river, is now over a mile wide, and the Russian settlement consisting of about 300 families, is inundated. A number of the frame dwellings of these people have been swept from their foundations. In several instances the occupants were unable to make their escape and were carried along. It has not yet been learned whether there was any loss of life at Fort Collins.

**CARNEGIE HERO FUND.**  
Commission Now Has Custody of \$5,000,000 in Bonds.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—A meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was held here and was attended by all but four of the membership. The president, Charles L. Taylor, reported that the commission now has custody of the \$5,000,000 in bonds donated by Mr. Carnegie to endow the fund.

Mr. Carnegie having instructed the commission that through an oversight the colony of Newfoundland had been omitted as a participant in the Hero Fund a resolution was adopted correcting his original memorandum of trust to include this colony.

A set of resolutions were adopted expressing to Mr. Carnegie the grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred upon the commission in entrusting the execution of his plan and purposes to it.

Mr. Thomas Lynch, chairman of the committee on organization, presented his report, which was received by the commission. It provides that the commission shall be known as the "Carnegie Hero Fund Commission," which shall administer the Carnegie Hero Fund. The fund became operative April 15, 1904, and no applications on account of heroic acts performed prior to that date will be considered.