

60,000 MEN FALL IN SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE

The Japanese Still Inflicting Terrible Punishment on the Russians.

AWFUL TRAGEDY AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Kuropatkin, Though Dealt One Of The Most Staggering Blows In The History Of War, Attacks On The Right With His Terribly Exhausted Army, Hoping To Save Himself From The Disgrace Of A Rout.

War in its most frightful aspect is pictured in the latest reports which come from the field below Mukden, Manchuria, where the Japanese have dealt Russian pride and power one of the most staggering blows ever administered by an army.

Already 8,500 Russian dead have been counted on the field, with General Nodzu's army still to hear from. Field Marshal Oyama estimates that his enemy's total dead will exceed 10,000. It is calculated in Tokio that the Russian killed and wounded so far number fully 40,000 and those of the Japanese 20,000. Marshal Oyama calls this gigantic struggle "the battle of the Shakhe River."

FIERCE BATTLE AT MIDNIGHT.

Struggle Continues on Monday, the Eighth Day of Its Progress.

Mukden, Manchuria (By Cable).—The battle was renewed and continued throughout Sunday night, being especially heavy at midnight.

The Russians retain their position along the Shakhe River and have made frequent attacks upon the Japanese, capturing six of the latter's guns. The eastern army is helping the western forces.

There has been heavy artillery fire all day. The fighting is now centered on the plain.

The Japanese, who are in enormous forces, have a great advantage in knowing the topography of the country. They show a desperate courage. The Japanese have suffered terrible losses, but bear them with perfect equanimity. Their energy seems unbounded, and they continue the aggressive unceasingly.

In some cases it is absolutely impossible to move trains loaded with wounded, and the unfortunate soldiers have to be kept here. The whole hospital staff is displaying the greatest courage and fortitude, working day and night. Many, after working seemingly to the limit of human endurance, have gone to the front to continue their work under fire, replacing those incapacitated on the firing line. Every road converging on Mukden is crowded with vehicles transporting the wounded, who are being sent north by wagon road, as well as by rail, to Harbin.

APPALLING TOTAL OF DEAD.

Japanese Counting the Piles of Russian Corpses.

Tokio (Special).—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which is now under enactment in Manchuria.

Both armies have fought ferociously for a week and desperate fighting still continues. It is probable that the death toll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired.

The preliminary reports indicate that about 60,000 men of both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of them being Russians, since the armies of the two belligerents closed in combat.

Before the severe fighting on October 14 General Oku's army alone recovered and buried 2,000, making the total number of Russians buried by the Japanese, with Nodzu's army still to hear from, 8,550. Applying the usual calculation and making reasonable allowance for the fighting of the 14th and 15th, the Russian losses will exceed 40,000.

Fragmentary reports of Japanese casualties are coming in. General Oku, up to and including October 14, lost 3,500 men. It is estimated that the total Japanese loss will be fully 20,000.

Mowed Down by Kuroki.

A report dealing with the Russian loss received from the Japanese field headquarters says:

"The losses sustained by the enemy opposing our right army (Kuroki's) so far as ascertained are as follows:

"Bodies left near Bensiho, on the left bank of the Taitse River, 350.

"In front of our Bensiho detachment, 1,500.

"At Talien, 300.

"Near Tumentso, 200.

"Before the right column, 200.

"Near Kiouinkok and north of Tumentso, 1,200.

"Near Chieniao, 300.

"North of Panlassan and near Wu-mingso, 150.

"Before the left column, near Shatouk, and northward, 300.

"Total, 4,500.

"The number left in other places has not been counted yet, but it is

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

President D. R. Francis and Director of Exhibits Frederick J. V. Skiff of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, have been made grand officers of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Edwin P. Welles, the millionaire treasurer of the Brainerd Lumber Company, was found dead in bed in Minneapolis. His death was due to an affection of the heart.

The San Domingo government has agreed to pay the award of the arbitrators in the case of the San Domingo Improvement Company, amounting to \$4,500,000.

The threatened strike of the union machinists in the Erie Railroad shops was averted by an amicable adjustment of the difference prevailing.

M. Jussard, the French ambassador, and Mme. Jussard and Mme. Rejane, the actress, arrived at New York from Havre.

Memorial exercises dealing with the life of Senator Hoar were held at all the public schools in Worcester, Mass.

Merritt L. Joslyn, who was assistant secretary of the interior under President Arthur, is dead, at Woodstock, Ill.

By the will of Mrs. Sarah E. Potter, of Boston, about \$3,000,000 is bequeathed to charitable purposes.

M. Bensing, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, died at French Lick Springs, Ind.

A man named Pailson was drowned, and his companion, John Lynn, had a narrow escape from death when a small boat capsized off the whistling buoy in New York Bay. Pailson and Lynn were of the crew of a Sandy Hook lightship.

In an address in St. Louis President Francis said that the World's Fair had lost a million dollars by being compelled to close its gates on Sunday.

Prince Fushimi, first cousin of the Emperor of Japan, is expected to visit San Francisco at an early date.

Near Plano, Tex., a blind man killed his wife, his mother-in-law and then committed suicide.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, in session at Grinnell, Ia., adjourned.

Dr. Livingstone Seaman, who has recently visited the Japanese hospitals, read a paper before the International Congress of Military Surgeons, in session in St. Louis, to which he enumerated lessons to be learned by the American Army in preventing diseases in case of war.

A jury in Norristown, Pa., awarded a verdict of \$3,000 to Miss Blanche Gertrude Keck, of Allentown, who had sued Rev. Edgar J. Hellman, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, at Wyndmoor, for breach of promise.

Italian Day was observed at the World's Fair and exercises commemorative of the four hundred and twelfth anniversary of the landing of Columbus on the Island of San Salvador were held.

Fire in an old studio belonging to Augustus St. Gaudens, across the line in Connecticut from Windsor, Vt., destroyed models, statues and other works of art valued at thousands of dollars.

Former Gov. W. Murray Crane was appointed United States senator by Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, to succeed the late George F. Hoar.

Col. James P. Averill, Jr., vice commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home, near Atlanta, Ga.

The gunboat Paducah was launched at the shipyards of the Gas Engine and Power Company at Morris Heights, N. Y. Miss Annie May Teiser, of Paducah, Ky., was the sponsor.

Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, introduced to the President Marco Graf von Ballestrom, an officer of the German Army who is making a tour of this country.

Albert J. Adams, the former policy king of New York, was released from Sing Sing Prison, after having served nearly 18 months of a one-year-and-nine-month sentence.

Nellie Gardner and Mabel Wright, of Belleville, Ill., were sentenced each to 14 years in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder of John Dunlap.

The Paducah and Evansville packet Bob Dudley sank eight miles above Paducah, after striking a sunken wreck. All the passengers were saved.

Foreign.

Mr. Griseum, the United States minister at Tokio, gave a farewell dinner in honor of Lieutenant General Prince Fushimi, who sails for the United States October 22 to visit the St. Louis Exposition and Washington as the special representative of the Mikado.

The Italian government is taking serious measures to preserve order at the coming elections.

King George of Saxony is dead after an illness of about a month.

Representatives of German, British, French and Belgian manufacturers, according to a dispatch from Brussels, have agreed to form an international association to control the steel rail industry.

John Redmond and J. J. O'Callahan, secretary of the United Irish League of America, were given an enthusiastic reception at Queenstown and Dublin.

The Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, while driving in a motor car from Edinburgh, was thrown out and sustained painful injuries.

The Gochas and Hottentots have joined in the insurrection in German Southwest Africa.

The ill health of King George of Saxony again causes anxiety.

The Lippe Diet has rejected the government's bill to prolong Count Leopold's regency beyond the death of Prince Alexander, the reigning prince.

The Steamship Swanley from Hongkong for South Africa, with 2,250 coolies on board, became disabled, and was compelled to put the coolies ashore on a small island in the China Sea, with provisions for only 10 days.

REPORT OF U. S. TREASURER

Transactions of the Treasury During the Past Year.

THE DEMAND FOR SMALL BILLS.

The Expenditure of \$40,000,000 for the Panama Canal and the Loan of \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition Responsible for the Recorded Deficiency—Increase in Number of Banks.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secretary Shaw the annual report on the transactions of the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The net ordinary revenues are shown to have been \$540,637,749, a decrease of \$10,764,925, as compared with 1903, and the net ordinary expenditures \$582,402,321, an increase of \$76,303,314. In the receipts the principal falling off was \$23,205,017 in customs, while in the disbursements the important increases were \$11,423,449 in commerce and labor, \$60,788,580 in treasury proper and \$20,338,067 for the Navy. Unusual expenditures were \$50,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal and \$4,600,000 loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, which latter has now been nearly repaid. But for these expenditures recorded deficiency of \$41,770,571 would have been changed to a surplus of \$12,829,428.

The operations affecting the public debt exceeded those of the preceding year and amounted to \$699,660,941 in receipts and \$638,924,370 in disbursements. The aggregate receipts for the year were, therefore, \$1,240,292,690 and the aggregate disbursements \$1,221,326,701. For the first three months of the current fiscal year the revenues show a falling off of \$6,516,373 and the expenditures an increase of \$18,673,530.

Cash on Hand.

The trust funds held for the redemption of outstanding notes and certificates amounted at the end of the year to \$978,684,560, an increase of \$85,015,700 in 12 months. By October 1 there was a further increase of \$1,014,779,969.

The redemption of United States notes in gold amounted to \$11,081,168 for the year, and those of the Treasury notes to \$474,126.

In consequence of the deficiency in the revenues the cash in the offices of the Treasury and the Mint declined during the year from \$170,020,562 to \$137,520,264, and by October 1 to \$125,964,888. The available balance, including deposits in national banks and other credits, was \$238,686,114 on June 30, 1903, and \$151,414,162 on October 1, 1904.

Exchanges of 4 and 3 per cent bonds into 2 per cents were continued up to January 9, 1904, with aggregate conversions of \$16,795,100 of the 4s and \$5,671,700 of the 3s. The 5 per cent loan matured February 1, and was reduced by redemption after maturing by \$14,712,450, and after maturity by \$3,804,750, leaving \$77,850. Other changes in the public debt have been unimportant, with the exception of the increase in gold certificates which amounted in 15 months to more than \$19,000,000.

New Banks Established.

The increase in the number of banks during the year was 395, and of these 262 deposited less than \$100,000 each in bonds to secure circulation, and 81 less than \$50,000 each. On June 30 a single bank had on deposit \$10,000,000 in bonds to secure circulation, while 1,820 had less than \$25,000. Bonds to secure public moneys were held for 842 institutions in 52 states and territories, including Porto Rico, in amounts varying from \$40,000 to \$10,000,000 or more. The state and municipal bonds on deposit, which at one time amounted to over \$20,000,000, have been gradually reduced to less than \$3,000,000. The semi-annual duty paid into the Treasury on circulation was \$1,028,837, an increase of \$220,017 over 1903.

BLIND MAN MURDERS TWO.

Then He Ends His Own Life With a Pistol.

Plano, Texas, (Special).—A triple tragedy occurred about three and one-half miles east of Plano, when Will Cochran, a blind man who had been separated from his wife for about six weeks, led by his nephew, 15 years old, called at the house of his mother-in-law, entered the front door and called for his wife. When she sat down by him he grabbed her, stabbing her to death with a dirk, and then killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. James Sears, 72 years old. He then walked around the house, stuck his dirk in the ground, and, pulling out a pistol, shot himself, dying instantly.

Election Guessing a Lottery.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Counsel for Christopher D. Marsh, manager of the National Contest Company, who was arrested here on a charge of violating the gambling law, secured a postponement of the hearing in the Police Court until next week to permit the appearance of counsel from New York. The warrant for his arrest will be changed so as to charge Marsh with dealing in lottery. The company advertised to distribute \$100,000 in prizes to holders of certificates making the best guesses on the vote to be cast at the coming election.

Miss Keck Awarded \$3,000.

Norristown, Pa. (Special).—Miss Blanche Keck, who sued Rev. Edgar J. Hellman for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was awarded \$3,000 by the jury. The judge warned the jury, composed entirely of married men, against letting their sympathy influence their verdict. In an hour they had agreed upon the verdict. Rev. Mr. Hellman admitted breaking the engagement, but declared he had ceased to love Miss Keck. The judge told the jury this was not a good excuse in law.

DEATH OF SAXON KING.

Father-in-Law of Eloping Princess Passes Away—Louise Escapes.

Dresden (By Cable).—King George of Saxony is dead.

Sorrow That Clouded His Life.

King George of Saxony was 62 years old, but had reigned only since June, 1902, when he succeeded his brother Albert.

His later life was marked by a great sorrow, the elopement of Crown Princess Louise with M. Giron, a Belgian tutor of her elder sons. Louise was an Austrian princess and was married to Crown Prince Frederick in Vienna November 12, 1891.

European court circles were startled in the middle of December, 1902, by the announcement of her disappearance from her father's palace at Salzburg on the night of December 11-12. The Saxon Court at Dresden, which she had left two days previously, announced that the flight was the result of mental derangement, but it soon appeared that she had eloped by arrangement with M. Giron, with whom she had carried on an intrigue for some months.

The Princess for a time refused all overtures from her family made to her at Geneva, where she took up her residence with M. Giron.

According to the laws of the Saxon royal house, a special divorce court was appointed at Dresden and a divorce was granted to the Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria, as head of the house to which the Princess belonged, deprived her of all the rank and privileges she enjoyed as an Austrian archduchess. Meanwhile the Princess and M. Giron departed for Mentone, France, but the news of the serious illness of one of the Princess' children, of whom there are five, caused her to hurry back to Geneva. Her lawyers applied to the Saxon Court for permission for her return to see the child, but this was refused.

The Princess later entered a sanatorium at Nyon, Switzerland. She was under the especial care of her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand of Austria, who at the time of her departure from Salzburg fled with her, accompanied by a Vienna beauty, Fraulein Wilhelmina Adamovich, the daughter of a commoner, whom he admired.

Had not Princess Louise eloped she would now be Queen.

King George was known for his military tastes and considerate treatment of private soldiers. He was commander for 30 years of the Twelfth Army Corps, which is Saxony's contingent to the imperial armies. In this position he sternly put down the mistreatment of soldiers by officers and severely punished petty brutalities on the part of subalterns. His secret decree on the subject of 1891 attracted great attention when the Vorwarts divulged it. The King played the piano, had good taste and technical finish, and often gave musical parties at his house, where he and his daughter, Princess Mathilde, played duets.

SAFE-BLOWERS CAME IN AUTO.

Police on Hunt for Four Innocent Men in Another Machine.

Collingswood, N. J. (Special).—The four men who have been robbing post-offices in this section turned up here, and, after blowing up the safe, got away with \$50 in cash and \$200 in stamps.

They came in an automobile and disappeared presumably in the same way.

When the alarm was given it was found that the postoffice safe had been neatly blown open and rifled.

The police from Camden came to aid the local marshal, and together they came upon a wrecked auto with a watcher sitting disconsolately in the mud and rain guarding it. He protested that the auto was the property of Stanley Roxford, of Philadelphia, but the police were reluctant to believe him. They hid the watcher and themselves until three men came along carrying repairing tools.

"Burglars' tools!" said the police, and rushed in. The three men expostulated profanely, but in vain. They were allowed to fix up the auto, and then were forced to ride to the Camden courthouse.

There it turned out that the auto really did belong to Roxford and that the watcher and all were genuine. Other autos were held up, but the right one wasn't.

CHICAGO AHEAD.

Will Have Twenty-Two-Story Hotel to Cost \$10,000,000.

Chicago (Special).—Chicago will have the largest hotel in the world. It will cost \$10,000,000, be 22 stories high and dwarf in size and magnificence, its promised, any structure of the kind ever erected. The builders and owners will be a syndicate of Chicago and Eastern capitalists, headed by Otto Young. The hotel will occupy property measuring 400 feet in length by 171 feet in depth in Michigan avenue, two blocks south of the Auditorium. Steel construction will be used in building the new hotel which will be the highest building in Chicago in point of stories, with the exception of the Masonic Temple.

FINANCIAL.

Another drop in corn and wheat. British imports last month fell \$11,800,000 and exports increased \$12,000,000, which made London feel good.

Recent developments in Chicago & Alton, Ontario & Western, Lehigh Valley and Reading prove that official denials of "nothing doing" are not nearly so truthful as the stock ticker. The latter pretty generally forecasts along in advance what is coming, despite official announcements.

Ontario & Western's \$12,000,000 bond issue, the Republic Steel Company's \$10,000,000 bond plan and Canadian Pacific's big allotment are straws to indicate what will happen if the market improves a little more.

SCORCHING ARRAIGNMENT

The Report Made by the Slocum Commission.

THREE REMOVALS ARE ORDERED.

After Investigation the Commission Declares That the Steamboat Inspection Service Was Deficient; That the Steamer Was a Veritable Firetrap and Not Provided With Suitable Fire Apparatus.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Investigation of the steamboat General Slocum disaster, near New York, on June 15, in which 955 lives were lost, by the national commission created for that purpose has been completed, and the report of the commission was made public Sunday. In connection with the important findings of the commission presented in the report President Roosevelt, to whom the report was submitted, has written a letter to Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, briefly summarizing the report and directing him to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission.

He also directs that Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of the Second district, Steamboat Inspection Service, and James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, local inspectors in charge of the port of New York, be discharged from the service, the commission holding them responsible for the laxity of the steamboat inspection to which the Slocum disaster was directly attributable.

Echoes of the Disaster.

President Roosevelt's Action. Directs discharge of Supervising Inspector Robert S. Rodie and Local Inspectors James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, who are accused of responsibility for laxity.

Suggests punitive laws for making and selling defective life-saving apparatus.

Suggests that action be taken against certain of the Slocum employees.

Directs that a searching investigation be made of every inspection subdivision outside of New York.

Asks for a special body to thoroughly investigate laws providing for steamboat inspection.

Commission Says: "In the design of the Slocum apparently no consideration whatever was given to the question of inflammability.

"Fire apparatus not completely tested and fire buckets empty. Very little assistance given by the crew in furnishing life-preservers.

"Assistant Engineer Brandow and Chief Engineer Conklin praised for courage.

"An essential fact of neglect is the utter failure of the master to fight the fire and aid the passengers.

"Pilot Van Wart showed bad judgment and lack of skill in beaching the vessel.

"Thinks Slocum might have been beached earlier."

TRIED TO BLOW UP HIS WIFE.

Popcorn Vender Has Both of His Eyes Blown Out.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Henry Hogancamp, a driver of a popcorn wagon, went to the door of Richard Odell's saloon and asked to see Margaret Marr, alleged to be his wife. The woman had left him three weeks ago to work as cook in the saloon.

Hogancamp asked the woman to return to him, and when she refused he dropped a paper-covered parcel. A terrific explosion followed, and a 10-foot section of the sidewalk was blown out into the street. Hogancamp had both eyes blown out, and the woman had the flesh torn off her arms to the bone.

TWO REVOLUTIONS ON ONE ISLAND.

Haiti and San Domingo Again Stirred By Internal Strife.

Cape Haitien, Haiti. (By Cable).—The Haitian exiles have gathered near the frontier, preparing to re-enter Haiti and attempt an insurrection against President Nord, in favor of General Firmin, leader of the insurrection of 1902. The Government is very anxious, and is taking energetic measures to meet the situation. The town of Cape Haitien has been proclaimed to be under martial law.

The revolution in the Republic of Santo Domingo is extending. Azua de Compostela (near the south coast) and all the department of the South have declared in favor of Isidora Jimenes.

Two Bootlers Sentenced.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the Lower House of the Municipal Assembly, and Charles A. Gutke, a former member of that body, were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary for connection with the suburban bribery deal. Kelly was given two years for perjury and Gutke five years for bribery.

Plot to Kill a King.

Barcelona, Spain (By Cable).—The police have arrested three anarchists—Magan, Alfonso Gari and Pablo Gari—at Villa Nueva y Celru. It is alleged that they have confessed to plotting in April last the assassination of King Alfonso, who was in Barcelona in the early part of that month.

Killed By Brother-in-Law.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—James Boyle, about 30 years old, was shot and killed by T. H. Moore, his brother-in-law, aged 22 years, at the home of the latter here. Boyle had been drinking and annoying his relatives for some days. Moore alleges that he feared that Boyle would kill everybody in the Moore home when he (Moore) came there, and that after some words the shooting followed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Many arrests are reported to have been made in Venezuela to check the revolutionary movement against President Castro's administration.

The Census Bureau issued a report on the executive civil service of the United States, showing a total of 271,160 persons employed.

Secretary Morel, of the Congo Reform Association, had an interview with Secretary Hay, and the atrocities in the Congo.

Broke All World's Records.

San Francisco (Special).—News was brought to this city by the gunboat Bennington that Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich's flagship New York, during her target practice last month in Magdalena Bay, Mexico, broke the world's record for firing 8-inch guns. She made the greatest score, based on time and accuracy, ever made with guns of this caliber either in the American or any other navy.