

SURPRISED WHILE ASLEEP

Cossacks Encircle Japanese Battery and Capture Guns.

ARMISTICE TO BURY THE DEAD.

Six Hours' Cessation of Hostilities at Port Arthur—Russian Officers Figuring on How Much Longer the Garrison Can Hold Out—Japan and Russia Raising Hundreds of Millions War Funds.

Russian siege guns bombarded villages occupied by the Japanese to the east of the railroad, near Shakhie Station, on Friday, and a force of Cossacks surprised the Japanese while asleep, encircled a battery and captured eight guns. According to a dispatch from Mukden, General Rennenkampf's Cossacks continue their pursuit of the Japanese, and have taken many prisoners.

The first armistice between the combatants at Port Arthur was declared on December 2, for the purpose of burying the dead. It lasted for a period of six hours. An official of the Russian general staff likens the situation at Port Arthur since the capture by the Japanese of 203-Meter Hill with what occurred at Sebastopol. The last outer defense at Seoccur until three months afterward.

In the Japanese Parliament Premier Katsura congratulated the army and navy upon their successes, and expressed sympathy for the soldiers and sailors, who were first submitted to intense heat and then to freezing cold. The Foreign Minister said the energy of the people and their military strength were undiminished. The war budget totaled \$300,000,000, indicating the enormous expense of the war. Russia is about negotiating additional loans aggregating \$300,000,000.

Cossacks Surprise Japanese Camp.

Mukden (Special).—All day Friday Russian siege guns bombarded villages occupied by the Japanese to the east of the railroad, and early next morning to the west of the railroad Don Cossacks routed the Japanese south of Lidiatoun and captured eight guns. This brilliant action, described by a Chinese who, dressed as a Cossack, participated in the attack, is as follows:

"When volunteers were called for from two infantry regiments, every man stepped forward, and the Cossacks in chorus asked not to be left behind when the little party was formed. The order was given to depart at 2 o'clock in the morning, and all the men advanced with extreme caution and in dead silence, sometimes crawling and sometimes running. The party divided and attacked the Japanese position from two sides. The Japanese were sound asleep and did not even have time to raise a cry before all was over.

"Again we advanced and soon saw before us the outline of a battery. All the Japanese were asleep except the sentries. We encircled the battery and attacked from the rear. The Japanese had not expected such an audacious and sudden attack, and when the Don Cossacks charged on a read run, followed by chasseurs on foot, the Japanese were badly scared and unable to realize what was happening. They rushed, half dressed by spears and bayonets. The fight lasted only a few minutes, when the whole camp broke and fled in a wild panic, leaving eight guns in our hands. We had no losses, and only one man was slightly wounded. The Japanese left at least 15 dead and probably as many more were wounded."

TROUBLE WITH PANAMA OVER.

Secretary Taft Settles All Differences—Mission Successful.

Panama (By Cable).—The differences between the United States and Panama, which made necessary the visit of Secretary of War Taft to the Isthmus, were settled by the issuance of an executive order signed by Secretary Taft, for President Roosevelt, and assented to in a letter by President, Amador, of Panama.

The order provides that no trade for the canal zone or the Republic of Panama can enter the ports established by the United States at either end of the canal, supplies for the construction of the canal and articles in transit being excepted. This turns the customs receipts of these ports over to the government of Panama.

Panama agrees to reduce her tariff from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. This reduction applies to all goods except wines, liquors, alcohol and opium. Panama also agrees to reduce her consular fees and port charges to 60 per cent. of the rates at present charged.

Three Killed and a Score Injured.

Columbus, Ind. (Special).—While running 50 miles an hour northbound passenger train No. 27, on the Pennsylvania Road, ran into a construction train about two miles north of this city, instantly killing three trainmen, fatally injuring at least one other, and inflicting slight injuries upon a score of passengers. The passenger coaches did not leave the track, and none of the passengers was badly injured.

Wealthy Planter Killed.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Sumner, Miss., says that Smith Murphy, one of the richest planters in the Mississippi Delta, was killed there by Jerry Robinson, also a wealthy planter. The killing, it is said, is the result of an old feud, originating several years ago in the shooting of a negro whose services were claimed by both men. Robinson surrendered immediately to the sheriff.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The Payne Cotton Mills, located in one of the suburbs of Macon, Ga., will be again placed in operation Thursday. Extensive repairs to the machinery have been made.

Edward I. Gray, 39 years old, an electrical engineer, shot and killed himself in a New York hotel because of jealousy of a woman.

Preliminary steps were taken at Trenton towards the formal dissolution of the Universal Tobacco Company as a distinct corporation.

Lieutenant General Miles has accepted appointment as adjutant general on the staff of Governor-elect Douglas, of Massachusetts.

Representative James A. Hemenway will succeed Vice President-elect Fairbanks as senator from Indiana.

Hey John, a Chinaman, committed suicide in New York because he thought he was pursued by Highbinders.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted to Mrs. Josephine L. Noble, who is charged with killing her husband.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union at its annual convention in Philadelphia re-elected general officers of the union.

Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, who was the oldest actress on the American stage, died suddenly in Chicago.

Two trolley cars equipped with fire apparatus are being tried on Chicago elevated road to fight flames.

Mrs. Lucinda Murphy committed suicide in New York because she had been deserted by her husband.

Fred Wittrock, who succeeded in obtaining \$124,000 in a train robbery in the West in 1887, is dead.

Young wheat in Ohio has been seriously damaged by the drought.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, at their convention in Philadelphia, appealed to President Roosevelt to use his influence to secure observance of treaties with Indians in Indian Territory forbidding sale of liquor.

Richmond & Co., incorporated, a bucketshop, of Pittsburg, with branches in many small towns in various states, were forced to close.

Fred Kurrell dropped dead while steering the freighter W. K. Linn through the rapids at the entrance of the St. Clair River.

Alexander G. Gordon, a professional blackmailer, was arrested in Minneapolis on the charge of blackmail.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, has resigned.

Three men were killed in a collision of freight trains near Oneonta, N. Y., and others had narrow escapes.

Officials of the Wells-Fargo Express Company are looking for \$15,000 which has mysteriously disappeared.

Prince Fushimi was the guest of honor at the New York Chamber of Commerce.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco and at West Point, Neb.

If claims of attorneys for Governor Peabody are proved, the vote of about 50 precincts in Colorado may be thrown out, and he would be declared to have been re-elected.

Organizers from all sections of the country occupied the attention of the delegates to the Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia.

Plans for organizing the employers of labor to combat labor unions were discussed at the Convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in New York.

Orrin Cox, aged 17 years, of Kensington, a suburb of Chicago, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for robbery under threats of death.

Senator Platt, of New York, was a witness in the suit for \$200,000 brought by A. D. Wales against John Mitchell, president of the miners' union.

The directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. making a 5 per cent. dividend for the year.

James Lindsay Gordon, assistant corporation counsel of New York, who was a native of Virginia, is dead, after a brief illness.

Rev. Dr. Charles E. Woodcock, of Detroit, has accepted the appointment as Episcopal bishop of Kentucky.

Foreign.

Friends in Paris of the Franco-American commercial treaty, which is hung up in the United States Senate, are agitating a renewal of the negotiations, but there is reason to believe that the officials are not inclined to again take up the treaty owing to the opposition which it previously encountered.

Six millions fewer bottles of champagne were drunk in Germany during the first six months of the fiscal year, from April 11 to September 31, and 800,000,000 fewer cigars were smoked, as appears from the figures which Finance Minister von Stengel has just submitted to the Reichstag.

Several Americans have been victimized in the extensive trade in bogus paintings in Paris.

Russian Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky received a deputation of Zionists and informed them that he sympathized with the movement they represented and would withdraw the government opposition hitherto existing against it in Russia.

The gold imports at Berlin from England continue, although the rate of exchange excludes any profit on such transactions. The continuance of the movement is attributed to transfer of Russian credits to Berlin.

The Municipal Council of Paris has authorized the concession of a plot of ground on the border of the Champs de Mars for the site of the American National Art Institute.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a member made a violent attack upon Austria and expressing his sympathy with Italians "still under the Hapsburgs."

The French Minister of Justice has appointed a commission to revise the civil code. This will be the first comprehensive revision since Napoleon promulgated the code, in 1804.

45 PEOPLE ARE INJURED

Fast Train Derailed on the Missouri Pacific.

COACHES ROLL DOWN THE BANK.

Accident is Caused by a Broken Rail On a Bridge, Which Projected From the Track—Eighty of the Injured Seriously Hurt—Pullman Car Said to Have Tumbled Into the Creek Below.

Holden, Mo. (Special).—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 1, westbound from St. Louis to Kansas City, due here at 4 o'clock P. M., was wrecked at the waterworks bridge, two miles east of here, resulting in the injury of about 45 passengers, 10 of whom were seriously injured.

The accident was caused by a broken rail, which projected from the track, catching the first coach behind the mail car, throwing it from the track down a 20-foot embankment and causing two other coaches, a Pullman and the diner, to follow it. The broken rail was on the bridge and the rear Pullman rolled off the bridge into the creek below and the passengers inside were all seriously injured.

Two old ladies imprisoned in this car were taken out at the top, after holes had been made with axes. The engine, two baggage cars and the mail car passed the bridge in safety and remained on the track, but all the remainder of the train was derailed.

There was 30 members of the Warrensburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias, on the wrecked train, and few of them escaped injury.

St. Louis (Special).—It was stated at the general offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that there were no fatalities in the wreck near Holden, Mo. From reports received from the crew in charge of the wrecked train, the accident was caused by a broken rail, the train leaving the track, but it is asserted not going through a bridge.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—A relief train which went from here to the scene of the wreck, returned late at night, bringing many of the injured to the Missouri Pacific Hospital and other hospitals in this city.

The wreck occurred 14 miles west of Dead Man's Curve, near Warrensburg, where the worst wreck in the history of the Missouri Pacific Railway happened in October, when 30 persons lost their lives.

Supposition has it that orders were given the train crew at Centerville to stop at the waterworks bridge on account of a broken rail there. It seems that the train was behind the schedule time, and this order was not heeded. When the heavy passenger train, running at a high rate of speed, struck this bridge, striking the broken rail, which turned and projected from the ground, there was a tremendous crash and three coaches, the diner and the sleeper were hurled down an embankment 20 feet high, and the last car was thrown into a stream of water, carrying the bridge with it. Railroad physicians were summoned to the scene at once, and they worked for hours upon the wounded, who were taken to nearby hospitals.

BRAVE DEED RECOGNIZED.

American Watch to be Presented to British Commander.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Commander Nugent, commanding the British gunboat *Algerine*, will receive from the American government a handsome gold watch as an evidence of this government's appreciation for his services in rescuing 33 seamen of the crew of the American steamer *Mineola*, wrecked off Kamehatchi. The facts in the case were reported to the State Department by Mr. Griscom, the American minister at Tokio, and the State Department will ask the British government for permission to present this gift to Commander Nugent. Two members of the crew were Russians who shipped from San Francisco. Negotiations for their return were conducted by Mr. Griscom.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

President Roosevelt will visit Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday to deliver an address before the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, show a total production of cotton of 12,162,000 bales.

The American government is much disappointed over the delay of the decision of the Supreme Court of Venezuela in the asphalt case.

Senator Fairbanks is trying to bring about another meeting of the Canadian-American High Joint Commission.

An investigation has been made of the alleged hold up of congressmen by the Rural Carriers' Association.

President Roosevelt has appointed Royal A. Gunnison, of Binghamton, to be United States marshal in Alaska.

President Roosevelt has decided to appoint William R. Wilcox postmaster of New York.

President Roosevelt informed a delegation representing the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers that he could see no way he could legally settle their strike.

It is not considered probable that a vote will be reached on the case of Senator Smoot, of Utah, during the coming session of the Senate.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the output at the leading mints during the past year was the largest on record.

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, invited President Roosevelt to visit Johnson City, Tenn.

General Chaffee, chief of staff, has been appointed grand marshal of the inaugural parade.

The net cost of the Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair was \$906,057.

Commander Nugent, of the British gunboat *Algerine*, will receive a watch from the United States government for rescuing 33 seamen of the American steamer *Mineola*.

Col. Wallace and other officers of the Seventh United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., paid their respects to the president.

The annual report of Commissioner John W. Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the receipts of the bureau were \$32,604,004.

Union Miners Deported.

Telluride, Col. (Special).—Eight union miners who had returned to this city since the strike was called off, were placed aboard the outgoing train by Acting City Marshal Geyer and deputies who had arrested them, and who ordered them to stay away from this district.

Gastonia Bank in Trouble.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—The Corporation Commission ordered State Bank Examiner Ellington to take charge of the Gastonia Banking Company, a State institution, until a receiver is appointed, the appointment being requested immediately. J. F. Love is president and Joseph A. Page cashier. The capital stock is \$100,000; total resources and liabilities, \$281,000; due depositors, \$136,000.

HUSBAND SHOTS FOUR PEOPLE.

Louis Haxer Fires at Everyone He Sees Because His Wife Refused to Go With Him.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—Enraged because his wife, who is suing him for divorce, refused to allow him to accompany her home from work, Louis Haxer, aged about 35 years, drew a revolver and began shooting at everyone in the bakery at Scott and DuBois streets, where his wife was employed.

Mrs. Adolph Schneider, wife of Mrs. Haxer's employer, was shot three times through the chin, wrist and shoulder, one bullet entering the back of the shoulder and passing out through the breast. Miss Tina Weber, a sister of Mrs. Schneider, was shot through the chin.

Within half an hour after the two women were shot Patrolman Peter Redmond in attempting to arrest Haxer, was shot through the chest and Harvey Thombly, 1174 Gratiot avenue, was shot in the side, though not dangerously, when he ran to the wounded officer's assistance. Notwithstanding his wound, which is likely to prove fatal, Patrolman Redmond, assisted by Patrolman Herman Schnabel, succeeded in placing Haxer under arrest. The officers, having heard of the shooting in the bakery, were looking for Haxer when they entered a saloon at Gratiot avenue and Moran street. Haxer saw them first, however, and began shooting without a word of warning.

The Haxers had been married six years, but separated two years ago. When Haxer began shooting his wife saved herself by dropping behind the bakery counter. Miss Weber was shot for remonstrating with the enraged husband, and Mrs. Schneider was shot when she ran toward a back door. Haxer mistaking the fleeing woman for his wife. Meanwhile Mrs. Haxer, crouched, trembling, behind the counter. She saw her husband reload his revolver, but, thinking all the women had fled, Haxer left the place as soon as he had reloaded.

Columbus, O. (Special).—Reports from all over the state show that the young wheat is badly damaged by the drought. With winter at hand, the farmers and grain dealers say the outlook is the most discouraging for years. In Licking county farmers are compelled to drive stock miles to streams of running water, as hundreds of wells have gone dry.

Fireworks Plant Burned.

New York (Special).—A picturesque fire, accompanied by many explosions, destroyed three buildings of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company in Graniteville, Staten Island. Joseph Parker, a fireman, had an eye put out by a skyrocket stick. An explosion in the main storehouse of the company started the flames, which spread quickly to three other buildings, all of which were filled with fireworks.

Cotton Mills in Full Blast.

Macon, Ga. (Special).—A special to the Telegraph from Gainesville, Ga., says that the Pacolet Cotton Mills, at New Holland, and the Gainesville Cotton Mills are now running full time, employing nearly 2,000 hands and consuming about 100 bales of cotton per day. The force of hands is, however, not yet complete, but agents are scouring the country for additional aid, which is rapidly being secured.

Wheat Damaged By Drouth.

St. Louis (Special).—It was stated at the general offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that there were no fatalities in the wreck near Holden, Mo. From reports received from the crew in charge of the wrecked train, the accident was caused by a broken rail, the train leaving the track, but it is asserted not going through a bridge.

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END OF WORLD'S FAIR

President Francis Was the Guest of Honor.

LARGE CROWD GATHERS ON GROUNDS.

Total Admissions During the Fair Have Far Exceeded Eighteen Millions—The Closing Day, Known as "Francis Day" Observed as a Holiday in St. Louis—Mr. Francis' Speech.

St. Louis, (Special).—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has ended. The stupendous and magnificent exposition whose tendrils of interest have extended into every portion of the civilized world and even into the aboriginal recesses, bringing within the gates of St. Louis millions of visitors from throughout the entire world, has run its course and now passes into history as probably having comprised the most representative collection of the resources, industries, art, peoples and customs of the world ever assembled. From the inception of a project to hold an exposition fittingly to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, until the portals were thrown open and the world was invited to enter and enjoy the completed exhibition of the world's life, occupied a period of seven years. The duration of the Exposition has been seven months, and during that time nothing has occurred to throw a dampening effect on the interest or to detract from the Exposition in any way. The best order has been maintained throughout; there have been a few fires, but all were of small moment, with the exception of the destruction of the House of Hoo Hoo Building and the destruction of the Missouri Building recently. The former was immediately rebuilt. No loss of life has occurred during the exposition from accidents. St. Louis has proffered her most gracious hospitality to the world, and it has been accepted.

Throng of Visitors.

Throng of visitors have poured in to attend the Exposition, with the expectation of being pleased and gratified. They have departed amazed and gratified. His opinion has been expressed at all times, on all sides and without reserve, that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been a success. Congratulatory messages were received in large numbers from all parts of the country and from abroad conveying felicitations upon the success of the Exposition.

The man probably most prominently known in connection with the world's fair is president, David R. Francis, and it was deemed fitting that the final day should be designated as "Francis Day," in his