

TERIBLE FATE OF EXCURSION PARTY

Crowded New York Steamboat Catches on Fire in East River--Loss of Life Nearly 1000.

Bodies found 624
Unidentified dead 31
List of missing 300

New York, (Special).--Flames that suddenly swept over the excursion steamer General Slocum in the East River, near its junction with Long Island Sound, at 10 A. M. Wednesday, drove hundreds of the passengers to leap overboard, while hundreds more who remained aboard were burned to death.

It seems certain that at least 600 persons, mostly women and children, met death. The number of deaths is likely to reach as many as 800. Four hundred and ninety-eight bodies had been recovered at a late hour and divers were at work taking more from the hold of the steamer. The remains of many persons who leaped into the river have not yet been found.

The fatalities all occurred in a brief race with death over a half-mile course which Capt. William H. Van Schaik, of the boat, was trying to beach her on North Brother Island.

He succeeded in this attempt, but the fire meanwhile had spread so rapidly that one of the vessel's decks had collapsed, killing many, while the flames had destroyed others or driven them to death in the water.

Boat's Officers Arrested. The captain has been severely criticized for not summing the boat ashore when the flames were discovered. With five of his men he was arrested.

Some of the survivors declare that the life-preservers were rotten and proved utterly useless when the passengers tried to use them.

About 1,200 persons, members of an excursion party given by St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 232 Sixth street, on East Side of Manhattan, were on board the General Slocum.

The greater number of passengers were women and children. All were on their way to Locust Grove, a summer resort on Long Island Sound.

The dangerous Hell Gate rocks had been passed in safety and the steamer was off the east end of Randall's Island when there was a sudden fire in the forward part of the vessel. The overturning of a pot of grease in the boat's kitchen had caused it. What seemed an explosion followed.

A cloud of smoke and flames shot into the air. Instantly the women became panic-stricken. The crew of 23 men were powerless in the frenzied throng that rushed toward the stern, pursued by the flames. The pressure against the rails was so great that they soon gave way. Forty or fifty persons were almost immediately swept overboard.

Captain Van Schaik then headed the boat for North Brother Island and the harbor craft began picking up the trail of victims and survivors who continued dropping in her wake by fives and tens, some supported by life-preservers, but most of them without such aid.

Hundreds fleeing from the flames fled to the upper hurricane deck, which, under the unusual strain, together with the burning of its supporting stanchions, collapsed. One hundred or more were thus precipitated to the middle deck, and many of them were thrown bodily into the blazing hold.

Few Could Be Saved. The steamer's whistle was blowing for assistance, and tugs and other nearby craft answered the call. Before any of the boats could reach the burning steamer, however, the frantic women and children began picking up the trail of victims and survivors who jumped or were thrown into the water.

By this time the shrieking whistle of the Slocum had attracted the attention of river craft for a considerable distance around, and tugs and other small boats were rushing to the assistance of the burning steamer.

These small boats rescued all those in the water whom they could reach, but many persons struggled and sank before any help could reach them. In the wake of the Slocum was a line of little black spots, marking the heads and bodies of those who had sought to escape the roaring furnace in the ship by throwing themselves overboard.

Few of those saved by the small boats had on life-preservers. At no time during the progress of the fire was there any good opportunity either to lower the life lines or to get life-preservers out from underneath the seats. This gives an idea of the rapidity with which the flames swept the decks.

It was an experience harrowing and terrible, and that any escaped alive seems wonderful. Through all the panic during that

inferno, with fire and smoke surrounding them, the officers and men of the doomed boat remained at their posts, but they were powerless to avert the catastrophe.

Shore Reached At Last. The Slocum got within 50 feet of Island and there stopped in the shallow water. It was just before she touched the northwest point of North Brother Island that the hurricane deck, the supports of which had burned away, fell with its load of women and children, adding to the panic and horror of those on the deck below.

Soon afterward parts of the second and third decks also came in. But before this happened the tug Walter Tracey had gone alongside the burning steamer and been lashed to her. Many of the passengers were taken off by the crew of the Tracey, which remained alongside the steamer until the tug's pilot house took fire.

The place where the Slocum beached was just off the scarlet fever ward on North Brother Island. The patients who had been out on the porch and lawn watching the approach of the burning steamer were ordered indoors. Physicians on the island hastened to the assistance of those who were being brought ashore through the shallow water.

Many of those who leaped from the Slocum were carried away by the current, even after she was beached, and were drowned.

Pastor's Tale Of Horror. One of the best narratives of the disaster was that of Rev. George C. F. Haas, pastor of the church. His wife, Gertrude, and his daughter, Anna, are among the dead. He said: "The fire started in the kitchen, in the forward part of the ship, when we were off One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street. I understand that some fat which boiled over started the blaze and that the men in the kitchen ran for their lives, and that most of the women and children were jammed in the rear part of the boat, where the band was playing. Why the captain did not point the boat for the open meadows near-by I do not understand."

"He kept on, and the fresh wind from the Sound drove the fire back through the different decks with lightning rapidity. In three minutes from the time the fire started all the deck seats ablaze."

"I was in the rear of the boat with my wife and daughter. Women were shrieking and clapping their children in their arms. Some mothers had as many as three or four children with them, and from fire was to be escaped only to die in the water."

"When the fire shot up to the top deck and drove the crowd back the panic was terrible to witness. The crush from the forward part of the boat went along the rails in the rear. The women and children clung to the railings and stanchions, but could not keep their holds."

Over The Rail "Like Flies." "I believe that the first who fell into the water were pushed over. Women and children went over the railings like flies."

"With my wife and daughter I was swept over the rail. The fire then looked as if it would get us the next instant. I got my wife and daughter out on the rail and then we went overboard. I don't remember whether we were pushed over or jumped. When I struck the water I sank, and when I rose there were scores about me fighting to keep afloat."

"One by one I saw them sink around me. I looked around for my wife and daughter, but could not see their faces anywhere. They probably sank as soon as they struck the water. With a great effort I managed to keep afloat, but my strength was about gone when a man on a tug picked me up."

The following telegraphic message from President Roosevelt has been received by Pastor Haas: "I accept my profound sympathy for you and your church and your congregation."

Quickest Fire He Ever Saw. Captain Van Schaik said: "I did the best I could according to my experience. We had had fires on the General Slocum before, and had always been able to handle them. I had the idea that the fire would get away from me this time."

"A fireman came up to me in the pilot-house and said there were flames on the lower deck. I started to go toward One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, but was warned off by the captain of a tugboat, who shouted to me that the boat would set fire to the lumber yards and oil tanks. Besides I knew that the shore there was lined with rocks, and that the boat would founder with all hands if I ran ashore there."

"The only place where I could beach her safely was at North Brother Island, and I started there. A fresh breeze was blowing."

"I looked back and saw that the port side of the boat was all ablaze. It was the quickest fire I ever saw. The fire was in the woodwork under the forward boilers on the port side, and I made it out in the excitement."

"Wind Was Too Strong." "I held for North Brothers' Island, expecting to beach the Slocum sideways. I sent some of the crew below to fight the fire, and thought they could hold it, but the wind was too strong. Then they began to jump overboard. The rail of one of the decks gave away and a lot of people fell into the water."

To Avenge Friend. St. Petersburg, (By Cable).--General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, was shot and mortally wounded at 11 o'clock A. M. at the entrance to the Finnish Senate at Helsinki. The assassin, a lawyer named Schumann, a son of Senator Schumann, immediately committed suicide. Bobrikoff was shot in the stomach and neck. The attack is ascribed to Finnish patriotism.

Bullet Extracted After 42 Years. Montgomery, Ala., (Special).--William Wise, who went into the Confederate Army when he was 13 years of age, has just had a bullet taken from his groin which had been there since 1862. The wound has never healed. Physicians assure him that it will now close. He carried this wound for 42 years and never told anyone excepting his wife.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections began in Portland, Me.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic. Two robbers entered the home of Mrs. Barbara Young, an old woman, at Altoona, Pa., beat her insensible because she would not give them money, and after obtaining \$18 set fire to the beds in the several rooms and left. Mrs. Young was rescued by members of a fire company.

Charles Stimmer, a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary, who had been condemned to death, received a reprieve from Governor Herrick three minutes before the time set for the electrocution.

The court dismissed the suit brought in a Chicago court by one of the victims of the Iroquois disaster against Klaw & Erlanger, deciding that service had to be made personally.

Special inspection of passenger steamboats plying from Chicago have been ordered as a result of the General Slocum disaster.

The one hundredth and twenty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston and adjacent towns.

Saints' Day arrived in New York with his dignified airship "No. 7," to compete for the prize at the World's Fair.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominated Mrs. Fannie J. Clary for secretary of the convention in New York.

Charles F. McCoy, a Chicago lawyer, committed suicide in Jacksonville, Fla.

A new cotton bug has appeared in Alabama.

Charles H. Meyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who was released by Federal Judge Thayer on habeas corpus, is now a prisoner in the county jail in Telluride, Col.

Counsel for Mrs. Nan Patterson, who is under indictment in New York for the murder of "Cassius" Young, made a motion for an inspection of the minutes of the grand jury.

Ten thousand Confederate veterans marched in the parade which was the feature of the fourteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

Testimony was begun in Boston in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Bell Telephone Company for \$400,000.

A number of papers on pertinent subjects were read before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in Portland, Me.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, one of the most prominent physicians in America, died in Chicago of cancer of the stomach.

The theatrical managers and proprietors of Philadelphia formed an organization.

William A. Snyder, a former evangelist, was arrested in Philadelphia and confessed that he had obtained money in Maryland, towns and elsewhere by raising the amount on postal orders.

Frederick Warren, of Buffalo, lost \$5,000, the savings of a lifetime, while playing English faro in New York upon a number of papers of \$25 each, whom he attacked with a cane.

Warrants have been issued for 87 miners in the Cripple Creek district for complicity in the dynamite outrage at Independence. All are charged with murder.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee and Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, were the principal speakers at the reunion of Confederates in Nashville, Tenn.

At Brazil, Ind., a Methodist preacher opened a court with prayer as a compromise of the angry folks who participated in the social event.

Miss Elsie Whelan and Mr. Robert Goette, of New York, were married at Wayne, a suburb of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Martha E. Lunn, aged 61 years, has been arrested at Elgin, Ill., on the charge of forgery.

At Cleveland, O., Mrs. L. D. Allen shot her husband and then herself. She was 20 years old.

Arrangements for the fourteenth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held in Detroit, July 6 to 10, are approaching completion.

Levy T. Hannum, a Trenton lawyer, who is legal representative in this country of the estate of his uncle, a letter from him written in his captivity.

James King Clarke, the former husband of Miss Esther Bartlett, the "violet bride," was married in Bryn Mawr, Pa., to Miss Katherine Willoughby.

Lieut. Nathaniel T. Bowers, Engineer Corps, of Fort Leavenworth, was killed near the target range by lightning, which struck his rifle.

In a free fight at Brands Springs, Ga., Ben Smither, while shooting at someone else, hit and killed John L. Smith, his step-grandfather.

Rev. Dr. Frank Gonsalus, formerly of Baltimore, in a baccalaureate sermon in Chicago, said that all men are not created equal.

Foreign. Miss Mary Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, in an address before the Women's Congress, in Berlin, defended her country's work for women from the assertion that it overtaxes their physical strength and renders them unfit for matrimony.

General Bobrikoff, governor general of Finland, who was shot by a Finn at Helsinki, died of his wounds, and the Governor-General of Warsaw was stricken with paralysis when informed of Bobrikoff's death.

Philip James Stanhope (Liberal), the youngest son of Earl Stanhope, was elected to the Harborough division of Leicestershire, defeating C. H. Dixon, the Conservative candidate.

The French Foreign Office announces the final closing of the French loan of \$2,000,000 to Morocco, secured by Morocco's customs receipts.

The Sultan of Morocco has sent word to Raisuli, the bandit chief, that all the latter's demands for the release of the captives have been complied with.

Four hundred Moorish troops of the worst type were landed at Tangier, sent by the Sultan for the protection of Europeans. These troops will endanger the chances for the release of Ferdicaris and Varley, who are held by the bandit Raisuli.

BLOODY FIGHT IN THEORY

Wireless Telegraphy for Weather Bureau. The Secretary of Agriculture has directed Chief Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, to take immediate steps to add wireless telegraphy to the present equipment of all vessel-reporting stations, so that, in addition to reporting all vessels passing within range of the station, the craft further out at sea may be reported.

The tests made by the Weather Bureau show that with only such transmitting power as vessels conveniently can carry it will be possible to keep them in communication within a range of 200 miles off shore.

This extension of the system affects both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. The service is to be performed at Nantucket, Block Island, Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras; Jupiter, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Port Eads, Galveston, San Diego; Farrall Islands, off the Golden Gate; North Cove, at the mouth of the Columbia River; Tatoosh Island, at the entrance of the Straights of Juan de Fuca, and Port Angeles, about 60 miles in from that entrance.

It is anticipated by the government that vessels at sea soon will find it to their advantage to equip themselves with wireless apparatus, so as to be able frequently to communicate with the coast stations on their voyages.

Maneuvers at Manassas. Those Maneuvers at Manassas. Never before in the Peace History of the United States have such maneuvers been held as those now being planned. Over 25,000 troops will engage in the mimic warfare--troops from every State in the Atlantic division, which runs from Maine to Florida east of the Mississippi river, except New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Mississippi and possibly Alabama. There also will be more than 5,000 regulars, who, with the guardsmen, will fight over again the historic battle of July 21, 1861, when 31,000 Confederate soldiers under General Beauregard defeated about 28,000 Federal troops under General McDowell. In September, however, Northern and Southern soldiers will fight side by side and against each other, but always in the most perfect harmony.

Major-General Corbin, now the second ranking officer in the army, will command this entire force and will establish his headquarters at Gainesville, Va., about five miles from Manassas. One army will be encamped in Thoroughfare Gap, 10 miles from Manassas and the other near Manassas. Although the problem to be worked out during the maneuvers have not yet been finally planned, it is generally understood that the conditions which confront the commanders of the Federal and Confederate forces in 1861 will be simulated as far as possible, considering the many improvements that have been made in the art of warfare.

A Lee and A Grant To Be There. Two names famous in Civil War history will be represented by two prominent brigadier-generals of the regular army who have been selected to command the troops in the Manassas maneuvers. They are Lee and Grant. Brig-Gen. Jesse M. Lee, United States Army, it is true, is not closely connected with the famous Lee family of Virginia, but Brig-Gen. Frederick D. Grant is a son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant. The other general officers of the regular army who will participate are Brig-Gens. Franklin J. Bell, Theodore J. Wint, Tuskler H. Bliss and Thomas H. Barry. Many general officers of the militia will also be present and command brigades and divisions during the mimic fights.

The War Department has been informed that a number of veterans of the Civil War, whose interest in this memorial conflict never will die, will be present as spectators in September.

Gen. Corbin Goes to Philippines. Maj-Gen Henry C. Corbin has been ordered to command the division of the Philippines, succeeding Maj-Gen. F. Wade, the order to take effect in October.

At Work At Manassas. Col. H. O. H. Heistand, adjutant-general of the Atlantic division, is at Manassas, Va., superintending the arrangements for the maneuvers. More than 50 square miles of ground, extending from Manassas to Thoroughfare Gap and including all of the first and second Bull Run battlefields, will be established for the maneuvers by the War Department. The large fields of the country have entered into the plan and have willingly let the Government have the use of their land for a small rental. Great care will be taken by the War Department to see that the troops do not injure the property and that no damage shall be done to property.

Citrus Fruits for Japan. The Department of Agriculture will send to the Agricultural Department of Japan a large collection of citrus fruits indigenous to the United States. The action is in return for Japan's courtesy in sending a similar collection to the Chicago Exposition.

Annapolis to Get School. Annapolis and not Indian Head, Md., will probably be the location of the school of instruction which the United States Equipment proposes to establish for the training of wireless telegraph operators.

Congressional and Departments. Rear Admiral Greer is dead, aged 72 years. He had been in the retired list since 1895.

All vessels reporting stations will be equipped with wireless telegraphic instruments.

Members of the Red Cross accepted the resignations of all officers and elected new ones, including W. K. Van Ruyppen, of Washington.

Minister Hardy, a cable dispatch to the State Department from Adelaide reports that the extradition treaty was signed Wednesday.

Domestic L. Murphy, recently appointed secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, assumed the duties of his office.

Attorney General Knox will resign from the Cabinet in a few days and will be succeeded by Mr. Moody, the present secretary of the navy.

Ambassador Powell Clayton says the relations of the United States with Mexico were never more friendly than now.

Secretary Taft decided that army officers serving on the Isthmus of Panama in construction work of the canal shall receive 50 per cent. additional pay.

The comptroller of the Treasury has issued a call for the condition of banks at the close of business on June 9.

A boy riding a bicycle ran into Senator Lockport, inflicting injuries that may result seriously.

It is stated in Washington that no intimation has been received there of the proposed resignation of Ambassador McCormick.

The cruiser Tacoma, at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed in search of the missing steamer Conemaugh.

Payment to Government. St. Louis, Mo., (Special) A check for \$195,057.04 was paid to the United States treasury by the Louisiana Purchase Company, this sum being 40 per cent. of the gross gate receipts from the day of the opening, April 30, to midnight of June 15.

Hold Thieves as Expressmen. Cleveland, O., (Special).--Five thousand yards of silk, valued at \$3,000 was stolen from the warehouses of Leon Mansell on Lake street. The robbery was committed by men who used an ordinary express wagon for the purpose and was seen by a number of persons who live in the neighborhood, who thought the transaction was a legitimate one. The silk is brown, changeable and black and is contained in a number of large bolts.

Pacific Liner Wrecked. Melbourne, (Special).--The Peninsula and Orienta liner Australia, inbound bound, struck on the rocks at Point Nepean, at the eastern entrance to Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, at 2 o'clock A. M. The bottom of the vessel was stove in and it is feared that she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were safely landed. The Australia was bound from London to Sydney, and she was of steel and of 3,762 tons net.

Cleveland, O., (Special).--Five thousand yards of silk, valued at \$3,000 was stolen from the warehouses of Leon Mansell on Lake street. The robbery was committed by men who used an ordinary express wagon for the purpose and was seen by a number of persons who live in the neighborhood, who thought the transaction was a legitimate one. The silk is brown, changeable and black and is contained in a number of large bolts.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Wireless Telegraphy for Weather Bureau. The Secretary of Agriculture has directed Chief Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, to take immediate steps to add wireless telegraphy to the present equipment of all vessel-reporting stations, so that, in addition to reporting all vessels passing within range of the station, the craft further out at sea may be reported.

The tests made by the Weather Bureau show that with only such transmitting power as vessels conveniently can carry it will be possible to keep them in communication within a range of 200 miles off shore.

This extension of the system affects both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. The service is to be performed at Nantucket, Block Island, Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras; Jupiter, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Port Eads, Galveston, San Diego; Farrall Islands, off the Golden Gate; North Cove, at the mouth of the Columbia River; Tatoosh Island, at the entrance of the Straights of Juan de Fuca, and Port Angeles, about 60 miles in from that entrance.

It is anticipated by the government that vessels at sea soon will find it to their advantage to equip themselves with wireless apparatus, so as to be able frequently to communicate with the coast stations on their voyages.

Maneuvers at Manassas. Those Maneuvers at Manassas. Never before in the Peace History of the United States have such maneuvers been held as those now being planned. Over 25,000 troops will engage in the mimic warfare--troops from every State in the Atlantic division, which runs from Maine to Florida east of the Mississippi river, except New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Mississippi and possibly Alabama. There also will be more than 5,000 regulars, who, with the guardsmen, will fight over again the historic battle of July 21, 1861, when 31,000 Confederate soldiers under General Beauregard defeated about 28,000 Federal troops under General McDowell. In September, however, Northern and Southern soldiers will fight side by side and against each other, but always in the most perfect harmony.

Major-General Corbin, now the second ranking officer in the army, will command this entire force and will establish his headquarters at Gainesville, Va., about five miles from Manassas. One army will be encamped in Thoroughfare Gap, 10 miles from Manassas and the other near Manassas. Although the problem to be worked out during the maneuvers have not yet been finally planned, it is generally understood that the conditions which confront the commanders of the Federal and Confederate forces in 1861 will be simulated as far as possible, considering the many improvements that have been made in the art of warfare.

A Lee and A Grant To Be There. Two names famous in Civil War history will be represented by two prominent brigadier-generals of the regular army who have been selected to command the troops in the Manassas maneuvers. They are Lee and Grant. Brig-Gen. Jesse M. Lee, United States Army, it is true, is not closely connected with the famous Lee family of Virginia, but Brig-Gen. Frederick D. Grant is a son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant. The other general officers of the regular army who will participate are Brig-Gens. Franklin J. Bell, Theodore J. Wint, Tuskler H. Bliss and Thomas H. Barry. Many general officers of the militia will also be present and command brigades and divisions during the mimic fights.

The War Department has been informed that a number of veterans of the Civil War, whose interest in this memorial conflict never will die, will be present as spectators in September.

Gen. Corbin Goes to Philippines. Maj-Gen Henry C. Corbin has been ordered to command the division of the Philippines, succeeding Maj-Gen. F. Wade, the order to take effect in October.

At Work At Manassas. Col. H. O. H. Heistand, adjutant-general of the Atlantic division, is at Manassas, Va., superintending the arrangements for the maneuvers. More than 50 square miles of ground, extending from Manassas to Thoroughfare Gap and including all of the first and second Bull Run battlefields, will be established for the maneuvers by the War Department. The large fields of the country have entered into the plan and have willingly let the Government have the use of their land for a small rental. Great care will be taken by the War Department to see that the troops do not injure the property and that no damage shall be done to property.

Citrus Fruits for Japan. The Department of Agriculture will send to the Agricultural Department of Japan a large collection of citrus fruits indigenous to the United States. The action is in return for Japan's courtesy in sending a similar collection to the Chicago Exposition.

Annapolis to Get School. Annapolis and not Indian Head, Md., will probably be the location of the school of instruction which the United States Equipment proposes to establish for the training of wireless telegraph operators.

Congressional and Departments. Rear Admiral Greer is dead, aged 72 years. He had been in the retired list since 1895.

All vessels reporting stations will be equipped with wireless telegraphic instruments.

Members of the Red Cross accepted the resignations of all officers and elected new ones, including W. K. Van Ruyppen, of Washington.

Minister Hardy, a cable dispatch to the State Department from Adelaide reports that the extradition treaty was signed Wednesday.

Domestic L. Murphy, recently appointed secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, assumed the duties of his office.

Attorney General Knox will resign from the Cabinet in a few days and will be succeeded by Mr. Moody, the present secretary of the navy.

Ambassador Powell Clayton says the relations of the United States with Mexico were never more friendly than now.

Secretary Taft decided that army officers serving on the Isthmus of Panama in construction work of the canal shall receive 50 per cent. additional pay.

The comptroller of the Treasury has issued a call for the condition of banks at the close of business on June 9.

A boy riding a bicycle ran into Senator Lockport, inflicting injuries that may result seriously.

It is stated in Washington that no intimation has been received there of the proposed resignation of Ambassador McCormick.

The cruiser Tacoma, at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed in search of the missing steamer Conemaugh.

Payment to Government. St. Louis, Mo., (Special) A check for \$195,057.04 was paid to the United States treasury by the Louisiana Purchase Company, this sum being 40 per cent. of the gross gate receipts from the day of the opening, April 30, to midnight of June 15.

Hold Thieves as Expressmen. Cleveland, O., (Special).--Five thousand yards of silk, valued at \$3,000 was stolen from the warehouses of Leon Mansell on Lake street. The robbery was committed by men who used an ordinary express wagon for the purpose and was seen by a number of persons who live in the neighborhood, who thought the transaction was a legitimate one. The silk is brown, changeable and black and is contained in a number of large bolts.

RELIEF COLUMN ROUTED

Russians Out-Maneuvered, Enveloped and Sweeping Defeated. The Japanese Charge That the Russians Violated the Japanese Flag--Certain Officers Avert That During the Fighting a Body of Russian Soldiers Appeared Carrying a Japanese Flag--1000 Men Killed.

1000 LOST ON JAP'S TRANSPORTS. The Japanese Charge That the Russians Violated the Japanese Flag--Certain Officers Avert That During the Fighting a Body of Russian Soldiers Appeared Carrying a Japanese Flag--1000 Men Killed.

Tokyo, (By Cable).--The Russian hope of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of General Oku, the commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold, came to an end at Telissu, a point on the railroad fifty miles north of Kinohau and twenty-five miles north of Valangung, when the Russians were outmaneuvered, enveloped and sweeping defeated.

They left more than 500 dead on the field and the Japanese captured 200 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, ceased firing on that particular body of Russians. Official dispatches from the Japanese commanders made specific charges of this flag violation.

Japanese Lost 1000. Early estimates of the Japanese losses at Telissu say that 1000 men were killed or wounded.

The Japanese attacking force was divided into right and left columns and began the advance on Tuesday along both sides of the railroad. They encountered the Russians east of Valandien and drove them back.

At a late hour in the afternoon the Russians held a line between Lung Wang Tsing and Ta Pang Shien. The Japanese artillery opened on this line and the Russians responded. The shelling continued for two hours, and it was followed by the advance of the Japanese line to a position extending from Lung Wang Tsing to Yu Hsien. Darkness put an end to the fighting. The Japanese dispatched a column to the westward toward Fuchau for the purpose of covering the Russian right wing and to protect their left and rear.

During the night it became apparent that the Russians were being reinforced and it was decided to make a general attack in the morning and force the Russians into a defile back of Telissu.

When morning came it was discovered that the Russians held a line extending from Ta Fang Shen to Cheng Tsu Shan with a force estimated at more than two divisions.

Russians Nearly Enveloped. The Japanese planned to envelop the Russians near Telissu and they succeeded admirably. While the main Japanese force was facing north along the railroad columns were swung to the left and to the right, and finally converged at noon on the main Russian position. The Russians in this position were at a disadvantage, but they held it with determination until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour they continued to pursue the enemy and probably inflicted considerable punishment.

The Japanese commander makes no estimate of the Russian losses, but says they are probably great. Among the Russian officers captured by the Japanese is the colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Rifles.

Tokyo, (By Cable).--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 153 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. It is reported that the transports Hitachi and Sado carried only 1,000 men. If this is true the loss in lives is probably less than 1000.

BULLET-TORN HEART SEWED. Fifteen-Year-Old Boy's Attempt at Suicide May Be Defeated. Chicago, Ill., (