

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 order of defense at Seacur 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 subjected 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 Liditum 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 battle 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 found 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 foot, the Japanese were badly scared and unable to realize what was happening. They rushed, half dressed from their tents, only to be received 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 on 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.

Astoptol was tried in June, but the capture of the Malakoff tower did not

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.

Bound and Gagged.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—A bold robbery is reported to have occurred at the Clinton Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at a o'clock in the morning. According to the story told by William Wilmont, night ticket agent, two men entered the station, bound and gagged him and stole \$38, of which \$21 belonged to the company and the remainder was his own money. The men gained entrance through a window.

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 Highlanders.

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 tractors 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.

Witrook, who succeeded in obtaining \$24,000 in a train robbery in the West in 1887, is dead.

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

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 Pittsburgh, with branches in many small towns in various states, were forced to close.

Edgar Karrell dropped dead while steering the freighter W. R. 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, was 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 Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia.

45 PEOPLE ARE INJURED

Fast Train Derailed on the Missouri Pacific.

COACHES ROLL DOWN THE BANK.

Accident 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, west-bound 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 the engine had been made with axes. The holes, 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 20 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 a number of 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 Railroad 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 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 houses.

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 Kamchatka. The facts in the case were reported to the State Department by Mr. Griscom, the American minister at Tokyo, 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.

FIRE ON THE PIKE.
Several Pavilions Burned, But Firemen Prevent Spread of Flames.

St. Louis (Special).—Fire broke out in the attraction on the World's Fair Pike known as "Quo Vadis" and quickly spread to the Japanese pavilion adjoining. A high north wind was blowing and the sparks were carried over the Exposition grounds in the vicinity of the main exhibit palace.

Hagenbach's animal show is just across a narrow exit way from the Japanese pavilion, and it was at first thought that the former was on fire.

A first alarm brought out all the fire-fighting apparatus in the World's Fair grounds, but it was soon seen that the firemen would not be able to cope with the flames, and it was followed by a second, third and then a fourth alarm.

The financial loss is not great.

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.

Blue Grass Scorched.
Lexington, Ky. (Special).—The drouth in Central Kentucky is the worst in the history of the State. Pasture lands that have been in grass 20 years will have to be resown, even the roots being parched. Creeks and wells are drying up and stock is cut down in many sections. Railroads and farmers are buying water at city waterworks and hauling it miles. Lexington reservoir is practically exhausted and affords the only hope about Lexington.

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 Schabel, 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 reconstrating with the enraged husband, and Mrs. Schneider was shot when she attempted to 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.

Wheat Damaged By Drouth.
Columbus, O. (Special).—Reports from all over the state show that the young wheat is badly damaged by the drouth. 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, of 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.

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 \$900,057.

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 \$234,904,000.

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 it is as if a century had passed, 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 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.

Throngs of Visitors.
Throngs of visitors have poured in to attend the Exposition, with the expectation of being pleased and satisfied. They have been 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," his honor.

"This Exposition has been the work of my life," said President Francis. "It has consumed my entire time for the past four years, but every hour has been an hour of pleasure to me. In trying to describe this fair, it is as if I were to do it justice as it is to paint the life."

The closing exercises were held at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument in the Plaza of St. Louis where were held seven months ago the exercises that formally opened the gates to the world. On the opening day the vast assembly here was busy in spirit and filled with an unquenchable desire to give expression to good feeling; on the closing day depression prevailed generally because of the conclusion at hand, and it was rather a mournful assemblage that formed a solid phalanx around the tall monument, and listened to the farewell addresses.

Immediately upon the closing of the gates a large force of men began the work of packing and shipping the exhibits. There are more than 300 officials of the United States customs service on the ground, and they will remain on duty until the last exhibit has been shipped to the home address of the exhibitor, or to such other destination as may be selected.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.
Five Hundred Shots Fired at Zeigler—Big Guns Used.

Benton, Ill. (Special).—Zeigler was fired upon from sundown to daylight. It is estimated that no less than 500 shots were fired at the town, four gatling guns being turned on in full force. The town was completely surrounded and the firing came from every quarter.

Assistant United States Marshal Reece and the Carbonate Militia Company arrived in Zeigler and General Reece will remain several days to investigate the situation. It is thought that still more troops will be brought. Examination of the ground showed that the men who were firing have powerful guns. They were stationed from one-half to three-quarters of a mile from the town. Almost a bushel of empty shells of every size and make were found in the woods. A trail of blood was found on a rail fence, and from that it is supposed that at least one person was wounded. Further trouble is anticipated.

While martial law has not been declared, the situation closely approaches it. No one not properly vouched for can enter the town. The entire letter tract of land, containing 8000 acres, is to be put under military surveillance. The position taken by the Franklin county officials is generally approved.

Was 101 and Never Sick.
Louisville (Special).—James W. Hendricks, the oldest and one of the best-known men in Louisville, died at the age of 101 years. Mr. Hendricks had never been sick a day, had never spent a cent for medicine, nor consulted a physician. He took his regular walk Tuesday, but suffered a stroke of paralysis soon after he returned home. Six of his grandchildren will act as his pallbearers.

Coast Line Train Crew Accused.
Savannah, Ga. (Special).—G. S. Godbold, Atlantic Coast Line special agent, arrested an entire train crew of the Atlantic Coast Line on the charge of robbing a car on the train which they took out on the night of November 10. The men under arrest are J. J. Reed, engineer; C. C. Clemens, fireman; R. H. Floyd, conductor and Owen Robinson, car inspector. At the homes of some of the men the detective is alleged to have found hats and shoes, which he presented in court as evidence.

AWFUL FLIGHT OF WINNEBAGOS.

Grand Jury's Report on the Nebraska Indians.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—The United States Grand Jury, which ended its session Friday, made an extended report on the condition of affairs on the Winnebago Indian reservation. The report is addressed to United States Judge Munger and recites a deplorable state on the reservation.

It states that the report is made on the basis of testimony given by Father Schell, the priest who has recently visited the President, and to a number of other witnesses called by the jury. In part, the report is as follows:

"That a large number of the 1,100 Winnebago Indians are in a sad and deplorable condition must be admitted. We believe that this unfortunate condition has been largely brought about by the unlawful sale of liquor to the Indians and their utter disregard of any marriage ceremony. The Homer saloonkeepers and their Indian apartments, known as 'bull pens,' and the professional bowleggers and lawbreakers who made it impossible to serve papers by a deputy marshal without calling to his assistance an unknown officer, have been given a thorough investigation, and we have reported our findings to the court.

"The other cause of demoralization, and which, from testimony, is growing worse from year to year, is the marriage relation. We understand the United States holds that as the Winnebago Indian is now a citizen of Nebraska, the marriage question is one that should be taken up by the state. But the state does absolutely nothing. It is evidence that the conditions are growing worse and that no legal marriages are celebrated."

GOES INSANE IN CANAL ZONE.
American Mechanic Driven Crazy By Heat of Culbra Cut.

New York (Special).—Among the passengers who arrived on the Panama Steamship Company's steamer *Albion* here was an American mechanic, whose mind had been affected by the excessive heat in the canal zone. The man was James Todriff, 30 years old, whose home is in Chicago.

Two days of the trip the man's condition was such that he was confined to his stateroom and closely guarded. The remainder of the trip he was closely watched and guarded by members of the crew, but not made a prisoner.

The history of Todriff, as given aboard the steamer, was that he arrived in Panama last summer in search of employment. Being an experienced mechanic, he obtained a position as a boss steam driver in the canal zone. He was stationed in the Culbra cut, where the hardest and most difficult engineering problems are to be worked out in the building of the canal.

Two weeks ago Todriff was taken ill, and was advised by the Government doctors in Panama to return to this country.

EDWARD L. WENTZ'S ESTATE.
Young Man, Murdered in South, Left Most of It to Finance.

Philadelphia (Special).—Ancillary letters of administration were granted by the Register of Wills in the estate of Edward L. Wentz, the wealthy young Philadelphian, the mystery of whose death in the mountains of Virginia has never been cleared up.

The estate is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and the bulk of the property is left in trust for the benefit of his fiancée, Cornelia Brookmire, who lives in St. Louis.

The will provides that after the death of Miss Brookmire the principal of the trust fund is to be paid to the late Mr. Wentz's two brothers, in equal shares, but if dead, then to their descendants. If both die, leaving no descendants, the principal is to revert to Phillips-Andover Academy, at Andover, Mass.

Invitations to Roosevelt.
Atlanta (Special).—An effort originating here has been set on foot to have the committees representing Atlanta, New Orleans, Mobile, Knoxville and the National Manufacturers' Association, which have extended invitations to President Roosevelt to visit the South, meet at an early date in Washington formally to present the invitation.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—The Board of Trade passed a resolution, inviting President Roosevelt to visit Louisville when he makes his proposed trip to Texas in the spring.

Duel on Eagle.
Winder, Ga. (Special).—Will Thomas, a negro freeman, and Jim Brasman, a negro brakeman, fought a duel to the death in the engine cab of a fast freight train on the Seaboard Air-Line. The train was running toward a tank at 40 miles an hour when Brasman began throwing coal at Thomas. Thomas stuck his knife in Brasman, and the latter pulled a pistol and fired several times, inflicting a death wound upon Thomas.

MILLIONAIRES FIGHT FIRE.
New York (Special).—Nine of the 13 buildings in the little village of Westbury, L. I., were destroyed by fire. Many young clubmen, including Harry Payne Whitney and H. B. Duryea, raced across the country in automobiles, and after helping fight the fire with buckets, made up a purse of \$1,000 to provide the village with a water supply for future emergencies. The loss is estimated at \$35,000.

MUCH IN LITTLE.
James H. Stevenson, head of the firm of J. H. Stevenson, Brothers & Co., wholesale dealers in oil, died suddenly on the street in Philadelphia of heart disease.

William Dunning and John Doyle, who escaped from Governors Island, where they were serving sentences for desertion, were recaptured in New York.

One of the effects of the long drouth in Kentucky has been a serious falling off in the milk supply.

Ten fishing vessels, owned in Eastport, Me., and Lubec, were seized by the Canadian fisheries protective cruiser *Carlew* near St. George, N. B.

John E. Spooler, a photographer, well known in New York and Boston, died from an apoplectic stroke at his home in Seattle, Wash., aged 77 years.

One man was killed and 14 other passengers were bruised and cut in a Bellefontaine street car that jumped the track and overturned.

Frederick Meier is in jail in Aberdeen, S. D., charged with the murder of his wife whom he stabbed to death with a jack-knife.

WORK IN SAVING OF LIFE

Record of Rescues Along the American Coast.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY CREWS.

More Than 2,370 Persons and Property to the Value of Nearly Seven Million Dollars—Crews Also Rescued 103 Persons Not on Board Vessels From Their Perilous Positions.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of the general superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1004, shows that during the year assistance was rendered by the life-saving crews to 1,051 vessels of all kinds, involving the lives of more than 4,300 persons and property to the value of nearly \$7,000,000. The crews also rescued 103 persons not on board vessels from various perilous situations, and through signal warnings of the beach patrols saved from possible disaster 161 vessels wrecked were generally of small tonnage.

There were 350 casualties to registered vessels, involving 2,245 persons, of whom 270 were lost. The estimated value of these vessels was \$4,688,852, and of their cargoes \$1,579,245, making the total estimated value of property imperiled \$6,458,097. Of this amount there was saved \$6,080,950 and \$1,366,830 was lost. Of the 350 vessels which suffered disaster, 50 were totally lost, 250 were saved.

Among the smaller craft, not registered, such as sailboats, rowboats, pleasure launches, etc., 411 casualties occurred, imperiling the lives of 802 persons, of whom 13 were lost.

Value of Vessels.
The value of these vessels with their cargoes was estimated at \$248,750 with a loss of \$8,620. This makes the total number of disasters to vessels of all kinds 770, with a valuation of \$6,705,530, of which \$5,330,080 was saved and \$1,375,450 was lost. The total number of persons involved was 3,248, of whom 34 lost their lives.

The net expenditure for the maintenance of the service during the fiscal year was \$1,766,446.

The telephone system maintained by the service has proved of great assistance, and much attention has been given to its improvement and extension. Numerous points not heretofore reached have been connected, and the line has been kept constantly in such repair that even under the most adverse circumstances communication has not been seriously interrupted for more than a few hours at any time.

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