

NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED

Correspondent Sends News of Another Engagement.

JAPANESE ADVANCE CHECKED.

Forced to Retreat at Yin Kow Before Fire of Russian Artillery—Commander Wounded.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London "Morning Post," cabling under date of July 15, says: "A naval engagement took place today off Port Arthur."

The correspondent adds that the Chicago "Daily News" dispatch that Fawen has been seized by the Russians and towed into Port Arthur.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the war office announces the receipt of a dispatch from Port Arthur confirming the report that the Japanese sustained considerable losses on July 11, the exact particulars of which have not yet been ascertained. According to the dispatch, the Russians recaptured all the positions lately taken by the Japanese.

The Tokio correspondent of the London "Times" says that the St. Petersburg story of a Japanese repulse with heavy casualties at Port Arthur July 10 is wholly discredited. In Tokio, where no such reports have been received, it is believed that the story originated in Shanghai.

General Samsonoff seriously checked the Japanese advance in one direction of Yin Kow July 11. His Cosacks ambushed the Japanese column and put 1,000 out of action. The Japanese attempted to advance to Yin Kow along the coast, but they were hindered by the marshy country, which also increased their difficulties in carrying off their dead and wounded during the retreat. The Russians had expected a movement in this direction and a company of cavalry with two guns lay in ambush in the high grass, catching the Japanese in the most difficult part of the coast road and shattering their advance column.

The artillery fire of the Russians was splendid, and the Japanese were unable to make an effective reply. They were forced to retreat. The Russian losses were six killed and seven wounded.

\$79,000,000 INVOLVED.

Judge Grants Injunction in Northern Securities Case.

At Trenton, N. J., Judge Bradford granted preliminary injunction in the suit brought by Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce and others, to restrain the proposed pro-rata distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company. This is a defeat for the Hill interests.

The litigation turned largely on the question as to the title of the Northern Pacific stock which E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce put into the combination, and which amounted to about \$79,000,000. The contention of the Northern Securities Company was that the stock had become the absolute property of the company, and that it was perfectly legal for the Northern Securities Company to carry out the pro-rata plan of distribution upon which the company had agreed.

Harriman contended that by reason of the corporation being declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court, title had not passed from Harriman and Pierce, and in consequence they were entitled to have returned to them the particular stock they had put into the combination, and which involved control of the Northern Pacific Company.

MAD MULLAH NEAR BERBERA.

Reported to be Within Fifty Miles of Capital of Somaliland.

The Mad Mullah is reported to be 50 miles from Berbera, the capital of Somaliland.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from its Aden correspondent, dated July 6, said that the Mullah's forces had attacked the Somali, killing 50, levying on the natives friendly to the French and looting about 1,000 sheep and 50 cattle. They then retired, pursued by pioneers, who shot down 20 of the Mullah's men. The correspondent of the same paper at Berbera maintained that the whole of the Comaliland campaign had been fruitless, the Mullah retaining full control of his particular region.

FAMINE FEARED IN RUSSIA.

Frosts and Lack of Rain Cause Failure of Crops.

The prospective failure of the crops in some of the southern provinces of Russia, possibly attendant with famine, and the necessity of adopting relief measures, is beginning to attract attention.

The governments of Kherson, Bessarabia, Taurida, Poltava and Khar'kov are principally affected. In the district of Triaspol the peasants have already been compelled to harvest the unripe crops to feed the live stock. Committees have been appointed to relieve the distress.

The failure of the crops is attributed to the early autumn frosts, insufficient moisture while sowing, the fluctuating weather of the winter, the total absence of snow, the heavy frosts which followed the late spring frosts in May and the infrequency of rains for the cereals and hay.

In some districts no rain has fallen. In many parts of Bessarabia cattle are being sold for almost nothing.

Japanese Capture Guns.

Special dispatches to the London Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail from Tokyo assert that the Japanese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur July 4 and that they reconnoitered from a war balloon.

All the union iron and steel mills in the Pittsburgh district have signed the new wage scale of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

JUDGE HARTLET BROOKS PARKER.

Sketch of the Career of the Man Chosen for Presidency.

Born on a farm in Ulster county, N. Y., May 14, 1853. His grandfather was a soldier under Washington.

Worked on farm and attended school until the age of 16, when he began teaching. Later entered a law office, at 22 graduated from the Albany Law School and began practice in Kingston, N. Y. In 1870 married Miss Schoonmaker, daughter of prominent lawyer. In 1877 was elected Surrogate of Ulster county, the only Democrat on the ticket who was successful. Re-elected Surrogate in 1883.

In 1885 was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and succeeded in electing the ticket.

In 1885 refused position of First Assistant Postmaster General, offered him by President Cleveland.

In 1883 and 1885 refused to accept Democratic nominations for Lieutenant Governorship, and refused to run for United States Senate in 1891.

In 1885 appointed Justice of Supreme Court by Governor Hill. In 1886 elected Justice of Supreme Court without opposition.

In 1889 appointed by Governor Hill Justice of New York Court of Appeals. In 1897 elected Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals by 60,000 majority, all the other Democrats on the ticket being defeated.

Home is Rosemont, at Esopus, N. Y., on the Hudson river. Judge Parker is about six feet tall, weighs about 200 pounds, and has reddish hair and blue eyes.

The Parkers lost their only son when he was 7 years old. Their only daughter was married in 1898 to Rev. Charles Moeber Hall, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross in Kingston, eight miles away. They have two children, Alton Parker Hall, 4 years old, and Mary McAllister Hall, almost 2 years old.

Mrs. Hartlet Stratton Parker, Judge Parker's mother, is still alive, and in spite of her 80 years is hale and hearty. Her hair is snowy white, but in no other way does she show her age. Her face is almost devoid of wrinkles, and her form, unlike the majority of aged women, is not bent.

STRIKE INJURES BUSINESS.

Crop Prospects Improved and Prices for Farm Products, Promise Good Returns.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Trade conditions were gradually becoming more normal after the conclusion of political conventions, when a new disturbing factor appeared in the strike of packing house employees and allied trades. This enhanced prices of meats and added many thousands to the already large army of unemployed, weakening the purchasing power of the people still further. Aside from this unfavorable development, the news of the week contained much encouragement. Crop prospects improved and the general level of prices for farm products promises a large return to agriculturists, which means better business for all industries. Confidence grows with the crops, retailers showing more disposition to purchase for the future as the season advances with no serious setback to the farms. A few manufacturing lines are more active, although there is still much idleness at the shops and mills, and pig iron output for July will be smaller than in any recent month. Reports of increased plans for erection of buildings are not accompanied by any noteworthy expansion in demand for structural materials as yet. Railway earnings for the first week of July are only six-tenths per cent. less than last year, and foreign trade at this port showed gains of \$530,236 in exports and \$1,906,754 in imports, as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. Textile manufacturing plants are operating somewhat irregularly. Export buying has again provided the best feature of the market, stocks of heavy shootings and dells being fairly well cleaned up. In woollen goods the week has brought the opening up of new lines of medium grade men's wear at about last year's prices. Footwear markets are more active, many Western buyers having appeared in Boston and a fair volume of supplementary fall orders have been placed. Tanners who were short of hides are unable to secure deliveries on account of the strike, and the situation threatens to become serious if the struggle is prolonged. Failures this week numbered 25 in the United States, against 213 last year, and 29 in Canada; compared with 16 a year ago.

MORE NORGE SURVIVORS.

Landed at Boston, Having Been Picked Up by a Ship.

On board the Cunard steamer Saxonia, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool on the 14th, were 27 persons who were on the Scandinavian-American line steamer Norge, wrecked off the north coast of Scotland while on a voyage from Copenhagen to New York.

The man who was the object of the greatest sympathy was Jonas Johanson a man of 70 years, who believed that he had lost his wife and four children. He was given a message that his wife had been picked up and probably some of the children. The old man refused to credit the news. The survivors were bound for Western points. A collection was taken up among the passengers of the Saxonia and about \$180 secured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Shenango tin plant at New Castle, Pa., employing 2,500 men, will likely resume work Monday, July 25. It has been closed down three weeks.

Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, of Pittsburgh, fell through a sewer at New Castle, Pa., while attending a picnic and was badly hurt. The earth had been washed away underneath by the breaking of a sewer pipe, but the break did not show on the surface until Mrs. Lewis walked over it, when it gave way.

49 YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Extreme Penalty Meted out to New Jersey Criminals.

PRISONERS ALL PLEAD GUILTY.

Citizens Had Planned to Blow the Prison Open and Lynch the Culprits.

Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims and William Austin, the three negroes who confessed to assaulting Mrs. Elsie Biddle, of Burlington, N. J., were sentenced to 49 years each in the State prison at Trenton after a record-breaking trial. The three men arrived in Mt. Holly at 1:15 p. m. Less than half an hour later they had pleaded guilty, been given the extreme penalty for their crimes by Judge Gaskill and were on their way to Trenton to begin their long sentence.

When the three men, handcuffed to three detectives, stepped from the train there were at least 1,000 persons congregated about the railroad station. Company A, New Jersey National Guard, quickly opened a passageway and within five minutes the criminals were in the court house. When the negroes were brought before the court Judge Gaskill appointed counsel to defend the men. A brief consultation was held between counsel and the three men and it was announced that the men would plead guilty. Judge Gaskill accepted the plea and in pronouncing sentence said:

"The judgment of the law and sentence of the court is that for the charge of assault, to which you have just pleaded guilty, each of you be confined in the State prison at hard labor for the term of 15 years; upon the charge of robbery, 15 years; upon the charge of assault with intent to kill an officer, 12 years, and upon the charge of robbing the house of William Streeker, seven years, making a total of 49 years."

There was a meeting of 200 men held at Ranococas at which complete arrangements were made to blow open Mt. Holly jail, secure the three negroes and lynch them.

DEATH OF PAUL KRUGER.

Former President of Transvaal Republic Passes Away.

Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, died at Clarens, Switzerland, from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness.

Stephen J. Paul Kruger, the "lion of South Africa," was one of the most picturesque figures of the last century. A man of intensely religious temperament, he had with it a rare executive and martial ability, a wonderful mental power and an indomitable will, and these qualities combined were what raised him from the humble grass roofed cottage of a frontier grazer to the occupation of the presidential chair.

He was born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, October 10, 1825. At 11 the future President was working with his father on the frontier; at 14, having attained the years of majority, according to the standard of his country, he joined the army and fought in the punitive expedition against the Matabele. From that time on his life was a military one. At 16 he was promoted to the post of field cornet and a few years later became a commandant.

In 1853, the choice of his country, the South African republic, fell upon him, and he was elected President. This post he held until 1900, when, the fortune of war turning against his land, he was forced to flee from the country and take refuge in Holland. He remained either at Blydenburg, Montone or Utrecht until a short time ago, when he traveled to Clarens in search of health, but only to end his life, debilitated and weary.

The former President was married three times. His last wife died in the early part of 1901, and it is said that this sorrow in his declining years hastened the end of his own life.

H. J. Richmond, a correspondent in Cripple Creek, Col., for a Victoria newspaper, was deported from the former place by the citizens' committee.

SLOCUM DEAD NUMBERS 958.

Only 235 Out of Nearly 1,400 Passengers on the Steamer Escaped.

The total dead in the destruction of the excursion steamer General Slocum on June 15 is given as 958 in the final report to Police Commissioner McCauley of New York by the inspectors in charge of the investigation by the police department. Only 897 of the dead were identified, 42 were reported missing and 61 unidentified, while 189 were injured and only 235 out of nearly 1,400 on the steamer escaped uninjured. Assuming that the unidentified dead are among the missing all but one person has been thus far accounted for.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Touring Car Plunges Onto Railroad in Front of Engine.

James Snyder of Brooklyn, Frank J. Correll of Amityville, and a man believed to be J. W. Jewell of Brooklyn, were killed as the result of a collision between a big touring automobile and a train on the Long Island railroad at Merrick road crossing.

Seven Men Killed.

Seven men killed and two injured is the result of a premature dynamite explosion upon the New Canadian Pacific Sudbury-Toronto line near Romford. The dead are three Austrians, three Finlanders and the walking boss, H. Poole of Wakefield, Quebec. The bodies of the killed, except Poole, were literally blown to pieces. The accident occurred through placing dynamite in a hole which had been shortly before blown with powder.

EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS.

Took Active Part in Developing West Virginia Industries.

Former Senator Henry Gassaway Davis was born in Baltimore on November 16, 1823. His father, Caleb Davis, died when he was but a small lad, and he was compelled to leave school and earn his own living. His first work was on the plantation of ex-Gov. Howard, which he came in time to superintend. When the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was opened he took service on it as a brakeman, and eventually became a conductor and later the agent at Piedmont, W. Va.

His first business venture was at Piedmont, where, with his brothers, under the name of Henry G. Davis & Co., he dealt in general merchandise.

coal and lumber. He became convinced of the possibilities in the coal and timber lands of the country surrounding Piedmont, and he invested extensively in them. It was his conception to build the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railroad from Cumberland along the Potomac to its source and across the western slope of the Alleghenies. This road was built and Senator Davis fortune was made.

Senator Davis was a prominent figure in public affairs when West Virginia seceded from Virginia. In consequence of this he became a member of the House of Delegates in 1865 and in 1867 was elected a State Senator. He held this office until 1869, and in 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate. He served two terms there, and retired in 1883, refusing to be elected again. He has been a delegate to six Democratic National conventions, and in 1890 was made a member of the International Railway Commission. He was also a member of the Pan-American Commission.

In 1884 he founded the town of Davis, and in 1890 he founded the town of Elkins, which was named after his son-in-law, Senator Stephen B. Elkins. Senator Davis lives at Elkins.

GREAT STRIKE BEGINS.

Over 40,000 Men Employed in Packing Houses Quit Work.

As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the meat packing industries of the United States began in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and other cities where large packing plants are located. If prolonged, the strike is expected to cause widespread inconvenience, possibly equaling the anthracite coal famine of two years ago. The unanimity of the strike was complete. More than 45,000 employees are directly involved. In Chicago alone 18,000 men are on strike.

200 LIVES LOST.

Cloudburst Causes Great Damage Near the City of Manila.

A cloudburst over the hills north-east of Manila caused a flood which has destroyed San Juan Del Monte. Two hundred lives were lost. The low-lying districts were inundated. The homes of Americans and foreigners were isolated. Transportation through the streets was carried on in boats only.

Rain has fallen for 27 hours, totaling 171 inches. This is unprecedented. Communication with outside places is interrupted. The damage to property is estimated at \$2,000,000.

NEWS NOTES.

At a recent race in England nearly everybody bet on Admiral Togo to win. But he was not even placed.

Thirty-five hundred butchers, carvers, slaughtermen, drivers, helpers and laborers in New York city joined in the great meat strike to-day.

At Portsmouth, O., J. Eisman & Co.'s clothing factory was destroyed and a number of adjoining business houses damaged by fire. Loss, \$80,000.

"Al" and "Ben" Wade were electrocuted at the Ohio penitentiary annex for the murder of "Kate" Sullivan, at Toledo, in 1900.

The Erie Railroad Company admits its liability in Midvale, N. J., wreck, and wants a settlement with friends of 16 victims.

Three barns were demolished, six coal cars blown from the track and other damage done by a windstorm this afternoon at Barnitz, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, near Mt. Holly.

Charles J. Denny, a former member of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly, charged with bribery in connection with the city lighting deal, pleaded guilty.

Charles Renner, an alleged companion of Patrick Crowe, was captured at St. Joseph, Mo., after a desperate battle with officers, in which he was probably fatally shot.

It is reported at Chetoo that the Russians have blown up the Retzivan and one other battleship which was badly injured. Fighting is incessant just outside of Port Arthur.

Contracts made by incorporated labor unions with manufacturers prohibiting the employment of non-union workmen are void, according to a decision announced by Judge Ludwig in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee.

Eight men and a woman, all Italians, were arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of knowing something of the murder of Antonio Manziello, an Italian laborer, whose body, sewed up in a mattress, was found on the banks of the Wissahickon creek Sunday morning. Death was due to a stab wound.

The Department of Agriculture has referred to the Department of Justice the matter of the right of the Government to conduct experiments in Texas with a Guatemalan ant destroying the cotton boll weevil.

200 ARE HOMELESS.

Fire Destroys Many Houses in Maryland Town.

Two hundred persons in Millington, Md., are homeless and without shelter and food as the result of a fire which destroyed 39 dwellings and 17 places of business. The loss is placed at \$150,000, with practically no insurance. J. P. Ahearn, president of the board of town commissioners, appealed to Wilmington, Baltimore and Philadelphia for aid.

Upon receipt of the appeal for aid from the authorities of Millington, Mayor Timanus of Baltimore called a special meeting of the citizens' permanent relief committee. Governor Warfield received an appeal from Millington for tents and at once ordered 30 to be sent. Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia called a meeting of the citizens' town commissioners committee. The committee voted \$500 to the sufferers to be disposed of at the discretion of Mayor Weaver.

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PICNIC TRAIN WRECKED

Misplaced Switch Causes Collision with Freight Train.

TRAINS GOING AT HIGH SPEED.

Most of the Dead Occupied the Front Coach, Which Plunged into the Wreckage.

Chicago, July 13.—Twenty persons were killed and about 25 injured in a collision on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad at Glenwood, Ill., 23 miles south of Chicago. The collision occurred between a picnic train from Chicago, which was returning from Momence, Ill., and a freight, into the rear of which the excursion train dashed at high speed.

Among the dead are Carl Stewart, Mrs. Ellen Landers, Mrs. Emma Palmer, daughter of Mrs. Landers; Lena Palmer, daughter of Mrs. Palmer; Lena Hillman, Mrs. Geringer, Miss Geringer, Walter Geringer, Andrew Kramer, William H. Meyer, 12 years; John Poduda, 8 years; Mamie Poduda, 3 years; nine unidentified children.

All the dead lived in Chicago, as do all the injured, most of whom are children.

About 75 per cent of the injured sustained fractured legs. In many cases both legs were broken.

A misplaced switch threw the picnic train over on the southbound track and before the engineer could apply the brakes it dashed into the rear of the freight. The locomotive, the baggage car and the first coach of the picnic train were demolished and all of the killed and injured were on the locomotive and in the two cars. The picnic was the annual outing of the members of Doremus Church.

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DAWSON DEFEATS TETER.

West Virginia Republicans Select a State Ticket.

The West Virginia Republican State Convention, after being in session at Wheeling from noon continuously, except for a 50-minute recess, at 3:40 p. m. nominated William M. O. Dawson of Charleston for Governor over Charles F. Teter of Philippi.

The nomination was forced after a prolonged but futile effort of the Teter men to secure an adjournment. The roll gave Dawson a majority of 131 votes, but was not announced, as Congressman Dayton, for Teter, withdrew him and moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. The convention was hereby partisan at times, speakers being hissed repeatedly.

The convention adjourned after the governorship nomination till next day. The State Republican convention completed its work Wednesday after a continuous session of more than 11 hours. The salient feature of the platform, which was the last matter taken up, is its declaration for a reform in the system of State taxation. The following candidates were named:

Auditor—Arnold C. Scherr of Mineral.

Treasurer—Newton Ogden of Pleasants.

Attorney General—Clark W. May of Lincoln.

State Superintendent of Schools—Thomas C. Miller of Marion.

Secretary of State—Charles W. Swisher of Marion.

Judges of Supreme Court—Frank Cox of Monongahela, Joseph M. Saunders of Mercer.

Presidential Electors at Large—Dr. W. W. Monroe of Wood, and James A. Lenhart of Preston.

RAINS DAMAGE CROPS.

Prevent Cultivation and Interfere With Harvesting in Many Sections.

The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: Unseasonably cool weather has continued in the States of the Missouri valley and over the western part of the upper lake region, but elsewhere the temperature has been very favorable. Heavy rains have prevented cultivation of crops and greatly interfered with harvesting in the lower Missouri, Central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and in portions of the Middle Atlantic States and lake region, and much grain has been damaged in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Drouth prevails in the coast districts of Washington and Oregon, where crop prospects have been materially lessened. Over the greater part of the corn belt corn has made vigorous growth, but continued rains have prevented cultivation, and much of the crop is weedy. Winter wheat has sustained great damage from continuous heavy rains in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, where the unharvested grain was seriously damaged by rust and lodging, and that in shock by molding and sprouting. Harvesting was also greatly hindered by unfavorable weather in the districts east of the Mississippi river, where, however, the conditions were much less serious than in the States of the lower Missouri valley. Harvesting has continued under favorable conditions on the Pacific coast.

ENORMOUS LOSS REPORTED.

30,000 Japanese Said to Have Been Killed or Wounded.

A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Mukden, dated July 12, says: "According to intelligence received here the Japanese last night attacked positions near Port Arthur and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000. It is said, being killed or wounded by our mines."

It is reported in Shanghai that a battalion of Russian infantry reoccupied a position commanding Port Arthur which had been captured by the Japs. The Russian cruiser Novik and three gunboats assisted the military forces and forced the Japs to retire.

It is also reported that a great battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur on Sunday and that the Russian exploded land mines which caused fearful havoc. The casualties are estimated at 28,000.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market is strong and active, with the volume of sales remarkably heavy. The leading quotations are: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above, 34@34½; X, 29@31; No. 1, 22@23; No. 2, 24@25; fine, unwashed, 23@24; ¼, ¾ and ¾-blood, unwashed, 27@28; fine, washed, delaine, 35@37; Michigan X and above, 27@28; No. 1, 29@30; No. 2, 28@29; fine, unwashed, 21@22; ¼, ¾ and ¾-blood, unwashed, 27@27½; fine, washed, delaine, 32@33; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., ¾ and ¾-blood, 27@28; braid, 23@24. Territory, Idaho, fine, 17@18; heavy, fine, 14@15; fine, medium, 17@18; medium, 18@19; low, medium, 20@21.

Fight in Servian Town.

A serious fight between Socialists and army officers took place in the square of Kraguevats, a garrison town of Servia. The Socialists were annoyed at the attitude of the officers toward civilians, and attacked the officers, who were noisily celebrating the King's birthday. The officers used their arms, and it is reported that 20 men were killed during the fight.

Raisull Makes a Raid.

According to news from the interior the bandit Raisull and his tribe made a raid on Ghard and after two days' fighting Raisull was victorious. The tribe looted many cattle. Owing to threats sent by Raisull to the neighboring tribes by Mohammed El Torres, the foreign minister, work on the new custom house in course of erection at Tangier has been discontinued. The tribes said they would raid Tangier should the work continue.

KEYSTONE