

MUST SOON FIGHT

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN OUTPOSTS ARE IN TOUCH.

Battle Will Be One of the Most Decisive of the War—Generals Kuroki and Oku Have Merged Their Two Armies Into One—Kuropatkin Is Very Much on the Alert.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—A dispatch from Lieutenant General Sakharoff tonight, telling of numerous skirmishes, confirms the belief that the great decisive battle of the campaign between General Kuropatkin's main army and the armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku is imminent. The three armies aggregate 300,000 men, and their outposts are today in touch all along the line. The Japanese evidently tried to draw Kuropatkin as far south as possible, holding out as incentive a check to the advance of Oku's main army. Mean time, Oku swung sharply to the eastward to join Kuroki toward the Chapian pass, Kuroki at the same time moving a strong force by the right flank toward Haicheng. The main Japanese advance continues along the main Feng Wang Cheng-Liao Yang road, avoiding the Mao Tien pass by a detour to the northward.

Nothing is known here of the exact point at which Kuropatkin's main force is concentrated, though it is believed that a large part of the Liao Yang force has been moved to a point between Kinchou and Ta Tche Kiao.

BELL COMES OUT PLAINLY.

He Will Deport More Men if the Governor Will Only Direct.

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 29.—General Sherman Bell, who is governing Teller county under martial law, has issued another statement for publication, which in part is as follows:

"There are 10,000 lies being written about me. I am acting under orders of the governor of the state of Colorado. He stands for peace and quiet and good government, and has instructed me to see to it that the Western Federation of Miners shall not—directly or indirectly—murder any more men, and they shall not."

"So far as placing Denver under martial law is concerned, that rests solely with the governor. Provided he should see fit to do so, I am his adjutant general, commanding the military forces of the state, and will see to it that hundreds of bad men are deported, and after martial law has been called off, if the citizens permit the cattle I intend to deport to return that will be their business. No man who wants to work will be molested, but the person who lives solely and only by his mouth, provided Governor Peabody gives me the word, will have to emigrate. The time for temporizing talk in Colorado has passed. What we ought to do now is to act, and I guess we are going some."

LEGAL FIGHT ON OIL TRUST.

Ohio Man Begins Suit to Dissolve the Standard Oil Company.

Trenton, N. J., June 29.—Charles J. Henderson, Jr., of Jersey City, and Joseph M. Newlin, of Philadelphia, counsel for George Rice, of Marietta, O., today filed in the court of chancery a bill for the dissolution of the Standard oil company, a New Jersey corporation, charging that the company is illegal, and that it exists in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States, and of the statute relating to monopolies.

The bill charges that the Standard oil company in Ohio was declared illegal by the courts of that state, but that the company, instead of dissolving, in obedience to that decision, has, by subterfuge, evaded the Ohio decision, and that the New Jersey corporation is merely a holding company for the Ohio concern. The bill asks that not only the company be dissolved, but that its assets be distributed among the stockholders as paying off its outstanding securities. For the accomplishment of this purpose, it is asked that a receiver be appointed.

To Discharge Four Thousand Men.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Four thousand men will be discharged from the Baldwin Locomotive works within the next few days. Six thousand have already been dropped from the company's service and the working force will be reduced to 6,000. The greatest number ever employed is about 16,000. These statements were made by an officer of the company today. The places made vacant by the strike of 300 men in the boiler shops last week were filled by the management from 3,000 men recently discharged.

Condemned By Prize Court.

Vladivostok, June 29.—The prize court has condemned the British steamer Alanton, captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron recently in the straits of Corea, for carrying contraband of war, and has confiscated the ship and her cargo of 6,500 tons of anthracite coal, valued at \$50,000. The firm at Singapore to which the coal was consigned is the same concern that supplied the Japanese-Chinese war.

Wyoming Irrigation Project Approved.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 29.—The state land board was today advised by wire that the interior department had just approved the segregation of 150,000 acres of land in the Oregon Basin irrigation project. By the Oregon basin improvement and several allied enterprises several hundred thousand acres of desert land will be converted into productive farms and thriving towns.

SUNK BY SHELLS.

Japanese Send Russian Battleships to the Bottom.

Tokio, June 27.—Admiral Togo reports an engagement at Port Arthur last Thursday in which a battleship of the Peresviet type was sunk and a battleship of the Sevastopol type and a first-class cruiser of the Diana type were damaged.

The report is general here that the Port Arthur fleet came out of the harbor Thursday and engaged the Japanese fleet.

Fire for Twelve Hours.

Chicago, June 27.—A special to the Daily News from Chefoo says:

"Another demonstration took place off Port Arthur Thursday. Firing began from the forts about 10 a. m., and continued until 10 p. m. The program was about the same as on the previous day.

"The destroyers and torpedo boats pursued the same tactics, and an auxiliary cruiser lay off the islands until the firing had ceased, when it proceeded eastward at full speed.

"At 8:30 p. m., the same evening, firing began heavily from the bluff, with much activity of the searchlights, indicating the approach of torpedo boats. A little later the sound of more distant firing was heard, evidently from the land side of Port Arthur, continuing until 2:30 in the morning.

"During that period there was an almost uninterrupted thunder as of field guns and volley firing, punctuated with flashes as of siege guns.

"It is probable that what took place was a general shore action with a naval demonstration. It seems as though the Japanese intend to wear out the defenders by continued night activity, before making a final simultaneous sea and land attack."

MAY LEAD TO REBELLION.

President Moyer Says Miners Will Resist Policy of Bell.

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 29.—In reply to a telegram from the New York World, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is now a prisoner in the county jail here, sent an extended statement of present conditions in the state from his standpoint. Mr. Moyer said in part:

"The deportation of the union men and others, being in my opinion unlawful, the Western Federation of Miners will use all lawful means to re-establish their members in their homes. No violence will be resorted to, but such legal steps as may be necessary to bring about the desired results will be taken at the proper time. Pending such action, deported members and their families will be supported by the federation.

"General Bell alleges that his policy has been successful, and that other states are expected to follow suit. If this be true, then rebellion is not improbable, as the great majority of the American people are today condemning such a system, and regardless of unionism, would bitterly resist any attempt to put the same into practice. I disagree with the general as to the labor troubles being settled in Colorado, but do believe they will be settled by the ballot in the month of November."

Places Not to Be Had for Asking.

Washington, June 24.—D. I. Murphy, secretary of the Isthmian Canal commission, today gave out the following: "Applications for places under the commission have been filed by thousands, and are still pouring in. It ought to be understood that no one not possessing special qualifications will be appointed for the work of the commission. The work will be largely of a technical character.

"Those applying for service on the isthmus, in addition to the possession of exceptional qualifications, must pass a rigid physical examination, under the direction of the public health and marine hospital service to test their fitness for service in the tropics.

"Probably not one in a hundred of those applying have even a remote chance of appointment."

Kuropatkin Addresses Troops.

Kaichou, June 25.—General Kuropatkin inspected General Stakelberg's troops and addressed them, saying: "I shall see you soon again. We must settle with the Japanese promptly. Till then we are not going home." The men responded heartily. The general also addressed the regiments which specially distinguished themselves in the recent fighting, and presented the St. George cross to 250 officers and men. The reports of the Japanese treatment of prisoners and wounded are marked by contradictions.

Icebreaker to Start for Far East.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—It is stated that the icebreaker Ermak, designed by the late Vice Admiral Makaroff, is preparing to start for the Far East. Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the emperor, and Captain Jakovlev, who commanded the battleship Petropavlovsk, which was sunk off Port Arthur, have been presented with gold swords in recognition of their bravery and services at Port Arthur.

Relief Fund Reaches \$90,000.

New York, June 27.—Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the committee appointed by the mayor to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the victims of the General Slocum disaster, reported today that the committee had thus far received over \$90,000.

TO FORCE TURKEY

AMERICA DETERMINED TO SECURE SETTLEMENT WITH TURKEY.

Will Make Demonstration at Alexandria With European Squadron—If Sultan Does Not Yield Promptly, the Fleet of Admiral Barker Will Be Ordered to Follow It.

Washington, June 24.—President Roosevelt today decided that a naval demonstration shall be made against Turkey. Alexandria, from which port the American squadron was recalled last year, will be the objective point.

Admiral Barker's fleet, consisting of the battleships Iowa, Kearsarge, Alabama and Maine, sailed today from Gibraltar for the Piræus. The battleships Missouri and Illinois and gunboat Mayflower will join them there. When Admiral Jewel and the European squadron, now at Tangier, arrives, the demonstration against Turkey will be made.

It is probable that the European squadron will go first to Alexandria, this being decided upon in deference to Russia's protest. If the sultan does not then yield, the battleships will follow. It is understood there is no present intention of bombardment.

FORCED INTO BATTLE.

Russians and Japanese Unexpectedly Meet on March to Haurhilitien.

London, June 24.—Conflicting accounts of the fighting in Manchuria are arriving here, and it is plain that both the Russians and the Japanese are engaged in a death struggle for the positions between Feng Wang Cheng and Mukden, with the chances slightly in favor of ultimate Russian success, owing to the large number of men that General Kuropatkin has under his command, and the strength of the Liao Yang defenses.

The censorship, however, is so strict that what few dispatches are permitted to get through are so badly mutilated that it is impossible to determine just what the correspondents who wrote them mean when he sent his accounts of the fighting.

According to the Chronicle's Far Eastern advice, a collision, which took on all the proportions of a pitched battle, has taken place between General Baron Kuroki's main army and a portion of the Russian army. The Russians are said to have encountered the Japanese while both sides were trying to take possession of the heights of Haurhilitien. The fight was unexpected and exactly what both commanders were trying to avoid. The Japanese were at a disadvantage, although they fought bravely and were eventually compelled to retreat. Both sides lost heavily.

BRIGAND NOW DEMANDS MORE.

Perdicaris Will Not Be Released Until Another Province Is Given.

London, June 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Tangier correspondent, telegraphing to his paper at 9 o'clock last night, says: There is another hitch, and the order for sending forward the prisoners has been countermanded. Raisuli has demanded another province. When Perdicaris is released he will be brought to his town house, where his wife is ill, suffering from the treatment she received at the hands of the brigands at the time the capture was made. What will follow the release of the captives, it is impossible to discover. The next step lies with France, who will not land troops, but acting on the principle, a thief to catch a thief, will recognize Raisuli as governor of Zeenat and Abreyzes and of the country between.

Returns to Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from Vice Admiral Skrydloff, dated June 21: "A division of torpedo boats, under the command of Captain Venogradsky, aide-de-camp of the grand admiral, which was sent out June 15 on an expedition along the coasts of Japan, returned to Vladivostok today. The torpedo boats approached Port Esashi, near Hakodate, but a fog prevented their entrance. Several trading and transport schooners were captured."

Contest Advance of Kuroki.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The general staff has received a dispatch from Liao Yang, dated today. It does not mention any serious fighting. The Russian rear guard is now at Seuchen. General Kuroki's advance along the roads from Siuyen, leading respectively to Haicheng, Ta' Che Chou and Kaichou, is being warmly contested by General Kuropatkin's outposts. The column heading for Kaichou is the furthest advanced.

Battleship Oregon Gets Trophy.

Washington, June 24.—The navy department today awarded to the battleship Oregon the trophy for excellence in gunnery in the last annual target practice for which the ships of the navy have been in competition. For the gunboat class, it was determined that the Dolphin is entitled to the trophy, while the trophy for the destroyer class goes to the John Paul Jones, of the Pacific squadron.

THE AFTER-THE-FOURTH FANTASY ON THE MODERN GEORGE WASHINGTON.



"Father, I can not tell a lie; I did it with my little cannon."

—Cincinnati Post.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

She's up there—Old Glory—where lightnings are sped; She dazzles the nations with ripples of red, And she'll wave for us living, or droop o'er us dead— The flag of our country forever! She's up there—Old Glory—how bright the stars stream! And the stripes red signals of liberty gleam! And we dare for her, living, or dream the last dream— 'Neath the flag of our country forever! She's up there—Old Glory—no tyrant deigns to stain; No blur on her brightness, no stain on her gleam! The brave blood of heroes hath crimsoned her bars. She's the flag of our country forever! —Frank L. Stanton.

A Fourth of July Picnic.

By Katherine McIvor.

IN a little Californian town, situated at the foot of a long, low range of mountains, lived a young girl whose name was Helen Mills. Hers was a lovely home. The great house, with its wide verandas, stood in the midst of many acres of beautiful grounds, with mountains forming the background. It was the second day of July, and Helen had invited a number of young people to come down from San Francisco and remain over the Fourth. That evening the young hostess entertained her guests by taking them for a hay ride; the next day she had planned other delightful entertainments, so the boys and girls looked forward with great anticipation to see what the next day would bring forth. They were sure it would be something delightful, for who could help having a good time on the Fourth of July?

When her guests were about to disperse to their rooms that night Helen told them that they would be called very early the next morning, as they were going on a picnic and would have to drive some twenty miles to reach the spot.

Early the next morning they were off, some in traps and others on horseback. They were a merry party, and the clear, fresh mountain air, laden with the perfume of wild flowers which grew deep down in the canyons, raised their spirits to the highest degree. Once or twice they drove up fearful inclines and the girls closed their eyes in terror, but there was no cause for fear, as the drivers were well used to such places.

At length the place was reached. It was not a public picnic ground; in fact, Helen said she knew there had never been a picnic there before; that she and her father were fishing one day and their canoe had taken them by that place. Helen said then if they had a picnic the Fourth, they would go there, and her plan had been acted upon. For some time before they reached the spot the road lay between great open fields, the canyons just visible across them. They turned off the road and drove through a great field; when they reached the trees they all stepped from their traps and the girls waited while the boys fed and watered the horses, then they walked down a steep incline and into the canyon. At first they were awed by the grandeur and silence of the place—silent but for the rush of the river and the occasional song of a bird; but they were young and full of life and fun, and it was not for long that the serious mood lasted.

The boys fell to gathering fagots for a fire on which to roast the chickens they had brought with them; they did this by taking a two-pronged stick, whittling it smooth, then thrusting it into the chicken and holding it over the fire; the stick was turned and twined until the fowl was nicely roasted. While the boys were doing this the girls spread a large cloth on a

smooth piece of ground, and had put on it all sorts of tempting eatables, then placing rugs and carriage robes on the ground, all sat down, with ravenous appetites. After lunch they lay around on the robes, too lazy to move, and told stories and sang for nearly two hours. Then, as it was very warm, they were ready for a swim in the inviting pool surrounded by moss-grown boulders, not far away. There was a scramble for bathing suits and everyone helped to make dressing rooms of branches and long grass, then the fun began. One would have thought they were ducks—for all the California boys and girls are accomplished in one thing, and that is swimming.

While after their swim Helen, with three or four others, started out to take a walk along the bank of the river. They rambled on and on. The river, which was not very large, had dwindled into a merry brook; they followed it along up a steep path, thickly wooded, when suddenly they came upon a clearing and in the midst of it stood a cabin. Being curious to see who could live in such a lonely place, they approached. On the doorstep sat a little girl about 9 years; she was dressed neatly in a blue gingham apron, and her bare feet were like little snowflakes. Helen began a conversation with her in which she learned that the child knew nothing about the Fourth of July; but she appeared



"THEN WENT DOWN THE MOUNTAINS."

very much interested in Helen's description of fireworks. One of the girls said, rather thoughtlessly, what a pity it was that the little girl could not see the display of fireworks they were to have that night. The child's woebegone little face touched Helen's heart and she acted upon a generous impulse. Knocking at the door, she was admitted by the mother of the child, who seemed greatly surprised at seeing the group of boys and girls; and when Helen told her of her wish to take the little one with them to enjoy the fireworks that evening, promising that some one would bring her safely home the next day, the mother was delighted, and, calling the child, told her of the treat. When the little girl, whose name was Ann Marlin, was ready they went down the mountain and into the canyon.

Half an hour later they were on the road. Long before they reached home the moon was up in all its glory, flooding the mountains and valleys with its light. They reached home about 8 o'clock and, after dinner, went out of doors to see the wonderful display of fireworks.

It had been a day long to be remembered, and that night when all the house was still the moon, which had peeped in at the window and had seen a smile on every sleeping face, looked in the window, into a tiny room, where on a white bed lay little Ann Marlin, and on her face rested the happiest smile of all.—Detroit Free Press.

Powder and Toy Pistol Wounds.

It will perhaps not be inappropriate just at this time to say a word of warning in regard to the wounds so very frequently caused by toy pistols on the "Glorious Fourth." It is by no means uncommon for a boy to lose his

eyesight in consequence of these accidents. Even when only one eye is injured the other eye also frequently becomes affected through sympathy, and blindness seems a heavy price to pay for the brief pleasure obtained. These pistols rarely have shot or bullets in them, but they do have wadding. When this is shot into a boy's hand it is frequently found well buried beneath the muscles. The outside wound looks slight, and few people do much besides washing and tying it up. Quite often the hand or other part swells and becomes a badly poisoned wound. If the sufferer seeks good surgical care, as he should do immediately, a cut is made right down to the offending piece of wadding. After extraction the wound is freely washed with running water, and if healing results the boy is fortunate.

It is by no means uncommon, however, for these wounds to cause lockjaw, and herein lies their great danger. Two or three summers ago the newspapers in the city of Philadelphia collected from the hospitals a list of the cases which ended fatally in this way, and the result was such as to cause any reasonable person to wonder why, if parents were not sensible enough to forbid the use of these dangerous toys, a law was immediately passed forbidding the sale of pistols in order to protect such foolish people from themselves.

Grown-up people as well as children are also often disfigured for life by the discharge of these toy pistols close to their faces. The black gunpowder has to be picked out of their faces, and frequently their eyes, bit by bit. The process is not pleasant, nor improving as regards appearances. Any powder remaining is always visible as minute black specks in the skin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Temple of Freedom.

May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind. And may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders.—Lafayette's Farewell Speech to American Congress.

Where the "Declaration" Is Kept.

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence is no longer to be seen by the public, because exposure to the air and light has made the text and signatures almost illegible. The document is now kept in a large safe in the library of the State Department, Washington, and it is believed that the faded lines are recovering some of their color.

Where the Pinch Comes.

Banks—Going to have fireworks at your house on the Fourth? Bings—Nope. Banks—Can't afford them, eh? Bings—Can afford the fireworks, but I can't stand the surgeon's bills.—Philadelphia North American.

The Glorious Fifth.



With the gleam removed from his eye, His face like a strawberry pie, Our darling took wing With his arm in a sling, Just after the Fourth of July.