

COSSACKS CUT JAPANESE SQUADRON TO PIECES.

Cutthroats Ran Dainty Before Japs Arrived.

Russians May Destroy Port Arthur Themselves.

Harbin to be Fortified With Heavy Siege Guns.

Liao Yang cable: The Japanese lost 200 killed and a number of horses killed in the fight at Vagenfuchu. The Russians opened fire at eight in the morning, and after two hours and a half long-range fire, the Japanese under Gen. Akkima prepared to charge and finish the force which had been harassing them for twenty-one days. In the meantime Gen. Samsonoff was approaching Vagenfuchu with a force of cavalry. It was a sight worth seeing when at the word of command the Russian squadrons formed and rushed like a whirlwind across the terribly cut-up country, clearing away all obstacles, the batteries at the same time trotting along the frightful roads.

Having passed the railroad station the troops came under the fire of the Japanese machine guns, but withdrew without suffering much loss. The fourth and sixth companies of the 8th Siberian Cossacks furiously charged the Japanese cavalry with lances, attacking both flanks. In a few minutes they literally cut the whole squadron into pieces. This was the first time lances were used, and they struck terror into the enemy. In some cases the lances pierced the riders through and wounded their horses. Some of the lances were not withdrawn from the bodies into which they had entered.

The Japanese infantry, numbering four battalions of 300 men to a company, and eight squadrons of cavalry attempted to advance, but the Russian batteries opened, and soon the slope up which the enemy was advancing was covered with black spots, and the enemy was forced to scatter and retire. Some of the Japanese cavalry were wonderfully dashing, charging with shouts upon the Russians, who met and scattered them.

A Cossack, who lost his lance and sword, wrested a sword from a Japanese officer and cut off the officer's head. The Cossacks picked up boots which had been taken off by the Japanese in order to facilitate their flight, and flourished them on their lances as trophies. The Japanese used the Boer trick of displaying dumkies, but the Cossacks did not waste a shot on them.

Gen. Samsonoff highly praised the practice of the Russian gunners. A Russian, who was wounded in the fight near the station at Vagenfuchu says Gen. Samsonoff attacked the Japanese near the railroad, a mile from Vagenfuchu station. A cornet of the Frontier Guards was the hero of the fight. His sergeant was lying wounded, and a Japanese officer was about to ride over him when the cornet unhorsed the Japanese, mounted the latter's horse, and placed the wounded man on his own charger. The Japanese cavalry engaged with the 13th Regiment. Their horses were splendid animals.

RUSSIAN LOSSES FORTY.

Desperate Hand-to-Hand Encounter Disastrous to the Japs.

St. Petersburg cable: Gen. Sakharoff has telegraphed as follows, under today's date, to the general staff: "According to reports the Japanese commander in the action of May 30, near Vanafargow, had three battalions of infantry in reserve. Our losses were 17 men killed and 23 wounded, and Lieut. Meyer and another officer, whose names have not been ascertained, were killed. The Japanese losses were very considerable. One squadron of the Thirteenth Japanese Cavalry was annihilated in a hand-to-hand encounter, and another squadron which came to its assistance suffered great loss from the fire of our frontier guards and riflemen. We captured 19 horses."

NO BIG BATTLE.

Reports of Kouropatkin's Defeat Not Correct.

London cable: Rumors were current yesterday of a severe defeat of Gen. Kouropatkin, the despatches stating that whole squadrons of Cossacks and many guns had been captured, and great quantities of stores and ammunition had fallen into the hands of the Japanese. The story is clearly an exaggeration of the four days' skirmish, which ended at Saimatzu on Monday. Both this and the Wafenkau fight, in the northern part of the Liao-Tung Promontory, were on a larger scale than the recent smaller affairs, but so far as can be ascertained neither was of great consequence. The Japanese versions of the fighting have not arrived.

Baron Hayashi said: "I believe Russia to be in a serious dilemma. She has not enough men in the field to cope with our various points of attack. If she brings the reinforcements that Gen. Kouropatkin so much needs she cannot feed them. "I do not credit the rumor in Rome of Gen. Kouropatkin's defeat, although during the next few days news of a battle may come at any moment. It seems evident that Gen. Kouropatkin intends to fight at Liao-Yang. I believe he has decided to do this, not so much from a

military point of view, as because of the pressure from the court and political circles at St. Petersburg.

"About a month is likely to elapse before any determined assault can be made on Port Arthur."

JAPS ON THE WATCH.

Coal Laden Norwegian Vessels Bound for Port Arthur.

Tokio cable: It is stated that a Japanese warship is watching three Norwegian vessels, laden with coal, and bound for Port Arthur, which are now at Wosung, China. They will all be captured if they attempt to enter Port Arthur.

The aged Japanese men and the women and children at Genung are leaving owing to the renewed incursion of Russians in northeastern Corea, where at present the situation is regarded as serious. It is stated that the Russians are suffering from lack of food, they having exhausted the country, whose people are starving.

The economic situation in Japan does not seem as yet to be seriously affected by the war. Industries and commerce are proceeding as usual. The provisional application already made for the new war loan, the subscriptions for which will be opened on June 10.

AFFAIRS AT DALNY.

The Damage to the Town Was Inconsiderable.

London cable: A despatch to the Times from Chefoo says it will take the Japanese some little time to make Dalny and Talienwan practicable as a base because the San-Shantao Islands have been connected very skillfully with the mainland by both observation and blockade mines, which zig-zag over a large area having the demolition of the Russian works ashore was insignificant, and the rolling stock captured, together with four locomotives taken at Pulandien, will give the nucleus of railway communication, which will be available as the reconstruction of the line is complete. Large quantities of railway plant have been arriving from Japan for some time past.

There is no information yet regarding the fate of the Russian gunboat and four transports known to have been in Talienwan Bay. This gunboat, the Bobr, joined in the fight of May 28, doing considerable damage to the left of the Japanese advance by the cross-fire of its 9-inch and 6-inch guns. Its presence in the bay is explained as follows: It was sent with two torpedo boats to cover the mine laying operations of the torpedo transport Amur at the approaches of Port Arthur, but owing to the intervention of the Japanese blockading squadron it was forced to take refuge in Talienwan Bay. It is just possible that it slipped away on the night of May 28.

As soon as the bay is practicable a Japanese siege train will land, and it may be presumed that then the second army corps will quietly invest Port Arthur. The third corps and a specially organized flying column will co-operate with the first corps in an advance on Mukden.

The correspondent says regarding the damage at Dalny that it was thirty hours after the fight before the Japanese were in a position to occupy the town. During the interval anarchy prevailed. Such European non-combatants as were able to get passages fled in junks to Chefoo. The local Chinese officials allowed the junk, which contained about 200 cut-throats, to be forced, and until the Japanese arrived and restored order the jail birds had the free run of the town.

Based on Gossip.

London cable: The only references to the operation against Port Arthur come from Chefoo, and are all apparently based on the gossip of refugees from Dalny. It is noteworthy that the Port Arthur despatches sent to Admiral Alexieff on May 28 do not mention Kinchau. The story that Gen. Kouropatkin is moving a force southward again crops up with no more solid basis, however, than before.

The reports from St. Petersburg, however, in stating that while the masses in Russia receive the news of reverses differently or stoically, the higher classes are very uneasy, and Gen. Kouropatkin's supposed inactivity is the subject of much impatient criticism. He has, however, plenty of defenders, whose faith in him is unshaken.

STILL SCREENING OKU.

Alexieff and Kouropatkin Send Despatches to the Czar.

A St. Petersburg cable: The War Office has received reports showing that the Japanese are falling back from Siuven, southwest of Feng Wang Cheng, and in the meantime advancing on Saimatzu, almost due north of Feng Wang Cheng. Both movements are taken to indicate the continued desire of the Japanese to screen the operations before Port Arthur. There is not the slightest foundation for the report that the Russians will abandon their positions east of Hai Cheng. Gen. Samsonoff, who is operating south of Kaichow, is understood to

have a strong force of troops, and be likely to harass the Japanese outposts. As regards the operations north of Feng Wang Cheng, the Cossacks have retired from Saimatzu with the additional loss of two officers and seven men wounded. Saimatzu is now held by a strong Japanese garrison.

St. Petersburg cable: The following despatch from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor, dated May 31, has been received:

"Rear-Admirals Wittseft and Grigorovich report that up to May 28 numerous Japanese mines had been discovered and exploded in the roadstead of Port Arthur. The Japanese evidently had replaced the freshmin which they formerly used by mines sown by merchant steamers in their service."

The Emperor has received the following despatch from Gen. Kouropatkin, dated May 31:

"All is quiet in the direction of Feng Wang Cheng. Siuven has not been occupied by Japanese detachments. "The Japanese were observed retiring from Sedyko and Saitaiputo Valleys in an easterly direction. "On May 30, two companies of Japanese infantry and thirty dragoons advanced along the Tikhun road toward Onalassa, for the purpose of turning the left flank of our outposts. Our scouts discovered the movement and a fring ensued, in the course of which one Cossack was wounded and one horse was killed.

The Japanese detachment, which our cavalry successfully engaged May 30, is now stationed four versts from Vafengow, fortifying its position. "There has been no further Japanese advance from Saimatzu towards Feng-chouling Pass, on the Liao Yang Road."

TO FORTIFY HARBIN.

Heavy Siege Guns to be Sent From Cronstadt.

London cable: A despatch to the Times from Moscow says it is stated that Harbin will be fortified against the contingency of a siege, irrespective of expense. The heavy siege guns already sent to the far east for this purpose, and a further considerable number will be removed for the same purpose from Cronstadt and other first-class fortresses. General Kouropatkin's insistence a month ago that it probably would be necessary to refrain from directly attempting to save Port Arthur and the Liao Tung Promontory produced an intensely painful effect in court circles. It is said that the Emperor has refused to believe the expediency of a retreat, and that it was only after detailed explanations from Gen. Kouropatkin that the Emperor would agree to accept the situation. This painful impression has been intensified by Gen. Kouropatkin's further insistence upon the necessity for providing betimes for a retreat north, even as far as Harbin.

TO DESTROY PORT ARTHUR.

The Czar's Orders in Event of Capture of Fortress.

Paris cable: The Petit Journal has a despatch from St. Petersburg, stating that the Czar has issued an order instructing Gen. Stoessel in the event of the capture of the fortress by the Japanese, to blow up the fortifications, the banks, and the most important buildings.

The fleet, the Czar orders, must make the greatest effort, even the extent of risking partial destruction, to cut its way out to reach Vladivostok. It must on no account be surrendered. According to the reports of the chief of the Russian fleet, the Japanese have completed the repairs on the Retzian will be completed in a week or two. The Czar-vitch will be ready for service in a few days. The work on the Pallada has been completed, and she has been reinstated in service.

It is believed that the coal reserves at Port Arthur are exhausted.

TO HINDER ITS FALL.

Kouropatkin to Try to Save the Doomed Fortress.

London cable: A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says there is great uneasiness there regarding certain news which seems to imply the early capture of Port Arthur. The official despatches are vague and conflicting. The public is impressed by the apparent ignorance at Port Arthur of the spot. An important movement by the Japanese army recently been collected on the coast of the Bay of Corea towards the south. The tidings of severe fighting have been impatiently awaited. The Ministry denies that any important news has been received. All foreign newspapers are extensively blacked out before they are allowed to reach the public.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent claims to have good authority for stating that important changes are about to be made in the dispositions of the campaign, owing to the necessity for hindering at all costs the fall of Port Arthur. The War Council recently decided that the troops on the German frontier could be safely withdrawn for service in the Far East, because absolute trust could be placed in the benevolence of Germany's neutrality. The Council also decided that Gen. Kouropatkin should make an immediate move to relieve Port Arthur. He will probably send a force southward under Gen. Keller. All hopes are now centered in Gen. Kouropatkin, who will make desperate efforts to save Port Arthur.

OUTPOSTS IN TOUCH.

Japanese Destroy Land Mines Close to Port Arthur.

London cable: The Chefoo correspondent of the Express says it is expected that the final advance on Port Arthur will begin to-day. Japanese scouts have come in touch with the Russian outposts north of the fortress. It is believed that a third army will land close to Port Arthur, in Pigeon Bay. The Japanese have discovered and destroyed a formidable system of land mines close to Port Arthur, extending several miles from the forts.

According to the latest reports brought by refugees from Dalny, the attack on Port Arthur is expected to culminate on or before June 10. A train of siege artillery has been landed

at Kinchau, with a staff from the Artillery School at Uraga. Quantities of heavy ammunition are being landed. A naval detachment has landed and gone to Nanshan Hill. An engineer battalion is waiting to disembark with loads of sapping material. This battalion has a balloon section, which will be used in directing the artillery preparations for the assault. The garrison at Port Arthur is on half rations five days weekly.

London cable: The occupation of Dalny by the Japanese is the only really important war news. Nothing that is authentic can be reported regarding the operations against Port Arthur. The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard reports that the Russians have retreated beyond Chenkohepau. It is believed that the resources of the garrison are severely taxed by the influx of the troops wounded in the recent fighting, but none of the stories from Chinese sources demand much credence.

There are no further indications of a southward movement by the Russian main army. One of the correspondents who reported the movement yesterday says that its southward advance has been checked by the Japanese cavalry occupying the main roads. Japanese cavalry is reported to have been moving to the westward for days. There is severe skirmishing daily, and the casualties are often numerous.

It is stated that the Japanese have drawn a strong screen across the northern part of the Liao-Tung promontory from Pigeon Bay to Port Adams, while their transports continue to land more and more troops between that line and Port Arthur.

The reports of the movements of Gen. Kuroki, commanding the first Japanese army, continue to be conflicting, but so far as can be judged it is true, as has been previously stated, that he does not intend to advance in strength until the operations against Port Arthur are successful, or at least more developed.

A story that the Japanese have occupied the Motienling mountains is doubtful. The Standard's correspondent with the Japanese headquarters refers incidentally to Motien Pass as likely to be held for a time, although it cannot altogether prevent the Japanese advance, as the pass can be turned on either flank. He says there are no Russians within 15 miles of Feng-Wang-Cheng or eastward of the Tayang River, which is 30 miles toward Siuven.

Gossip is also busy with the Russian fleet. It is reasserted that it will sail soon, but the numerous rumored dates for its departure are not worth attention. It is stated that the line steamers recently purchased by Russia have been armor-plated, and that guns have been mounted on them.

NO SIGN OF ADVANCE.

Times' Correspondent States Kuroki's Army is Stationary.

London cable: The correspondent of the Times with the first Japanese army, which is commanded by Gen. Kuroki, says there is no sign of any movement by that army. Chinese state that there are no indications of the Russians advancing in force south of Liao-Yang. It is probable that they will push a battle before Liao-Yang is reached, as all the positions on the Pekin road, including the Motienling Pass, can be easily outflanked on either side.

According to the Times' correspondent on the despatch from Hainan, the position to which the Japanese defeated at Kinchau retired is a dozen miles north of Port Arthur. Its defences are reported to be not very serviceable, the trend of the hills being at right angles to the Japanese advance, whence the Kinchau position was magnificent except for its exposure to attack from the seaboard. The second position has little to recommend it, and as soon as Gen. Oku is ready to assume the advance, the Russians must fall back to their final defences at Port Arthur. The correspondent says he hears that there is nothing in front of Gen. Kuroki, but the Russians in some force, with artillery, have been harassing the right, and rear, and his communications are threatened. The Russian force is variously estimated. One thousand five hundred Russians marched south by the Vladivostok-Gensan road. It is understood that a Japanese divisional general, and a detachment of communication guards, is now dealing with this incursion.

KOUROPATKIN CONFIDENT.

Satisfied That Port Arthur Will Hold Out for a Year.

London cable: The Moscow correspondent of the Daily News says that Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief in the Far East, has written a letter to his mother, in which he expresses optimistic views regarding the position as it was three weeks ago. He said that the Japanese would occupy the whole of the Kwantung peninsula, including Dalny, as far as the fortifications of Port Arthur, but he was confident that the fortress would hold out for a year if necessary. In the meantime he would not abandon Liao Yang, as he would Dalny. He was receiving large reinforcements, and estimated that he would have 400,000 men at the end of July. He was convinced that with this force he could break up the Japanese concentration and relieve Port Arthur.

Doesn't Mind Talk.

Paris cable: The correspondent in St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says: "A friend of Gen. Kouropatkin's tells me that before his departure the General said: 'The first month it will be said that I am inactive; the second that I am incapable, and the third that I am a traitor, because we will be repulsed and beaten, although that will not seriously affect the result of operations. I shall let people talk, firmly believing in my resolution not to march before July 1, when I shall have the overwhelming masses I need!'"

PRICES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Situation of the Beleaguered Garrison Desperate.

London cable: A despatch to the Daily Mail from New-Chwang says that six Chinese who have arrived here from Port Arthur state that they escaped on the night of May 24, travelling on foot. They declare that the situation of those in the beleaguered town is desperate. Famine prices prevail, and the cost of provisions increases weekly.

NINE YEARS AND A HALF FOR STEALING 30 CENTS.

The Remains of a Family of Four Found Cremated in the Ruins of Their House.

Arrest of a Receiver of Stolen Goods From a Gang Who Stole From Railway Cars Nearly \$1,000,000 Worth.

New York, June 6.—Recorder Goff has sentenced John Crane and Arthur Nagle to nine years and six months in prison for stealing thirty cents. The men are ex-convicts, it is said, and were found guilty of holding up a woman in Thirty-third street. The fact that her purse, which they snatched, was almost empty, did not lessen their crime in the eyes of the court.

Stood In With Pals.

Chicago, June 6.—In the arrest of Michael Donovan, the police believe they have begun the disruption of an organized band of car thieves whose depredations in recent years have cost the railroads nearly \$1,000,000. The policeman's wife told them her husband, who is considered wealthy by his neighbors, was selling only stolen goods in a big store, which he had been operating for a number of years.

When Donovan was arrested the police say that he confessed to having received stolen goods from the car thieves during the last fifteen years.

New Steel Process.

New York, June 6.—Steel and iron men throughout the world will be interested to learn, according to the Herald, that James Gayley, vice-president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, after a long series of experiments, has practically perfected a new process for making steel which he believes will greatly reduce the cost of manufacture. The recently invented process is a modification of the Bessemer process, which revolutionized the iron and steel industry. The process will be applied in the manufacture of pig iron as well as steel.

Affairs at Tangier.

Tangier, Morocco, June 6.—The Italian third-class cruiser Dogali arrived here this morning. A delegation of chiefs of the Angerra tribe has left here to make

Many of the foreign inhabitants have been reduced to eating Chinese food. Even that is dear. Whole streets and several public buildings have been wrecked by Japanese shells. There is fighting all the time. The hospitals are packed with sick and wounded. Ten thousand troops at most are stationed in the forts and entrenchments north of Tatsusheng. The garrison in the seaward forts has been reduced to the lowest number possible. All the civilians are given military duties. The general health of the town is good, but the Chinese are dying of starvation. Theft has been made punishable by death. The six Chinamen were allowed to pass the Japanese lines, which are protected by a chain of earworks, in which there are big guns. The railway has been completely destroyed to Kinchau, and there are frequent gaps between that place and Wafangtun. Two hundred Chinese were killed by the Japanese fire at Kinchau.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Russians have decided to re-fortify Yin-Kow, the port of New-Chwang. They have taken four field guns to the place and are mining the harbor. The garrison is being increased.

Wiju Railroad Graded.

Seoul cable: (Delayed in transmission.)—Grading of the Wiju Railroad has been finished for a distance of 25 miles from Seoul, with all necessary bridges constructed for 15 miles out. Tracks will be laid along this stretch of road, upon the completion of a long trestle near Yan Han, which will enable the transport by rail of heavy timbers and materials, instead of the present difficult method of carrying them by bullock carts over rough roads. Work on the branch now under construction north from Song Do is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and it is expected that Ping Yang will be reached by the beginning of December. The majority of the railway battalions, heretofore stationed on temporary barracks at Yung-san, near Seoul, will shortly be sent further north.

RUSSIAN PRESS.

On the Settlement of the Russo-Canadian Fishery Dispute.

St. Petersburg cable: The comment here on the settlement of the Russo-Canadian fishery dispute is very significant. The agreement is welcomed by the Russian press as evidence of the increasing probability of an Anglo-Russian alliance, the papers pointing out that public opinion in Great Britain, France and Russia is becoming more favorable to the war, instead of proving an obstacle to an alliance, serving as one of the arguments in its favor.

More significant still is a strong intimation of the Novosti, foreshadowing that a commercial treaty between the two countries will pave the way to a purely commercial rapprochement. The Novosti adds: The realization of this is easier, as both Russia and Great Britain are bound by enormous commercial dealings. It is true that Russia is further from Great Britain than France, but she is not from India, whose railroads could be joined with Russia's.

The paper makes the further point that without such a commercial treaty any political agreement would be very frail.

Although it is impossible to ascertain at this time whether the question of such a commercial treaty has actually been taken up, the possibility of its being the next step in the programme towards a political agreement arouses the keenest interest in diplomatic circles, where it is considered fraught with most far-reaching importance. The U. S. probably will be the chief loser by such a treaty. America has already suffered from the differential duties levied against her in retaliation for the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, imports of American agricultural machinery, etc.,

a personal appeal to Raisuli, the bandit chief, to release Messrs. Perdieris and Varley, "in order to prevent the debarment and permanent occupation of Morocco by foreigners opposing the Moslem faith and the expulsion of native Mohammedans."

This mission is considered important, as the Mohammedan chiefs unite in appealing to Raisuli not to endanger their religious supremacy in Morocco. The French Government relies upon the appeal to Mohammedan sentiment.

The natives are greatly excited by the arrival of so many foreign warships. They call all foreigners "Roumis," meaning infidels, and they fear the "Roumis" are about to make a united effort to drive out those who are of the Mohammedan faith.

Cremate Refuse.

Chicago, June 6.—Destruction of the refuse of cities by cremation has been usual at the feet of American and British engineers here. The discussion was brought up by criticism of the papers read by C. Newton Russell, of London, and George Watson, of Leeds.

"It is possible to burn, green, crude refuse without any perceptible odor," said E. C. Dennell, a London engineer. "You must not put the refuse in the lakes, as it makes the water impure. You must not put it in the sea, for it kills the fish. In England we have had a great deal of experience with this problem, and cremation is the only solution."

Four Burned to Death.

Mayking, Ky., June 6.—News of the cremation of a family of four on Cumberland Mountain has reached here by special messenger. The victims were Henry Luther; his wife, Jennie Luther, and grown-up daughter, Mary Luther, aged 18, and a son, 7 years old. Hiram Raleigh, a neighbor, went to the Luther home yesterday and found the house in ashes and the charred remains of the four occupants.

which a few years ago were very large, having fallen almost to nothing. With tariff concessions Great Britain is bound to succeed to all this trade, with its possibilities for the future. The impression is growing that Great Britain is playing a shrewd game, for big stakes, commercially, a s well as politically, and that while a complete agreement would be mutually advantageous to both Russia and Great Britain, it would be at the expense of the United States in both these directions.

The Chinese legation denies the report of an uprising in Mongolia, saying that advices show the people are tranquil.

MORE WOMEN WANTED.

Women Emigrants Must Look to Canada for Homes.

London, June 6.—At the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir C. Smith presiding, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun read a paper on "Women and the Colonies." She said the attitude of English women towards the colonies was one of suspicion and fear. Proof of this lay in the fact that of 3,000 applicants to the British Women's Emigration Association in 1903 only 316 went out. They must look to Canada as the chief field of colonization. There was a crying need for domestic servants and mothers' help in that country. The best way of spreading the female population more evenly throughout the Empire was to send out a sister for every brother.

There were over a quarter of a million more men than women in Canada, New Zealand and Australia. She would like to see girls diverted from the hospitals, art and music schools to Canada, where divinity was the only profession barred to women. Instead of a course of a course of Browning and Dante this year, she wanted to see a course on the colonies, especially in Canada, where there was no loss of social status in doing household work.

The chairman said the ignorance of the middle class about the colonies was due to the fact that there were very few books dealing with the British Empire.

ATTACKED BY A HAWK.

Aged Farmer Seriously Injured by the Leader of a Flock.

New York, June 6.—In a desperate battle with a huge hawk in a dense woods near his home Greeman Lane, a wealthy farmer, 80 years old, living near Sayville, L. I., was beaten into unconsciousness and badly injured yesterday.

Mr. Lane strolled through some woods which for a generation have been the homes of hawks. Suddenly one of the largest of a flock swooped down on him, striking him in the face. Mr. Lane was knocked down and fell into a gully ten feet deep.

To save his eyes Mr. Lane turned over on his face. The hawk fastened its talons on his scalp and neck, tearing the flesh in dozens of places.

Mr. Lane regained consciousness half an hour later and crawled to his home. His head, face and neck bleeding, and his body badly bruised by the fall.

THE PLAGUE ON BOARD.

Yokohama, June 1.—The American mail steamer Korea, from Chinese ports, is quarantined at Kobe, owing to having a suspected case of the plague on board. The sick person is a cabin passenger, Mrs. Palmer. The steamer will probably be detained ten days.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, who has been inspecting the U. S. consulates in the far east, is a passenger on board the Korea.

Lisbon.—A treaty of arbitration has been signed between Spain and Portugal. It conforms with article 19 of The Hague convention.