

HOW PORT ARTHUR FELL

Details of the Japs' Gallant Charge and the Chinese's Desperate Resistance.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES

Every Inch of Ground in Fortified Places Well Defended for a Time, but the Valor of the Japanese Prevailed.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Hiroshima, giving the report of Field Marshal Count Oyama, whose army captured Port Arthur.

"The second army began the attack on the landward forts at Port Arthur at dawn, November 21. The Chinese offered a very strong resistance until finally we seized the forts to the west of the cavalry and artillery parade grounds at 8:30 o'clock. We took the fort at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon of November 22 all the other forts were taken. Over 200 Japanese officers and men were killed or wounded. The Chinese loss and the number of prisoners is still unknown. The spoils are abundant, and include a specially large number of guns and a quantity of ammunition.

"The Chinese garrison at the lowest estimate was 20,000. The Times says Port Arthur is still burning. Twelve Japanese warships have been sent there. The Chinese fleet is at Wei-Hai-Wei.

"The Times states it is reported from Neo-Chwang that the Chinese army commanded by General Sung, has been divided. One part is firmly holding Moshienling and constant attacks are made on the other part. The Japanese are making a forced march to Port Arthur on Thursday. The Chinese army is a part of the first Japanese army. The Chinese on the way to Port Arthur.

ADMIRAL ITO'S REPORT

A dispatch from Hiroshima, Japan, gives the following report on the capture of Port Arthur by Admiral Ito, commander of the Japanese fleet, on Saturday. The dispatch says: "This place was captured by Marshal Oyama on Thursday. The united squadrons of the fleet were ordered to proceed to the mouth of the bay, and to the attention of the coast batteries. Since Friday morning the men of the fleet have been hard at work removing the torpedoes and protecting the mouth of the bay. The dock yard, arsenal and ships in the port have been handed over to the Japanese navy department. The dock yards and arsenal are being worked by the Japanese. A dispatch from Port Arthur, conveying the emperor's congratulations to Count Oyama and Marshal Ito, is published in the Times. It states that the Chinese fought vigorously. The Japanese lost 1,000 yards and wounded. The Chinese loss was over 1,000.

HOW THE LINE ADVANCED

The dispatch adds that for over a fortnight past Count Oyama's army has been steadily advancing in the direction of the peninsula of Port Arthur. The Chinese resistance was offered by the Chinese troops for three-quarters of the march. Since then, they have been occasional brushes with the enemy, who retired in good order. In the afternoon the forts and village of Shu-ching were captured. Both divisions moved forward during the night. Early in the morning the right division began the attack on the hills to the northwest of Port Arthur and carried them with a rush. Guns were planted up and fired open on a strong redoubt. The Chinese were driven back, and the fire broke. The Japanese infantry advanced against a well fortified line without faltering. Shortly before 9 o'clock the Chinese were driven in a most gallant fashion. The Chinese stood for a minute or two against the final onslaught of the Japanese. The right division then advanced in force against the Kokisun fort, which was armed with several Krupp guns. The Chinese were driven back, and were killed or wounded in this brief advance.

DESPERATE FIGHTING

At noon the fort itself was stormed and captured after a desperate fight. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the entire division was in full possession of the western part of the stronghold. Meanwhile the left division had been working on the eastern side, where the ground was less difficult, but far from easy. Their progress was momentarily checked by a heavy fire from three forts which were strongly held and were well placed on the highest ground in the vicinity. The Japanese artillery directed the Chinese from the forts kept up a steady fire. The first assault was splendidly delivered, the Chinese being driven headlong from the works after a gallant stand.

By evening Port Arthur was in possession of the Japanese, but the enemy still had some 10,000 or 12,000 men, and a lot of about twenty guns, on the coast line. The Japanese bivouacked on the walls of the captured forts.

On Thursday Laamu and the upper forts were attacked in succession, all being captured without serious loss on either side. The Japanese were taken prisoners. The Japanese have been digging trenches, and the trenches were in use in the captured forts and redoubts and many others that were found in the dock yard. They have also captured the Chinese arms and ammunition, and completely equipped torpedo stores and large quantities of rice and beans. A dispatch from Shanghai describing the fight says that the Japanese were met by a strong fire from the forts at Han-shan-Chang, overlooking the narrow channel leading to the inner port. Hundreds of Chinese were killed there.

The Times from Hiroshima says that the Japanese have advanced to the coast line in the vicinity of the forts. The Japanese are assisting the Korean troops in suppressing the trouble.

A dispatch received here today from Shanghai states that Chinese officials are telegraphing notices broadcast, saying that the reports of the downfall of Port Arthur are false. The places, they say, is defended by 30,000 brave soldiers.

JOHN BURNS IN DEMAND

Many Anxious to Hear the Labor Leader on His Visit to this Country.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A pompous interview with John Burns, the member of Parliament and labor leader, who is to sail today for the United States to attend the conference of the Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., and to acquire into certain municipal matters and labor questions, was published today. Mr. Burns is quoted as saying: "I shall visit Chicago and Boston and hope to be able to visit Washington. I have already five invitations from every type of public men, some trades unions and others from philanthropic societies. There are a number of people. He promises me an audience of 20,000 people. 'Your coming here,' he writes, 'at this moment is providential.'

STATIONS RESIST THE TAX

Mob Attacks an Official's Residence in the Province of Rome.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The town of Alatri, in the province of Rome, was the scene today of a riot similar to the one that occurred at Buda, and growing out of the same cause, the imposition of Octroi duties. A mob, numbering 600 persons, mostly peasants, and including many women, attacked the mayor's residence with stones. The police were powerless to quell the disturbance, and it was necessary to call out the militia before order could be restored.

Disturbed by Slight Earthquakes.

ROME, Nov. 25.—There was a repetition of the earthquakes at Messina last evening.

USE AND ABUSE OF THE MAILS

Annual Report of the Postmaster General Makes an Interesting Showing.

HOW DEFICITS MAY BE AVOIDED

Bogus Periodicals Devoted to the Advancements of the Publishers to Be Shut Out of the Privileged Class in Future.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Postmaster General W. S. Bissell has submitted to the president his annual report, ending June 30, 1894. He briefly outlines the policy of the department in the following: "I believe one year's experience under such limitations would demonstrate that all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines should be exempt from the payment of postage by publishers into the hands of subscribers free of all cost.

"The postmaster general does not favor the postage system, a system advocated by his predecessor. The conditions in this country, he says, are such as would enormously increase postage deficits. He points out that the system in Great Britain, which is a comparatively small territory, and shows that the postal telegraph entails a total annual loss of \$2,000,000. He points out that the cost of a postal telegraph would far exceed any possible receipts or benefits.

"Mr. Bissell gives the following daily average budget of the department, which shows the vastness of the postal service: "Fourth, revise and reclassify organization of the railway mail service and re-classify clerks in postoffices.

"Fifth, provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from classified service, as recommended in my last annual report.

"Sixth, discuss the effect of the continued depression upon the postal revenue and says: 'When adverse business conditions prevail an ordinary establishment may overburden them in part by economic management and retrenchment in other parts. It is so, however, with the Postoffice department of the government; it cannot and should not stop to consider little economies. Its duties and obligations to the public become at once intensified and enlarged.'

The revenue for the year was \$75,080,478; expenditures, \$84,224,414, leaving a deficit of \$9,143,935. The estimates for the current year ending June 30, 1895, are: Revenue, \$84,427,748; expenditures, \$90,390,485; deficiency, \$5,962,737. The estimates submitted to the secretary of the treasury for the next fiscal year are: Revenue, \$86,907,748; expenditures, \$91,059,283; deficiency, \$4,151,535.

SOME ECONOMY PRACTICED

This annual deficiency, the postmaster general says, could be overcome by the increase of postal rates. He says that it is his belief this advisable. Economy has been practiced, but nevertheless great care has been taken that it should not affect the operation of the service. The economies have consisted mainly in retrenching contracts for mail transportation and in the cost and amount of supplies; also in the abrogation of several mail contracts. The result, which will mean a total saving of the ten years of the contract's life of \$14,831,325.

Mr. Bissell recommends the experimental free delivery projects should be discontinued and thinks that free delivery in rural districts is not needed or desired by the people. Both of these projects were originated by his predecessor.

He refers to the war made by the department on lottery schemes passing under the name of "bond investments" and says that it has been waged successfully. He recommends the enactment of laws covered in bills now pending before congress for the further suppression of lottery schemes.

Of the obstruction of mails by strikes the postmaster general says: "In my last report I called attention to the necessity for legislation such as that now before congress. The superintendent of the mail service for the punishment of train wrecking and for legislative determination of the definition of a mail train. Such laws are of great advantage to the postal service.

One of the most important and interesting features of Mr. Bissell's report is its discussion of the proposed second-class mail matter, which will mean a total saving of the ten years of the contract's life of \$14,831,325.

Mr. Bissell closes his report with the request for a new building be provided for the Postoffice department. He says interest on the public debt is being paid.

FOR SEACOAST RIELES

Simple Device in the Way of a Disappearing Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—After long experiment and much competition the army ordnance officers have found a type of disappearing carriage for the ten-inch seacoast gun, which will be of great value in the economy of power, the requirements. It is what is known as the DuPont-Crosser carriage, the invention of two expert ordnance officers. Some time ago proposals were invited for the construction of ten of these carriages, and today the bids were opened. The general interest in the subject was indicated by the unusually large number of bids and by the attendance at the opening of many representatives of the bidders. Contrary to expectation, the lowest bid came from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, at \$12,550 each. Other bids ranged as high as \$22,000.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Some days ago they arrived at the port of San Francisco from the coast of China. Their property right to land as merchants. Their property, however, was deemed insufficient by the court and a writ of habeas corpus asked for. This was denied on the ground that the vessel was not a merchant vessel, but a vessel of the Chinese government.

After giving these figures the postmaster general continues: "This calculation applies to transportation alone. The separate cost of the mail delivery is not included in this estimate, but any one can see that these items of expenditure would largely swell the loss.

"I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines. My purpose is to urge the withdrawal of the postage rates from the large class of the pretended periodicals that are now improperly enjoying them.

"The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals are what are now generally known as 'free press' papers. They are in no sense real, however, except in name, being usually given some general designation as the 'Free Press,' 'The Democratic,' 'The People's,' or some other title of like character. They are not bona fide newspapers, and many of them very trashy books at that, each one distinct in itself, and never being devoted to anything particular, having few subscribers and with no real subscription price.

"Another class of publications now enjoying the same postal advantages as second-class matter is what has been known as 'house organs,' being simply a paper or pamphlet devoted mainly to the advertising of a business, mercantile, manufacturing or other establishment, but purported to be a newspaper, claiming a bona fide list of subscribers, and nominally conforming to other conditions of second-class matter. This class of paper not devoted to the advertising of any particular house is another illustration of the same abuse of the law. Of great moment in connection with the above are discussing the privilege given to publishers of newspapers and magazines—the first benefit of which was under the act of March 3, 1885—to mail sample copies thereof at the post rate of postage.

"But for this too liberal privilege I am inclined to think the legitimate trade papers would never have been admitted to the mails as second-class matter."

AS TO FRATERNAL PUBLICATIONS. After commenting on the great increase in the mailing of fraternal insurance publications as second-class matter and showing the enormous increase of them since the act of congress of 1885, Mr. Bissell suggests a remedy in the following: "If it be the policy of congress to continue the privilege of second-class rates to benevolent or fraternal societies, then the remedy I would suggest would be an amendment of the law limiting the rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodical magazines.

ARMENIA'S HEAVY BURDEN

Appeal to America in Behalf of the Stricken Nation.

MOVE TO CREATE A NATIONAL FUND

All Who Sympathize with the Oppressed People Asked to Contribute a Penny Now for Their Immediate Relief.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—The following Thanksgiving proclamation from Armenia to the people of the United States has been received: "Three Blessed People of the Land of the Free: You are thankful that the lives of your forefathers were spared and God established here a great nation, standing upon liberty and freedom of conscience.

"Today there is an ancient Christian nation sitting around the smouldering ruins of her homes and mangled thousands of dead. She is robbed of her liberty, but she keeps the freedom of conscience by martyrdom. You have read and you have been horrified at the inhuman cruelties perpetrated upon the helpless people of Armenia—men, women and children, brought up like yourselves in Christian gentleness and purity. The glory of their martyrdom shines over the world and the crime is against humanity.

"The horror of the slaughter and the bestial cruelty and foulness of the outrage chilled the heart and polluted the ear of the world. The people of the United States are people to declare to the world on this day of their glad Thanksgiving, by unanimous vote, their horror and consternation at the brutal slaughter of thousands of Armenian men, women and children, and to declare with one blow before the eyes of the civilized world, I ask them to cast their vote, not on paper, but on good American sentiment, to help with the money of their hearts to help the Armenian people.

"The public mail service must be either taken out of the hands of the government and surrounded with the same conditions which conduce to the health of a private business or be divided for administrative purposes among several parties, each party to be a non-political, each under a separate head, so the executive authority on the non-political side shall not be required to give any aid to the improvement of the postmaster service."

Mr. Bissell referred to the bill now pending in congress to relieve the postmaster general of the duty of making and executing contracts. Commenting upon this bill, the postmaster general says: "Whether such a plan is or is not the best, it is a plan which is entitled to the most earnest, careful and immediate consideration and may make a foundation upon which to build a better system of mail contracts, which will mean a total saving of the ten years of the contract's life of \$14,831,325.

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"The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals are what are now generally known as 'free press' papers. They are in no sense real, however, except in name, being usually given some general designation as the 'Free Press,' 'The Democratic,' 'The People's,' or some other title of like character. They are not bona fide newspapers, and many of them very trashy books at that, each one distinct in itself, and never being devoted to anything particular, having few subscribers and with no real subscription price.

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FOR THE GOOD OF THE WEST

Seventh Annual Session of the Trans Mississippi Congress at St. Louis.

SOME HEAVY QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Silver, Irrigation of Arid Lands, Disposition of Indians and Public Lands and Anti-Option Legislation and Other Subjects to Be Considered.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Tomorrow the seventh annual meeting of the transmississippi congress will be called to order at Entertainers' Exposition building. About 400 members of the congress will be in attendance and are already here and the others are expected to arrive on the morning train. This will be the most notable gathering in this city during the present year. Daily sessions will be held, commencing Monday and ending Friday. It is the first time this important organization has ever met in this city, and for that reason, coupled with the knowledge that it is composed of the representative business men of the west, the people of St. Louis are hospitably providing for their entertainment. Numerous local committees have been at work for some time completing the arrangements for holding the convention and looking to the welfare of the delegates, and everything is in shape for their reception.

The official presentation is ten delegates from each western state or territory, to be appointed by the governor, one delegate from each county, to be appointed by its commissioners or judges, one delegate from each city and an additional delegate for every 10,000 population, to be appointed by the mayor, and no more than ten delegates from any one city; each commercial body or business organization may appoint three delegates and one additional delegate for each 10,000 population.

The sessions are held each year just prior to the convening of the national congress, the intention being to thoroughly discuss the important subjects of the west, the states and territories, which are directly interested, and pave the way for legislation in the national congress. As the delegates are supposed to represent the people, they will, as business men, be of the commercial welfare of the west at large and who are in no way guided by political influence or ambition. The western congressmen in what particular measures the western people are most directly concerned.

The opening session the chief subjects for discussion are: The reclamation of silver; irrigation of arid and other lands; the disposition of Indian and public lands; the Nicaragua canal; the representation of the west in the national congress; the improvement of western rivers and harbors; anti-option legislation; mining laws and admission of territories to statehood.

The Utah delegation held a meeting at the Platters' tonight and organized with Shortell as chairman and W. H. Culver as secretary. Among the more prominent delegates who are already here are: Governor Water, Colorado, Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, Delegate-elect Cannon of Utah and A. C. Lewis of Denver, president of the Bi-metallic League.

Hon. Thomas Patterson, editor of the Denver Rocky Mountain News, who was expected to make a principal speech on the silver question, cannot attend. His program was received tonight from Mr. Patterson stating that owing to the serious illness of his daughter, he could not be present. It is expected that Governor Bryan of Nebraska will take Mr. Patterson's place.

'MOUAD SCORES IRELAND

Bishop of Buffalo Denounces the St. Paul Prelate from the Pulpit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Bishop McGuire, at the Roman Catholic cathedral in this city, preached a sermon this morning, in which he denounced the action of Archbishop Ireland in coming to this state and taking part in the last political campaign. He said that in his forty-seven years of priesthood he had never put himself under obligations to any political party, and for this reason he had never been in a position to vote out of anxiety, and no man could say that he had voted for any party or the other. Following is an extract of the sermon: "Having said that I have a great pleasure, I will now advert to the late scandal which caused these remarks. Every Catholic having respect for his bishop and priests and the honor of his church, and who must have been pained and mortified when he learned during the late political campaign that one of our bishops, the archbishop of St. Paul, had taken part in the election of the past and entered the political arena like any layman. The newspapers were careful to inform the public of his arrival in New York, with a statement of the appearance on the platform at ratification meetings, surrounded by the electors, and the principal speakers on political questions, expressed through interviews carefully prepared for the press and his mingling in the crowd of excited politicians and partisans on the night of the election.

"I intend that this coming to New York of the archbishop of St. Paul to take part in a political contest was undignified, disgraceful to his episcopal office and a scandal in the eyes of all right-minded Catholics of both parties. It was furthermore a piece of mediocrity in preference on his part to go on his state to another, break down all discipline among our priests and justify the charges of those who have said that the archbishop of St. Paul was not a bishop, but a politician who used his office and opportunities for political work.

"If Archbishop Ireland's course had made him a candidate in favor of the democratic party, he is just as blameworthy in my estimation. If his conduct was not censured and condoned, it would be a scandal to the church. Not one of them but has an equal right to turn electioneering agent for one party or the other and absent himself from the parish and the archbishop absented himself from his diocese."

ENTOMBED IN A SNOW BANK

Miners' Dying House Struck by a Slide and Ten Buried.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 25.—A special from Monte Cristo says: A snowslide struck the drying house of the Pride of the Mountain mine Friday and buried ten miners. The slide was a serious one, and twenty-five men set about to rescue the imprisoned men. When Louis Erikson's feet were reached by the shovellers he was found he died in a few minutes. William Smith fell on a stove, burning his forehead, and the slide struck him on the chest, fully about his head. All the men were rescued but two.

IDAHO MINERS STRIKE

Manager Refuses to Grant the Demands of the Men.

SPOKANE, Idaho, Nov. 25.—A special from Wardner, Wash., says: The union miners employed by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines have gone on a strike. The miners make the following demands: "Maximum wages of \$50 per day shall be paid to all underground men. There shall be no discrimination in the employment of men. The men now in the country shall have the preference. No man shall be imported for the purpose of working the mines. All differences shall be submitted to arbitration."

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

At New York—Arrived—Lucania, from Queenstown.

THE LAST SEVEN YEARS IN LYDIA, CRETE, AND BULGARIA NUMBERED OVER 80,000.

Resolutions were adopted praying for the moral and financial assistance of the American people and appointing a committee to plan and arrange for a mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago, to whom appeals will be sent, and expressions of sympathy and moral support were passed.

TO PROTECT ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS.

Wholesale Slaughter of this Class to Be Prevented in the Future.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Anglo-Armenian association of this city regards the personnel of the commission appointed by the porte to investigate the alleged massacres in Armenia as unsatisfactory for the mission. The commission includes Hadd Pasha and Hafiz Tewfik Pasha. Members of the Anglo-Armenian association do not believe that they will do more than recommend the wholesale arrest and trial of those Armenians who were fortunate enough to escape to the mountains. Advice received by the Anglo-Armenian association today indicates that the Turkish army, without discrimination, fire on the Armenian women and children, as well as the members of the Kurdish tribe. Russia is already moving actively in the matter of the investigation of denunciations of the massacres into past atrocities and preventing attacks on the Armenian Christians in the future. Detailed instructions to this effect have been sent to the Russian envoy.

BATTLE AT A CHURCH.

Two Officers Wounded by a Murderer, Whom They Kill.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—A battle occurred at a church near Carrollton, Miss., today between officers and a murderer, and as a result one man is dead and two others wounded. Ben A. Braham, the marshal of Carrollton, and N. Brewer, a deputy sheriff, left today for Enola, ten miles south of Carrollton, to arrest Claude Moss, who is charged with murder at Monticello, Ark., and who had been a fugitive from justice for more than a year. Governor Stone had honored the requisition of the governor of Arkansas for the arrest of the murderer, and the Arkansas officials.

The officers learning that Moss, who had been arrested, was at the church, went to the church at Enola today, left for that point, and reached the church just as the minister was beginning services. Moss and his companion were standing near the church when Chatham and Brewer approached. Moss threw his hand to his hip pocket, as if to draw his pistol, when Chatham grabbed his hand, and Brewer stepped forward. Moss and Brewer were both wounded. Moss was pulled by Brewer's pistol from his hand, and Brewer's hand caught the hammer, and the pistol was snapped. His hand, however, was writhing.