Barrington Review.

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BARRINGTON, - ILLINOIS

WORLD'S NEWS —TOLD IN— PARAGRAPHS

The new Hamburg-American line steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria was launched at Stettin, Prussia, the German empress breaking a bottle of champagne on her bow.

J. S. and H. C. Phipps, sons of Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, Pa., charged with shooting at and wounding three salmon fishers on July 5 on the Beaufort Castle estate, Inverness-Shire, which is leased by Phipps from Lord Lovat, were declared not guilty by a jury of the high court at Edinburgh.

Officials at Constantinople are making inquiries into the mysterious death by assassination on Aug. 26 of Apik Undjian, a prominent Armenian, who was shot in the Galata quarter in this city by Ghirkis Vartanian, who claims to be a naturalized citizen of the United States. He said he was ordered to kill Undjian, but refused to say by whom.

C. J. Jordan, a telephone lineman, was killed by a live wire at St. Joseph, Mo. He was working on top of a pole at the time. His wife lives in St. Louis and his parents in New York.

Policeman William May was bound over to the grand jury at Portland, Ind., on the charge of killing William Purdy, a Pennsylvania railroad detective. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus under $2,000 bond. The bond contains the signatures of 500 citizens of Redkey, Ind.

Fred Dana, the crack high school runner, has been captured by the University of Michigan. He will enter that institution this fall. Trainer Fitzpatrick will put Dana into the long-distance runs.

The Indian Territory statehood constitutional committee agreed on the name of Sequoyah for the name of the commonwealth. It was also decided to make prohibition a part of the organic law and to issue bonds for $25,000,000.

The death of John A. Honer, the Buffalo, N. Y., merchant, was due to cholera morbus and heart disease, and not to carbolic acid administered by his wife. Mrs. Honer gave herself up to the police on the day of her husband's death, saying she had poisoned him. She has been adjudged insane.

The three-masted schooner Henry P. Havens, Capt. Walton of Newark, N. J., which sailed from Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of lumber for New York, returned to port in distress, the vessel having encountered the northeast gale off the coast, losing her deck load and having both her foresail and mainsail carried away in the storm. She will repair and make a new start for New York.

Gov. Deneen of Illinois announced the appointment of M. B. Skinner, J. Winchester Holman and L. A. Sisley, all of Chicago, to be delegates to the American Mining congress to be held at El Paso, Texas, on Nov. 11 next.

James J. Crowe stands accused of stealing the hat of the richest man in the world and breaking a window in the First Methodist Episcopal church at Cleveland, Ohio. The oil king's hat disappeared last Sunday during the services.

Because his wife, he says, "called him names," one day in 1868, John J. Grafton, who was married forty-one years ago, filed a petition in the St Louis courts for divorce. Grafton also says his wife has been complaining all the forty-one years and never has been satisfied with anything he could do for her.

M. R. Lefebre, aged 70, of Beaver Falls, N. Y., a prominent paper manufacturer and retired merchant, dropped dead at his summer home.

The captain and officers of the German cruiser Bremen, now at Port Limon, Costa Rica, arrived at San Jose on a friendly visit.

Samuel Julien, a prominent resident of St. Anthony, Iowa, committed suicide with carbolic acid on account of ill health.

Mrs. William B. Scott, formerly Mrs. Roland B. Molineaux, left Sioux Falls for New York, where she will appear on the stage early in the fall.

The United States barracks at Westlawn cemetery, where the late President McKinley's tomb is, was destroyed by fire Aug. 26. The fire started in the kitchen, but Lieut. Goodwin, who is in command, says there had been no fire in the stoves since early Friday evening. Exploding cartridges sent bullets in every direction.

J. J. Purnell, a well-known man, was arrested at Valdosta, Ga., by Deputy United States Marshal Goodwin charged with making counterfeits of $5 gold pieces. The coin was made of some cheap composition and covered with gold wash.

The yacht Magruder, owned by Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal commission, was burned at Carrabelle, Fla.

The Krieger Verein of America opened its annual convention at Joliet, Ill., with a parade and address of welcome by Mayor Barr.

A census bulletin just issued at Washington shows that the number of teachers in the United States exceeds that of lawyers, clergymen and physicians, and that there is one instructor to every seventy-one pupils in the country.

HIDDEN PUZZLE PICTURE.

Find the Canal Boat Captain.

YOUNG NEGRO PAYS PENALTY FOR CRIME

North Carolina Mob Avenges Brutal Attack Made on Wife of Storekeeper.

Newbern, N. C., dispatch: John Moore, a negro, 20 years old, was taken from Craven county jail in this city and lynched by a mob of 100 masked men armed with rifles and revolvers.

With his hands tied behind him, the negro was led out about a third of a mile from the jail to the draw of the Neuse river bridge, hanged to one of its braces, and his body riddled with bullets.

The mob attacked the jail between 1 and 2 o'clock. Entrance was effected by forcing the jailer to surrender the keys.

As soon as the attack was discovered the naval reserves were called out in an attempt to prevent the lynching, but arrived too late. Sheriff J. W. Biddle was quickly on the scene, pleading that Moore be left to the law, but his efforts were unavailing.

Moore entered the country store of George Eubank at Clarks, seven miles from Newbern, last Friday, when the proprietor's wife was the only one in.

The negro attempted robbery and struck Mrs. Eubank on the head with a meat ax, fracturing her skull and inflicting injuries which, if they do not prove fatal, will at least cause disfigurement and lifelong suffering.

Mrs. Eubank screamed and people came to her rescue. The negro fled, but was captured in a swamp after a chase of a few miles and placed in jail.

SAY GRAFT EXISTS IN THE NAVY YARD

Serious Charges Regarding Puget Sound Station Made to the Government.

Washington dispatch: Charges of graft in the navy yard at Puget Sound have been brought to the attention of Secretary Bonnparte through a report of Special Agent R. P. Picerell. The secretary will have an investigation.

It is charged that certain employes have been smuggling government supplies out of the yard, and that one of the government launches has been used for months to carry the goods and materials from Bremerton to "fences," where they were sold; that employes are compelled to live in certain boarding houses, where they were charged exorbitant rates, and they do not move for fear of being laid off; that alien contract labor is employed at the yard and that several fugitives from justice are employed there.

These charges are backed up by affidavits, which show that much corruption exists at the navy yard.

WANTS ESTATE OF HIS FATHER

Alleges Parent Was Insane at Time of Second Marriage.

Terre Haute, Ind., dispatch: Alanson Davis, aged 72, is dead at Rosedale and a son and his first wife will claim the $50,000 estate on the ground that his marriage a few weeks ago to Mrs. Anna Cravens was illegal, as he was insane at the time. The old couple were refused a license at Rockville, the county seat, and went to Illinois, where they were married after some trouble in getting a license. Davis had lived the life of a hermit many years and was confined to his bed from the time he returned from the marriage in Illinois.

Third American Ship Seized.

San Francisco special: News has been received that the American bark Antiope has been captured by the Japanese. The vessel sailed from this port on June for Nicolaevsk with a general cargo. She is the third American vessel to be captured by the Japanese within a few weeks. It is said that all three vessels probably will be released.

STATE OF KANSAS SUES GUARANTY COMPANIES

Outgrowth of Failure of Devlin Concerns, Which Held $547,000 in Funds of Commonwealth.

Topeka, Kas., dispatch: Attorney General Coleman on behalf of the state has filed suit against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company of Baltimore for $250,000 and against the Title Guaranty and Trust company of Scranton, Pa., for $500,000. The suit is the outgrowth of the failure of the First National bank of Topeka, a Devlin concern, in which the state had $547,000 tied up.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty company went on the bank's bond for $250,000 to guarantee the state's deposit. Some Topeka capitalists also went on a similar bond for $100,000, and a similar suit was started against them also. In these petitions it is charged that the bank wrongfully used the state's money to pay off other debts.

The Title Guaranty and Trust company of Scranton was on State Treasurer Kelley's official bond for $500,000. In the suit against this company it is claimed that the state treasurer had money in the bank wrongfully in that he did not draw it out as soon as the bank collected the drafts. All state money gets into the local banks through the collection of drafts. The attorney general claims that the treasurer should take the money out as soon as the drafts are collected and that his failure to do so makes his bondsmen liable. Both surety companies will contest the suits.

ARMIES ARE NOW IMMENSE.

Russian and Japanese Lines Extended Over Wide Area in Manchuria.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, cable: Since the Japanese reconnoitered the Russian center about twenty-five or thirty miles on Aug. 10, which resulted in retaliatory skirmishing as well as the checkmating of a wide movement of considerable bodies of troops throughout three days, nothing important has occurred. During the long quiet there have been re-enforcements to both sides, giving the theater of war a much changed appearance. The front has been greatly extended, made possible by the use of the wireless telegraph, and because of the unxample size of the armies the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demobilization or the garrisoning of contested territory, will be complicated.

NORWAY IS TO BE RECOGNIZED

Nations of the World Have Practically Reached an Agreement.

Washington special: In diplomatic circles here it is known that the United States will recognize the sovereignty of Norway in the near future, and that country will take its place among the nations, all of which will accord it a warm welcome. President Roosevelt will not take the initiative, but will wait until some of the first-class powers of Europe have given Norway that recognition which it has sought for many weeks.

Inasmuch as the Swedish government has agreed to discuss terms of dissolution, the nations are released from any agreement not to recognize Norway and within a short time Germany, France and Great Britain will recognize her and the United States will follow their example.

Strike in Russian Universities.

Odessa cablegram: The ministry of public instruction has notified the officials of the local university and other institutions of its intention to amend the university statutes of 1884, which have been condemned by professors and students all over the country. A meeting of 242 professors decided to continue to abstain from participation in university work until a new order of things is established and the people generally are given all civil rights and the universities are granted full academic autonomy.

Blame No One for Wreck.

Longansport, Ind., special: The official investigation of the wreck of the Cincinnati excursion in the Pennsylvania railroad yards south of this city Aug. 28 establishes the fact that the crew of neither train was responsible for the accident.

The freight and passenger train were speeding along side by side when a gondola jumped the track and blocked the passenger train's right of way.

Patrick Grady, the injured engineer, will die.

LONG WAR IN EAST IS ENDED

Envoys of Russia and Japan Finally In Accord on All Points.

MIKADO MAKES TERMS EASY

Final Consultation at Tokio Resulted in Abandonment of Demand for Indemnity in Any Form—Leading Events of the Great Struggle.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Recognition by Russia of the preponderance of Japan in Korea.

Evacuation of Manchuria by both Russia and Japan; two articles to be incorporated into one.

Transfer to Japan of the lease of Liaoyang, including Port Arthur.

Recognition of the territorial integrity of China, including Manchuria, and observance of the principle of equality of opportunity.

Transfer to China by arrangement with Japan of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad, running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Neuchwang, together with the retrocession of all the privileges obtained under the concession of 1896.

Restoration by Russia of Chinese sovereignty and civil administration in Manchuria.

Interned Russian warships to be retained by Russia.

No indemnity to be paid by Russia, only cost of caring for prisoners being met.

Russia to have half of Sakhalin island.

Portsmouth, N. H., dispatch: It is peace. The end of the Russo-Japanese war, the greatest struggle of modern times, has come at last. At noon yesterday the outcome was announced to the world.

With dramatic swiftness the long-sought termination of the diplomatic contest was reached at the morning's session of the envoys. An armistice is already arranged between the mighty armies now facing one another in Manchuria.

Japan yields the whole of the indemnity which she had demanded of Russia. Not one dollar is to be paid to reimburse her for the cost of the war. The mikado and the elder statesmen of Japan assume all responsibility for this unparalleled magnanimity. Many Japanese are in tears over what they term "a disgraceful peace." The Russians are overjoyed at their unexpected tactical victory.

Yields on Island and Ships.

To fill the measure of her generosity, Japan permits Russia to retain the northern half of the island of Sakhalin, which the mikado could have held by virtue of his military occupation without serious objection on the part of Russia. Furthermore, Japan recedes from her demands concerning the limitation of Russian naval power in the far East and for possession of the Russian ships interned in neutral ports.

Tactically the triumph is with Russia, and Sergius Witte is the hero of the hour. Morally, and probably in the solid advantages gained and in the judgment of history, Japan is the victor.

Russia keeps her money and saves her pride. Japan secures the foothold on the Asiatic mainland she had set out for and appeals to the world for confidence and faith.

Peace With Honor to Both.

It is strongly believed the settlement means peace with honor and dignity to both nations, and that it is to be a long-enduring immunity from war between them.

Summary of Causes of War.

1. Refusal of Russia to recognize the complete sovereignty of China over Manchuria.
2. Refusal of Russia to admit Japan's paramount interests in Korea.
3. Refusal of Russia to recognize the full commercial rights of other nations in Manchuria.
4. The dependence of Japan upon Korea as a market for her manufactured goods and for her supply of food.
5. Encroachment of Russia upon territory along the Yalu river.

THINKS RUSSIA WILL SUFFER

High Official Regrets Result of Peace Negotiations.

St. Petersburg cablegram: A Russian official of high standing, who is thoroughly conversant with the policy of the government, when informed that peace had been concluded at Portsmouth, expressed his regret that Russia had ceded to Japan even half of the island of Sakhalin.

"The Japanese were bluffing," he said, "and if we had held out we would not have been obliged to give them any territory whatever."

Another official whose position entitles his views to much consideration, expressed it as his conviction that in the negotiations for the new treaty between Japan and Great Britain to supersede the existing alliance, which, he said, might even already have been signed, Japan gave assurance to her ally that she would make peace by foregoing an indemnity and that Great Britain in turn would give Japan financial aid.

"You will very soon see," said this informant, "that Japan will be raising a loan in England."

"The result attained at Portsmouth kills Russia in the far east. Our long years of effort and the expenditure of vast sums are practically lost to us from to-day. We give up Manchuria and retain a useless ice-bound port. It is a very hard blow and will assuredly effectually stop our growth in the far east for years, may be for generations to come, and our prestige there suffers beyond description."

JAP PUBLIC IS DISAPPOINTED

Ministry Which Sanctioned Yielding to Russia Must Fall.

Tokio cablegram: The terms agreed to at the peace conference unquestionably will cause the bitterest disappointement.

The treaty, of course, will be accepted, but in all probability the cabinet which sanctioned it must fall. The loss of half of Sakhalin probably will cause greater dissatisfaction than even the abandonment of an indemnity.

Before the news from Portsmouth arrived the press maintained a strong attitude against yielding any of the points presented by Japan. The Hochi declared that the division of Sakhalin for a monetary consideration would be an abominable disgrace, identical with the sale of national territory.

The Asahi advised the breaking off of the negotiations in view of Russia's obstinacy. The Nich Nichi Shimbun declared that the idea of dividing Sakhalin was not to be entertained and the payment of an indemnity must be insisted upon.

The Kokumin said it did not believe there would be a rupture, as Russia must yield.

New Loans to Follow Peace.

New York special: Well informed banking interests are of the opinion that the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will soon be followed by a Russian loan and by another later for Japan. The extent of these loans will depend largely on the provisions of the agreement between the two countries. Bankers believe that Russia will make liberal compensation to Japan, although this may be provided for in a separate understanding. It is known that Russian bankers are preparations for placing a part of a loan here, and it is well understood that Japan contemplates raising more money to pay internal obligations.

President Roosevelt Pleased.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., dispatch: President Roosevelt was immensely pleased to receive word from Portsmouth that the peace envoys had reached an agreement.

"That is just splendid," the president is reported to have exclaimed. "I have not heard anything that has pleased me so much in years."

Renews Pact With England.

London cablegram: The Morning Post says it has the best authority for stating that preliminaries have been mutually agreed upon for a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which shortly will be signed. The Mail's Tokio correspondent says it has already, been signed.

DETAILS OF GREAT STRUGGLE

Japan Uniformly Successful in Land and Sea Engagements.

Japan severed her diplomatic relations with Russia Feb. 6, 1904, and three days later the Japanese fleet appeared off Port Arthur and by the use of torpedoes practically destroyed the battleships Czarevitch and Retvizan and the cruiser Pallada. Off Chemulpo the same day the Russian cruiser Variag and Korietz were destroyed.

At the heels of these events the armies of both countries invaded Korea and Secretary Hay, since dead, secured the promise of the powers that the integrity of China would be respected. Within the next ten days the Yenisei torpedo transport, was destroyed by an accidental explosion, and the czar called out 600,000 soldiers to repel the Japanese troops, which were invading Manchuria. Japanese troops were marching to the Yalu river to meet the Russians; the Russians, mistaking three of their own gunboats for the enemy's, destroyed them, and a second attack was made on Port Arthur, when two more Russian boats were disabled.

Japanese Bombard Port Arthur.

Three weeks after the first gun was fired the Russians crossed the Yalu and had taken and held the towns of Wiju and Pinyang, and Gen. Alexieff had established a base at Harbin. Admiral Uriu of the Japanese attacked Vladivostok early in March, 1904. The attack was not effective. At the same time the Japanese appeared west of the Talu near Neuchwang, and the Japanese vessels bombarded Port Arthur and Dalny.

The Russian fleet of torpedo boats attacked the Japanese March 10, but was repulsed with the loss of one vessel. March 24 the land forces met in their first conflict. The engagement was in northern Korea and the Russians were defeated. In the middle of April Admiral Makaroff with 600 men was drowned in an engagement at Port Arthur with the Japanese, when his ship, the Petropavlosk, was sunk by a Japanese mine. Grand Duke Cyril, the czar's cousin, narrowly escaped drowning.

Ten days later the Vladivostok squadron made a sortie and sank one Japanese transport and a number of the enemies' merchant vessels were taken.

First Great Battle on the Yalu.

The first great land engagement was May 1, 1904, when Gen. Kuroki, at the head of the Japanese army, crossed the Yalu and drove back the army under Gen. Zassalitch, compelling it to retreat to the Manchurian mountains. Several days later two of the Japanese boats were sunk. The Yoshino was rammed by a sister boat and the Hatuze ran against a mine.

The battle of Nanshan Hill was fought May 28. The Japanese drove the enemy from the hill, but lost 5,000 men in doing it. Following this came the battle of Vafangan. Gen. Nodzu thrashed Gen. Stackelberg. The Russians lost 3,000 men and the Japanese 1,000.

A Russian force under Gen. Kondratovich was surprised by concealed artillery near Kaiehau June 19, and lost 1,200 men. The land campaign which finally resulted in the fall of Port Arthur was begun the first week in July under Kuroki's directions. On July 19, after a severe battle, he captured Kalotung and drove the Russians north of the Chi river.

Ten Thousand Killed in Siege.

Four days later Gen. Kuropatkin was defeated at the battle Tatchekiao. The forces besieging Port Arthur attacked the outer defenses June 26 and were compelled to retire at the end of a three days' battle, in which the besieging army lost 10,000 men. July 30 and 31 the men under Kuroki defeated the Russians at Simuchenz and drove them to Haicheng. Several days later the Russians were again defeated and driven further north. Gen. Kuropatkin's army was then centering about Liaoyang.

The Russian squadron at Port Arthur sought to join the Vladivostok squadron Aug. 10, but was driven back with the loss of Admiral Willhoft. Aug. 14 Admiral Kamimura met the Vladivostok squadron, sunk the Rurik and disabled the Rossia and the Gromobol. Following came the battles at Liaoyang, when between Aug. 25 and Sept. 5 the Russians lost 17,000 men and were compelled to retreat toward Mukden.

Fall of Port Arthur Jan. 1.

Toward the latter part of November the Japanese captured 203-Meter hill at Port Arthur and won a commanding position, and on New Year's day, 1905, after a siege of eight months. Port Arthur was surrendered by Gen. Stocessel, who gave the city over to Gen. Nogi.

After a ten days' fight, March 10, the Russians were compelled to evacuate Mukden, and to retreat northward. This caused Gen. Kuropatkin to be relieved of his command by order of the czar.

He was succeeded by Gen. Linevitch. Following this came one of the most dramatic events of the war. Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, which had sailed half around the world from the Baltic sea to join the ships at Vladivostok, was virtually annihilated in the Sea of Japan May 27 and May 28 by the fleet under the Japanese Togo. Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded and taken prisoner.

Since the destruction of the fleet Gen. Linevitch and Field Marshal Oyama have been facing each other near Harbin. The Japanese strengthened their lines and made every preparation for the final crushing blow. Then came the peace negotiations.

WHAT WAR HAS COST.

War begun	Feb. 4, 1904
Duration (days)	527
Cost to Russia (estimated)	$1,875,000,000
Cost to Japan (estimated)	1,500,000,000
Russia's casualties in battle	450,000
Japanese casualties in battle	170,000
Russian warships lost or captured	72
Japanese warships lost	1
Value of Russian ships lost	$150,000,000
Value of Japanese ships lost	12,000,000
Forces in the Field.	
Russia	840,000
Japan	700,000

Russian Officers of High Rank Slain in Battle.

Admiral Makaroff.
Admiral Witzoeft.
Admiral Voelkersam.
Admiral Moller.
Commander Stepanoff.
General Count Keller.
General Kondratchenko.
General Smolenski.
General Reiniki.
General Tserpitoff.

Several officers of high rank, including Admiral Rojestvensky, Admiral Nebogatoff, Admiral Ukhtomsky, and generals Nogi and Tthu, from Port Arthur, are held as prisoners of war.

ARE PARENTS OF TWENTY-THREE

Pennsylvania Couple Claims Record When More Twins Are Born.

Allentown, Pa., dispatch: Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Depp of Hickory Run, with the appearance of twins, are the parents of twenty-three children. The parents are only 40 years old and claim to have the largest family in America, age considered. They were married eighteen years ago. Six pairs of twins are now numbered in the family circle. Depp is employed as a section foreman on a railroad.

More Rioting in Russia.

St. Petersburg cable: The agrarian agitation is increasing. The peasants in Alevandrovsk are attempting to force landowners to accept prices for produce fixed by themselves.

The peasants in the Gori district of the Caucasus have been compelling nobles, under threats of death, to announce in the newspapers that they are handling over free land holdings to the peasants or are accepting one-tenth of the crops as rent instead of one-fourth. The nobles have appealed to the viceroy.

NO BIDS FOR SUTER'S TAVERN

Historic Landmark of Capital Fails to Sell at Auction.

Washington dispatch: Suter's tavern in Georgetown, one of the historic landmarks of the capital, was put up at auction, but no one would bid it in. The old house often sheltered Washington and Jefferson and other noted southerners on their journeys to and from the north, and it was under its roof that the commissioners who laid out Washington met and discussed their work.