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# ATTACKS ON PORT ARTHUR REPULSED BY THE RUSSIANS.

## Russians Fortifying the Heights at Liao River and Tie Pass.

### Jap Raiding Party Defeated by Russians on Kamchatka Peninsula.

A London cable says: Gen. Kouropatkin's latest report is regarded here as candid, soldierly and lucid, giving a clearer appreciation of the happenings than the more graphic accounts of the correspondents. Nevertheless it does not affect the judgment of the critics. The result confirms in the holders of rival views their respective opinions that the honors rest with Gen. Kouropatkin, whose retreat was one of the most skillful in history, and, contrarily, that the Russians suffered a severe defeat, which was prevented from being overwhelming by Gen. Kouropatkin's prompt order to retreat and his skill in conducting the withdrawal. It is held that Gen. Orloff's failure at Sykwantun, or, as the Japanese call it, Heiyangtai, decided the result. It is remarked as strange that Gen. Kouropatkin does not refer to the dangerous position in which for a time his movements were placed by Gen. Kuroki.

Unofficial reports received from St. Petersburg attribute to the Cossacks an important part in repelling Gen. Kuroki's turning operations. They occupied a hill. They dismounted and drove back the Japanese with their lances. There is a story of friction between Gen. Samsonoff and Orloff. During the battle it is alleged that Gen. Orloff asked Gen. Samsonoff to send Cossacks to his assistance. Gen. Samsonoff refused, partly owing to the untoward character of Gen. Orloff's troops. The correspondent justifies Gen. Samsonoff's action, declaring that cavalry certainly would have been annihilated. Nothing has been received enabling a harmonization of the conflicting reports concerning the Russian intention to hold Mukden or otherwise. It is anticipated that there will be no further serious operations for some days, the Japanese, apart from their exhaustion, being believed to be short of ammunition.

#### KOUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

Russian Commander Tells Story of Liao Yang Battle. A St. Petersburg cable says: General Kouropatkin's official report, which was given out to-night, comes as a considerable relief as setting at rest alarmist stories of the loss of guns, the cutting of divisions, and the death or capture of prominent commanders, which have been freely circulated here. The report says that Gen. Orloff's failure to hold the vital position at the Yentai mines was responsible for the breaking down of the whole of Gen. Kouropatkin's plan of battle and turning a potential victory into defeat. The report says that on Aug. 25 the Manchurian army occupied three groups of positions, the first at Pottsung and Anping on the left flank; the second at Liandian in the center, and the third at Anshanshan on the right flank. The same day the Japanese assumed the offensive. At Liandian the attack was repulsed, and on the left we retained our principal position at Anping. After a desperate battle the Japanese however, secured the position at Pottsung. Simultaneously a turning movement was observed on the left flank at Anshanshan.

"I then withdrew from the advanced positions at Liao Yang. The two days' march was most difficult, and some of the guns had to be carried through the mountains by artillery. The rear guard maintained a stubborn resistance to the enemy. Gen. Rutkovsky and Col. Raben were killed while covering the retreat. The extraction of our guns, which were mired, was a task of the greatest difficulty. On Aug. 29 the Japanese attacked our advanced positions energetically, but were repulsed with great losses. The Russian reserves, being utilized, on Aug. 31 it was seen that Kuroki had sent a considerable force across the Taitsze River, and I withdrew the advance troops, resolving to attempt to hurl Kuroki's army back upon the river. This was achieved at certain points. All the troops intended for offensive operations reached the right bank of the Taitsze on Sept. 1, and the enemy occupied our abandoned positions. This evening, opening an artillery fire upon Liao Yang."

Gen. Kouropatkin then describes the position taken up, and says: "The night of Sept. 1 the commander of the corps on the right flank stated that the Japanese, having taken the offensive and occupied the district northward of our Sykwantun position, were in order to retake the lost ground the following day. The evening of Sept. 2, Sykwantun was in our hands, thereby attaining the object of the operations of the night. As soon as the left flank, in the vicinity of the Yentai mines, on Sept. 2 (Orloff's detachment), occupied the heights to the north of the mines, holding a strong position facing south, he engaged the army in an artillery duel. To aid our troops holding positions near Sykwantun, Orloff sent part of his force to attack the enemy toward Sakhamoon. Our men met with a frontal and a flank fire, and losing their bearings in the cornfields, began to retire. The Japanese, the opinion of their ally is an important asset. It thinks that Great Britain regarded the Russian Bear as a contemptible cat, and is surprised by her display of strength. It attributes the change in British opinion to uncensored despatches from Shanhaikwan and elsewhere, sent by correspondents

whose statements are prejudiced by the treatment they received at the hands of the Japanese commanders. It is impossible, however, that the correspondents could have sent exact information, despite their cleverness. In its English column, the Kokumin, noting the decline in Japanese 4 per cent. bonds in London, remarks that the so-called maltreatment of foreign correspondents at the front seems to be proving expensive. It is reported here that the First Moscow and Fifth Siberian corps are arriving at Mukden.

The enemy was now established in an extremely strong position on the hills, and it would have been too hazardous for our left flank to attack them, in view of the losses sustained in the previous five days. We therefore withdrew to Mukden, the retreat being accomplished on Sept. 4. The evacuation of Liao Yang was concluded Sept. 4. Commissariat reserves sufficient to last the army eight days were destroyed. The pontoon bridges were dismantled and carried off, while temporary pontoons were burned and the railway bridge wrecked. The enemy attempted to pursue, but was repulsed. Preparations were taken on Sept. 3 and 4 to prevent a turning movement from the east. The Japanese to the southward took no vigorous initiative, but Gen. Kuroki assumed the offensive to the eastward. Our detachments at Taliengo sustained a furious night attack, which was particularly desperate on Sept. 5. We retained our position, but suffered heavy losses, one regiment, which bore the brunt of the fight, losing 500 in killed or wounded. "By evening of Sept. 5 the danger of a simultaneous attack on our front and left flank had disappeared. The removal of our artillery, transport, and baggage trains was concluded in the face of immense difficulties. Our retirement on Mukden on Sept. 7 was covered by a strong rear guard of cavalry. "We abandoned nothing from Aug. 30 up to the time of our arrival at Mukden."

#### AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED.

Why General Nodzu Ordered Famous Bayonet Charge. Tokio cable: Field Marshal Oyama reports that some of the enemy, with a few guns, are posted in the direction of Sankokishi. They frequently fire at the Japanese. There is some Russian cavalry at Wullitatu and Shuang-Lai-tsu. The enemy has also been seen in several places between Sinning and Mukden. Gen. Nodzu reports that the ammunition of the Japanese right column was gradually running out on Sept. 3, although the enemy's fire had not diminished. This decided Gen. Nodzu to order a bayonet charge. The Russian fire, for some time, however, prevented the Japanese from getting in. It was only at 7.50 in the evening that the Twentieth Infantry succeeded in breaking through. Other charges followed. Position after position was rushed, but after the entrenchments were occupied the Russians fired fiercely from the walls of Liao Yang. It was not until 10.20 that Gen. Nodzu's troops occupied the south gate of the city and bivouacked. The whole line of entrenchments and the northern city were not secured until half an hour after midnight. Gen. Nodzu sent a force east of the city at dawn on Sept. 4 to pursue the Russians, but the destruction of the bridges prevented them from crossing the Taitsze River.

#### ADMIT BRITISH CLAIMS.

Russia Drafts Formula Defining What is Seizable Contraband. A London cable: A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that a special meeting has been held at the Peterhof for the purpose of drafting a formula defining the lines on which naval officers shall act in seizing contraband. The czar presided. Naval Commander-in-Chief Grand Duke Alexis, Vice-Admiral Avellan, Minister of Marine; Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and several heads of departments attended. Everything turned on the right of seizing contraband consigned to private persons. It was decided that coal, provisions, and such articles so consigned are not seizable unless the captor can prove that they are intended directly or indirectly for the enemy's army. The correspondent says the Russian fleet at all points is more defensible than Mukden. The public generally is discussing the reported change in British opinion in favor of Gen. Kouropatkin's strategy in foiling Field Marshal Oyama. The Jiji Shimpo remarks that if the London Daily Telegraph used the word "foiling" in its editorial in such use. It adds that Gen. Kouropatkin, having six months for the purpose, fortified Liao Yang for the definite purpose of making a stand against the Japanese. He chose the place for a decisive struggle, but was driven out of the ring. The paper adds that if the Telegraph's article reflects British opinion, the change is probably due to the unwarranted expectations that are natural in an ally.

#### DON'T LIKE BRITISH CRITICS.

They Deny That Kouropatkin Out-Generaled Oyama. A Tokio cable: The Asahi expects that the next land engagement will occur at Tie Pass, which the Russians are now busily engaged in fortifying. The place is more defensible than Mukden. The public generally is discussing the reported change in British opinion in favor of Gen. Kouropatkin's strategy in foiling Field Marshal Oyama. The Jiji Shimpo remarks that if the London Daily Telegraph used the word "foiling" in its editorial in such use. It adds that Gen. Kouropatkin, having six months for the purpose, fortified Liao Yang for the definite purpose of making a stand against the Japanese. He chose the place for a decisive struggle, but was driven out of the ring. The paper adds that if the Telegraph's article reflects British opinion, the change is probably due to the unwarranted expectations that are natural in an ally.

#### A GALLANT FIGHT.

Japanese Troops Fought With Great Bravery, Though Officers Were Killed. A Tokio cable despatch says: Gen. Modzu reports that the heaviest fighting at Liao Yang occurred during the evening of September 3. The twentieth regiment, having previously lost successively two regimental and four battalion commanders, assaulted and dislodged the Russians from their redoubts at Yentai. There were no Japanese officers above the rank of captain. Captain Yagami, commanding the regiment, led the charge and inspired his men. The reserves unhesitatingly filled the gaps in the assaulting line. The men, unmindful of wire entanglements and other obstructions, rushed up to the Russian works shouting "Ban-zai." One

#### THE LENA.

Insurance Men Do Not Think There is Danger of Her Seizing Vessels. New York report: Marine underwriters are apparently not uneasy over the presence of the Russian cruiser Lena in the harbor of San Francisco, says the Journal of Commerce. They do not believe that she is any serious menace to commerce, and war risks on vessels trading in the Pacific remain unchanged at former rates. It is not considered that for the present at least the danger of any vessel being captured has been removed by the advent of the marine insurance companies in this city that so far no application has been made on behalf of any vessel as involving any danger from the Lena, and there is a general feeling that there is but little cause for uneasiness on that score. The rates recently ranged at 1 per cent. on cargoes from ports on the Pacific coast bound to Japanese ports, and one-quarter of 1 per cent. from ports in Japan to the Pacific coast.

#### CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Lena Was Sent to the Pacific to Check its Shipment. A St. Petersburg cable says: Telegraphic enquiries have elicited information from Vladivostok that the Russian transport Lena was sent to the Pacific with the view of stopping the shipment of contraband of war. There is an intimation, also, but this is not official, that several other vessels, probably merchantmen purchased in Germany, and consigned to the Russian flag, are being sent to the Pacific on a similar mission. If the United States declines to permit the Lena to have ample time in which to make complete repairs, without which she could not venture to undertake a long voyage either back to Vladivostok or home by way of the Horn, it seems probable that Russia will acquiesce to the decision to disarm her. There is no disposition here to criticize the course of the United States so far as it is revealed in the press despatches. Ambassador McCormick has completed arrangements to send about eight hundred Japanese rifles, collected at Pomerania, Germany, whence they will be shipped home.

#### TWO ATTACKS REPULSED.

The Japanese Troops Got the Worst of the Fight on Two Occasions. A St. Petersburg cable: The emperor has received the following despatch from Gen. Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, dated August 28: "I am happy to report to your majesty that at 3 o'clock in the morning of August 27, during a violent rain and thunderstorm, the Japanese again attempted to capture our left flank positions, near number one fort and Udan mountain. Their attack was everywhere repulsed. Our losses were small, three men killed and two officers and 98 men wounded. The wounded were brought in and are being carefully tended. A number of Japanese corpses would have been picked up by us, but the enemy prevented from so doing by opening fire on the hospital attendants who had been sent out under the red cross flag."

#### FIGHT THEIR BATTLES OVER AGAIN.

Russian Troops Talk of Nothing but the Great Battle of Liao Yang. A Mukden cable (delayed in transmission)—Everything is quiet here. The Japanese have retired southward and it is even reported that they have evacuated Yentai. The belief prevails here that the lull may continue for several weeks. Stirring events at the battle of Liao Yang are the sole topics among the officers and soldiers here. Heroic feats of the Japanese charges south of Liao Yang and their incredible advance repeatedly over the dead bodies of their comrades, are constantly alluded to. The Russians also made several bayonet charges among the most brilliant being that of the Morshansk regiment, headed by its youthful colonel. The youthfulness of the Japanese soldiers surprised the Russians. Some of them are not more than 18 years old. The reports that the Japanese bolstered up their courage with intoxicants are classed as nonsense, the best evidence to the contrary being the remarkable endurance they displayed.

#### DOWIE'S NEW TITLE.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—John Alexander Dowie, having transcended his prophetic, will declare himself to be not only "Elijah the Restorer," but also "John the Baptist of the Christian Church, and Apostle of the Christian Church, with Authority to Select and Ordain Eleven Other Apostles When and Where God May Direct." The announcement will be made formally at Shiloh Tabernacle, in Zion City, next Sunday. Extraordinary preparations are in progress. Departing from his customary role, Dowie has invited the newspapers of Chicago to send representatives to the meeting.

# BODY FOUND IN TRUNK AT CLEVELAND IDENTIFIED.

## Was That of Mrs. Samuel Smith, Who Had Applied for Divorce.

### Eugene Minor and Gertrude Smith Arrested on Suspicion.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 19.—The body of a young woman which was found yesterday crowded into a trunk, and which was picked up in the water under a coal dock on the Lake front has been identified as that of Mrs. Inez Smith, this city. The woman disappeared on Sept. 16. That she was murdered and her body placed in the trunk and thrown into the river the police say is certain. Some time ago the woman applied for a divorce, alleging that her husband, Samuel Smith, had another wife living, whom he married in 1892. Before her marriage to Samuel Smith the murdered woman's name was Inez Hall, and she lived in Zanesville, Ohio. The Smiths had lived in Cleveland about five years, but recently had not been living together. The police in that city were married there in Jan. 1889. The mother of the dead woman lives in Cambridge, Ohio. The top of her head had been crushed in, probably with some heavy blunt weapon. This must have been a fatal blow. The body had been jammed into the trunk, a small affair. The head and feet were almost touching, so difficult had it been to crowd it into the small space. Letters addressed to Margaret Lyons,

270 St. Clair street, Cleveland, several books bearing the same name on the fly leaf, photographs of well dressed and respectable looking people and a few trinkets, buckles and clasps, were scattered over and under the remains. Over her body was a cheap quilt. This had been carefully tucked about her so that had the top of the trunk only been unfastened it would not have been known that there was anything but ordinary material on the inside. It is the opinion of Capt. Motley that the body had been in the water from three to four weeks. So badly decomposed was it that the features are barely distinguishable. The remains were terribly bloated and all the hair had fallen from the head. The woman was dressed only in a cheap white wrapper. Her stockings were black and there were no shoes on her feet. Aside from that had the top of the trunk only been unfastened there was no other mark of violence on her person. Pullman Works Shut Down. Chicago, Sept. 19.—The immense car works at Pullman are shut down to-day and practically everyone of the company's 7,000 employees is idle. The workmen were told to take their tools with them when they left the works, and from this it is inferred a period of idleness when the 1,500 workers in the repair department were laid off. That had been the only branch of the plant in operation for some time. Complaints were made by the company, it is said, that high wages brought about the closing of the works.

#### REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Criminal Instincts in an Indianapolis Boy Are Corrected. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—The correction of criminal instincts by a surgical operation is the latest feat of the juvenile court. Jesse Beard, fifteen years old, was brought into the juvenile court in March by his mother, Mrs. Matuda Beard, of No. 652 Arch street, and was charged with being incorrigible. He had been away from home five days, and the mother and sister of the boy thought that he should be put in some institution where he could be reformed. Pending an investigation of the case, Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, chief probation officer, and others of the court, conceived the idea that a physical defect was responsible for the lad's mental attitude. The mother and sister then remembered a fall received by the boy when three years old. He had struck his head on a rock in a stream where he was wading. Dr. Kohlmer's examination showed a concave formation of the skull where it should have been convex. Arrangements for an operation were made, but they were not carried out until July 3, as the boy had run away in the meantime. The operation by Dr. Kohlmer involved the removal of three pieces of the skull, on the under side of which he found thick growths pressing against the head. The boy was allowed to leave the hospital fourteen days later, well and strong as ever, but showing a remarkable difference in his manner. The old surliness and ungovernable temper were gone, and he was perfectly amenable to the wishes of his mother. The mind of the boy has cleared, and he seems extremely bright. It is believed that he will be a success in the future. He has been rapidly in school and make up for the worthless years. He understands what has happened to him, and says he is very thankful to the court and to the doctor. He will enter a special school in connection with Shortridge High School, maintained for truant and backward pupils this week. The boy has not been in school for three years because of his incorrigibility, and at the time he was taken out of school he had reached only the second grade—the class of boys eight years old.

#### ROMANCE OF THE DESERT.

Sheikh Willing to Pay \$200 for Toronto Girl. Toronto, Sept. 19.—A young Toronto lady has just become involved as the heroine of an adventure of an "Arabian Nights" flavor, and which contains the essentials of an Oriental romance. The lady in question is, not unaturally, reluctant to allow her name to appear. She resides on Wainer road, however, and has recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. It was in the last-named region that the romance developed, and it was made clear that the graces of Canadian femininity are not less appreciated abroad than at home. While in Jericho this lady became acquainted with a Hebrew gentleman from Jerusalem, who had been converted to Christianity, and in addition to a thoroughly cosmopolitan culture, possessed a wide familiarity with the life of the Bedouin tribes of the desert. Through his introduction our Toronto tourist was enabled to visit a Bedouin encampment near Jericho, and to see the details of life under the black tents as few foreigners have been privileged to do. And while she was observing these novel details the sheikh of the tribe was observing her with even greater interest. Jericho succumbed to Toronto. The son of the desert promptly fell in love. The fair Torontonian, unconscious of the flame she had lighted, returned to Italy, Algiers and London, and thence to Toronto. The desert chieftain remained in his tent, presumably trying to think what to do. He could speak no English; he could not write; but he

#### Big Reward Offered by C. P. R. and Express Company for Them.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—The vital arrests have been made in connection with the hold-up of the C. P. R. train on Saturday night, but it is thought that the robbers have been surrounded by a posse of police just across the American side of the line, and their capture is expected shortly. The C. P. R. and Dominion Express Companies have offered a joint reward of \$5,000 for information leading to their capture, and the Provincial Government has added \$500 additional for each conviction. It is thought the Dominion Government will also offer a reward, as the mails were looted. Pinkerton's men have been called in to aid in the search.

#### G. T. PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

Mr. C. M. Hays and Party Return to Victoria. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—So far no points in which British Columbia is interested with regard to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific are left without illumination as a result of the visit to the northern coast of British Columbia of Manager Hays and party, who returned to Victoria this morning. They are not yet prepared to state where the terminus of the road will be; they cannot say whether construction will begin simultaneously at both ends, nor are they able to state whether a trans-Pacific line will be called into existence as the result of the building of the road. On this latter point, however, there seems to be among the members of the party less hesitancy than regarding the others. In the other two points alluded to, Hays will be distinctly non-committal. He points out that it is not alone the question of good harborage which has to be decided, although this itself is no task to be undertaken lightly. The harbors visited included Work Channel, Portland Canal, Tuck's Inlet, Kitamao, Bellacoola, Butte Inlet, Seymour Narrows, etc.