YALU, TELISSU, HAIGHENG, LIAO-YANG.

An Expert tudy of the Great Russo-Japanese ampaign in Manchuria---Soldiers et a New Standard of Bravery.

(By a Military Expert.) Viewed from a purely strategical standpoint, the existing situation in Manchuria is by no means unfavorable carefully thought out and booked camfor the Russians.

True, the Japanese have been steadily victorious, they have out-manoeuvred and outfought their opponents, but these victories have cost them heavily in men and material, and, paradoxical as it may seem, every defeat has strengthened the Russian position, while with every foot of advance into Manchuria the Japanese have weakened theirs.

As the campaign stands at present Japan has expended great energy in striking a series of blows which have only forced her antagonist to a stronger position strategically.

The weak feature of the Russian position at the outbreak of the war was the necessity of holding the line of railway communicating with their distant base, and the further necessity of defending Port Arthur. High military authorities advised the abandonment of Kwan-Tung peninsula and a concentration at Liao Yang. This idea was revolutionary, and, as a consequence Kuropatkin has been obliged to hold the railroad and fight a purely de-

It is obvious that the Russians have strategy in their campaign except a Japanese back, and of weakening their antagonists by a series of battles which were quite unnecessary for any other reason. It is more than likely that at least half the encounters between the opposing forces were brought about by this one principle on the part of the Russian general.

BITTER STRIFE FOR NOTHING.

Ineffective and useless positions were bitterly contended for. The carrying of these positions by Japan and the contesting of them by the Russians, however, entailed a loss which the Russians could very much better afford than the Japanese

the Russians during the entire war was the dispatch of General Stakelberg's corps to the south to reopen communication with Port Arthur. This seems to have been done by special order from St. Petersburg. It certainly

In tactics—the actual nanding of the troops in battle—the Russians have Yinkow when the first opportunity ordinates to fight unaided for several shown little to be proud of. Bravery, of course, is not brought into the question. That both armies have proved less road building in eastern Manthemselves magnificent fighting forces is undoubted. But the Russian officers have shown a lack of cleverness in Japanese soldiers and months of time, tactics, with one exception, and that is the splendid way in which General Kuropatkin extricated himself from the perilous position which confronted him at Liao Yang, with Oku on his front and Kuroki on his flank and rear in force.

But, on the other hand an ordinarily prudent general would have an ticipated and provided to meet such a movement. And from the reports to why Kuropatkin did not make a more serious effort to crush Kuroki during the four days at Zarubaieff with his devoted corps were holding both Oku and Nodzu at bay. With the fall of Liao Yang and the

Russian retreat to the north the attempt to defeand southern Manchuria has apparently ended. From Mukden to Harbin is a long journey. The evacuation of Mukden is expected. But even at Mukden the Japanese are far from their base. The further the Russian army is driven northward the better they are off. There may be a battle at Mukden

or at Tiehling. One is almost sure to occur somewhere in that neighbor hood, because the whole plan of the Russian campaign is to fight and wear

Winter sets in early in Manchuria. October is regarded as the first winter It seems reasonable to expect that Kuropatkin will eventually fall back to his real base. Harbin, to reorganize his army for a campaign next year. It is quite unlikely to suppose that the Japanese army is strong enough to follow up closely such a retreat. The Japanese forces have been more than severely tested already Their victories have cost them very dear. And it does not seem probable that they will attempt a winter campaign.

JAPANESE HAVE DONE WELL In contradistinction to the Russians the Japanese have shown excellent strategical and tactical ability. The Japanese soldiers have given an exhibition of bravery and devotion to their cause which has never been exceeded in history. Their artillery has been proven to be of the highest class and splendidly handled. Their transport, commissary, ordnance and medical departments were thoroughly organized, and without an exception

proved to be efficient. But for all this, the Japanese suc cesses seem inadequate in view of the efforts that have been put forth. Mili-

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tary genius has not been displayed but excellent military work has been done. It has been a prearranged.

eral staff has been preparing, studying, planning for this conflict. The lines of battle were drawn long before a regiment went to the front. This prearranged campaign has been bravely, It has been fought at a useless and unnecessary waste of life and effort, but it has been fought success-But it might have been varied

to advantage to meet new conditions. SEA VICTORY EXPECTED.

It is well known the original Japanese plans contemplated a landing at The crippling of the Russian fleet was not hoped for by the Mikado's general staff and the command of the sea thus obtained was an unexpected advantage. But Japan only utilized it to land her armies further north in Korea.

Early in the war Russia was in a bad plight, but the Japanese did not take advantage of it. When the war mease not developed any particular line of practically a handful of men, some 50,000 Cossacks and Siberian riflemen. general plan of delay, of holding the The Japanese could then easily have taken what a few months later has cost such strenuous effort.

While the occupation of Korea by Japan was a military necessity, many military critics think that had Japan possessed more dash and initiative in the early stages of the campaign her armies might have been landed in Manchuria-at Pitzewo and Yinkowin March instead of in May and June, and that Liao-Yang might have been reached in May instead of September. It was quite as easy to move an

army through Manchuria as through Korea. In fact it would have been easier. Military operations on the Manchurian plains are comparatively The only aggressive move made by simple matters. In the western part, where rugged mountains dominate the topography, the movements of ing of April 30. He also knew that a

slow and hazardous. Time and energy spent in building fordable and that the failure to hold his position there would jeopardize the would not appear to be a well planned Yang and Feng-Wang-Chang seems whole line of battle and would roll up In tacties—the actual handling of Japanese forces landed at Pitzewo or this he did nothing and left his subarose and advanced up the railroad hours with an almost insignificant all that troublous campaign and usechuria would have been saved. It would also have saved thousands of not to mention vast quantities of sup-

plies. TACTICS UNCHANGING.

There are few military experts who fire. would not severely criticise the Japanese method of wasting men. From toon train was also here brought inhibition of bravery is alluring and ful and effective service. ed with that military stigma.

landing armies on the western coast of Korea, where there was no opposition.

Then followed two months of cam-

paigning, road building and more or that harvest is reaped only once in a less useless fights. The Japanese forces operating around Port Arthur are a fixed factor and do not really enter into the grand tactics of the war. has command of the sea, is practical-A siege is always a settled fact and ly at home so long as it is not carried rarely affects the outcome of a campaign except in moral prestige. In a troops into Manchuria with greater Port Arthur might well be left out of ficient condition than Russia. But the reckoning. Whether it falls is whether her supply of troops will hold practically of very little consequence out is doubtful, and her new battalto one side or the other.

far into Manchuria the Japanese army field. can successfully force the Russians to roops are quite prepared and the re- drove away the Russian detachments ources to support them sufficient to and secured control of the railway to porth that the Japanese army marches sembled at least two divisions in front very position they win in that direc- of the enemy the Japanese commandion, is putting them to greater disad- er attacked the Russian troops, occu-

HARBIN THE EASTERN BASE. Mukden is not a military stronghold. Whether or not the Russians will see fit to defend it is a question. There is, however, no question of their intention to defend Harbin at all hazards. That is their base in the East. The Japanese have no fixed base and theren lies a real weakness. Everything has to be transported from Japan except as the army can live off the commissary trains are unknown to

This fact of the Japanese ability to strong, fresh and confident Russian move with a flying base is the one fac-tor in the campaign that makes their inaccessible fortifications and well advance to Harbin a possibility. Ord- supported by artillery, the position was nance, and not commissary stores, fairly swept by the Mikado's forces, make up the bulk of their supplies. In this engagement, as at the Yalu endures much. The serious question of rations has been reduced by them the Japanese. From that time on the tion. The Japanese ration of a cake of dried rice and fish is quite suffiand bread on which other armies are fleet and the Russian garrison.

supported.

The valleys of the Liao and Yalu
It is quite evident that General are separated by a formidable ridge of Kuropatkin did not expect to be driv-

amounted to only 20,000 combatants all told, it is probable that other regiments of Cossacks in the vicinity would have swelled the fighting force to 30,000. This was the number given by General Kuroki in his first re-

When General Kuroki, after a difficult and fatiguing march from Chenampho and Seoul, reached the Yalu River and began to feel for his enemy at various points of passage he an pears to have threatened the Russians over a wide front. The earlier Russian reports mention the appearance of the enemy a long distance up the river, while the Japanese have distracted attention by threatening descents at various parts of the coast. His fighting force consisted of three

Fusan, at the extremity of the Korean 000 fighting men and 18,000 coolies in the transport corps.

The reports concerning Japanese movements were forwarded to General Kuropatkin. He decided the position had been held long enough to delay the enemy and that, in view of the ease with which either flank could be turned and of superior numbers of the enemy, an obstinate stand in such an exposed position was an unjustifiable began, Russia was holding the im-Russia was holding the im-Manchurian territory with 30,000 Russians would be able to look after itself and to fall back fighting if unable to resist a passage of the

He also may have reckoned that his lieutenants could occupy successive positions until the Motien-Ling was reached, where it became absolutely necessary to arrest the enemy or accept the loss of the whole position in

General Kashtalinsky semes to have taken a correct view of the situation. but it is evident that his senior meant fighting and gave him a direct order to hold his ground.

The prime responsibility for this disaster to the Russian arms necessarily fell to General Kuropatkin, but it must be admitted that the chief subordinate on the Yalu served him excessively ill. General Sassulitch knew strong force was approaching the force, consisting of two batteries, some machine guns and six battalions against an overwhelming force of artillery and twelve battalions, backed up by two fresh divisions.

JAPANESE PLUCK.

In this battle of the Yalu as well as The Japanese have fought all their in all the subsequent fights the Japbattles on the same lines. In each anese leading, pluck and admirable orfight two elements only have been ganization cannot be praised too highconsidered—one, a prodigal use of ly. As a model of troop leading the troops and the other flanking. In each battle on the Yalu was a very brilliant encounter the Mikado's forces have affair. It proved that the Japanese been sent up to make a flerce and per- staff possessed military merit of the sistent frontal attack to cover a flank- highest order. The morale of the men ing movement. This, it will be re- was also splendid, and the whole war membered, was exactly the tactics machine worked like clockwork. Anwhich General Grant persistently and other point was brought out conspicusuccessfully made use of-hard fight- ously in this engagement-the admiring in front to cover a wing move- able manner in which the Japanese combined infantry action with artillery

The effciency of the Japanese pona popular standpoint the resultant ex- to prominence. It performed most useglorious, but from the purely tactical The Trans-Siberian railway and its view it seems almost criminal. Japan continuation in Manchuria is practican less afford lives than Russia, but cally the sole line of communication, every Japanese victory has been mark- not only for the army, but also for the Russian navy and the civil popu-While Kuroki was building roads in lation throughout Russian East Asia. the mountains, Russia was massing The assistance of water traffic by the forces in Manchuria as rapidly as the rivers Volga, Amur and Sungari is railroad (which was and is altogether practically of little account and will inadequate) would permit. Port Ar- come to an end in a few weeks now thur was strengthened and troops with the return of cold weather. This hurried across Siberia into Lower long drawn out and limited connec-Manchuria. The Japanese began tion between the Russian army and Russia has been the chief difficulty of the Russian position. It is hard

They did not land in the to transport and supply a large acenemy's country and make a fight for tive army over such a slender conit. The battle of the Yalu followed necting thread. To be sure an army and Japan again shifted her base to may clear a whole district of supplies and live upon those supplies and little else for a certain length of time. But campaign and then famine reigns. While this serions condition con-

fronts Russia, Japan, now that she too far from the coast. She can throw eneral view of the present campaign, facility, greater speed and in more efions will certainly not be the couals

The second Japanese army under However, every mile further Port Arthur. On the 16th having aspying the high ground east of Kinchow, and drove them from the field. These affairs were the prologue to the Port Arthur drama.

The Japanese have persistently through the campaign showed a marked disinclination to undertake landings of troops which were likely to be op-

KINCHOW AND NAUSHAN. country. Fortunately the Japanese are tion and advanced but little the cause soldiers who require comparatively lit- of the Japanese, for all that the battle battalion. They made a desperate re-

tle in the way of supplies. Heavy of Kinchow ranks as a proud one sistance and held the position until ong the list of Japanese victories. With almost everything in its favor a inaccessible fortifications and well

In this engagement, as at the Yalu The Japanese soldier eats little and the sister services of artillery and infantry were most happily blended by to a science attained by no other na- investment of Port Arthur was only a question of days. The navy was epually well employed and the result clent and takes the place of the beef was the bottling up of the Russian The valleys of the Liao and Yalu

mountains, which in a measure exen from Liao Yang. That place had tends almost in an uninterrupted line been thoroughly fortified and well up the coast to Vladivostok. These supplied. That he was forced from it mountains, whose ranges are known with unquestionably a severe blow to by various confusing names, cover nearly all of the territory in which Although the numbers actually en- the important and active operations of gaged in the battle of the Yalu on the two armies have been carried on. It is, to put it mildly, a difficult territory for military manoeuvres. The roads in the low lined districts are invariably bad. In wet weather they are a little better than mud ditches. Even in the mountain districts the best cart tracks are not good. These natural obstacles have served to keep the energetic Japanese fervently engaged, in addition to their aggressive

The Liao plain, to which the campaign has now practically moved, is a rich district agriculturally. The characteristic crop of the country is form of tall grain, there called maize, but which in this country is petter known as sorghum. A numper of the recent engagements have been marked by infantry operations under cover of these fields of maize.

FIGHT FOR PASSES

After a succession of operations on the 26th and the 27th of June, the Japanese succeeded in gaining control of the mountain crest between the valleys of the Liao and the Yalu. Durng these operations the passes of Fen-Shui, Motien and Ta fell into the hands of the Japanese. The famous Motien Pass, which was considered to be almost impregnable, was carried by the Japanese after a six hours' fight and a loss of only a hundred men That the Russian general, Sakharoff, was less acquainted with the topography of the country than his adversary is proved by the fact that here again the Russians allowed their flank to be turned by the Japanese and this was done in the most simple manner. The Japanese found and occupied a mountain track of which the Russians did not know.

The Japanese entered Dalny or May 29. During the night of May 26 the city had been evacuated by the Russians. In the interim Dalny was given over to disorder, pillage and the torch. The fate of the town, however, had less immediate interest to the Japanese than the condition of Talien-Wan Bay, which they wanted to utilize as soon as possible for a new and advanced base. The occupation of Dalny served the only purpose necessary, which was a landing point for TELISSU.

Under pressure from St. Petersburg, Kuropatkin ordered General Stakel- ness against regular soldiers. berg to advance and relieve Port Arku promptly turned north with two divisions, took a division from the Pacific has disappeared so far as General Nodzu's army and met the this war is concerned. Russians at Telissu, or Wafangow. Of this battle General Stakelberg naively reported that when about to turn the enemy's right he found his own right n danger.

Stakelberg appears to have concen anese artillery. The Japanese marched on a wide front in three columns, French commodore, stopped a party of got a regiment in their rear. The Rus- Friday, on the fishing banks fourteen delivered his charge, in which he ex- build it and to go next day and see sians fought well, as usual, but were men, armed with knives, from a French hardly able to reach the waiting trains, fishing vessel, which had previously Japanese followed very slowly, as cloth, boarded a colonial vessel and a defeated arm. The Russians retired tain being armed with a revolver, on Kaiping, which was abandoned af- another section a French vessel delib- the business he had to submit to them said the cord vood was worth \$ ter a brief engagement, and the Rus- erately ran down and nearly sank a was not of a very important nature, cord, and 35 or 40 cords of rock sians took up a position at Tashichiao. line leading to Yinkow and Niu- rages. British warships will be asked held, as their duties extended to all about 25 cents a rod. The chwang.

General Stakelberg retired further up the line with his beaten army and General Zarubaieff took command what has been practically the Russian rear guard from Tachikaio to Mukden. Oku moved against Tachikalo from the the east. The Russians made a rather poor defence, burned the town and fell sued by W. Z. King, stipendiary maback to Haicheng. The Japanese as a gistrate of Petitcodiac, for the arrest consequence of this movement obtained possession of the fine port of Yinkow and the city of Niu-chwang,

In the battle of Tachikaio the Japtacks. It was very successful, giving them possession of the first line of

Russian trenches. The next engagement was at Hai- jail at Dorchester. cheng, on July 31 and August 1. The battle began in the mountains between General Mistchenko's forces and a Japanese army of 10,000 men with forty-five guns. The battlefield was a narrow valley, with high mountains on deaf. each side. The centre of the valley was occupied by General Mistchenko with artillery, and one regiment on his lege. right flank and one on his left. The Japanese began the fight at daybreak. They took a position on the mountains at the left of the valley and ville to resume her college studies. placed their batteries in position. When the Japanese shelling became unbearable General Mistchenko chang-The main point at present is, how of the magnificent fighters now in the ed his position, fighting bravely until

four o'clock in the afternoon on July 31. Then began a flanking movement retreat. It has been announced at General Oku, landed at Pitzewo on by the Japanese, which finally drove Tokio that the Japanese troops will May 5. During the subsequent oper- the Russians out of Haicheng. The years. Mr. Calhoun says the west is fight their way to Harbin, that the ations up to May 15, Oku's army pass of Simoucheng had been taken on July 31 and on August 1 General Ku- the world. The people of the western and their families. roki's army captured Yangze Pass, coast, he says, are only now beginning both to the eastward of Haicheng. This forced the evacuation of the latter place on August 2 and opened the way to Liao Yang.

In the meantime Kuroki had been steadily advancing through the moun- Panama to Alaska. He will probably tainous country between Feng Wang spend his remaining years with his Chang and Liao Yang, fighting prin- relatives in this country. cipally outpost engagements. Japanese had occupied the celebrated Motien Pass without trouble, elaborate fortifications constructed by the Russians having been abandoned for some mysterious reason. General Keller decided to try and retake the pass. The losses of Kinchow affected in no He attacked in the early morning in way the security of the Russian posi- a dense fog and reached the key to the position, a temple held by a Japanese

never were able to bring their troop; into action. General Keller was killed shortly afterward in an artillery duel.

OYAMA IN COMMAND.

On August 25 Field Marshal Oyama, who had taken command of the entire Japanese forces in Manchuria moved against Liao Yang. The Russian lines extended in a wide semi circle from Anshanshan to the Taitse river. General Oku commanded the Japanese left, General Nodzu the centre and General Kuroki the right. The engagement opened with a dashing attack by Kuroki and Nodzu, the important position at Liandiansian being carried by the Japanese in a desperate night attack which drove a wedge into Kuropatkin's lines.

Oku then moved against Anshanshan and after two days' fighting the Russians fell back to their second position, still encircling Liao-Yang at a distance some eight miles from the city. After pushing beak the forces opposed to him, Kuroki threw almost his entire force across the Taitse River and suddenly appeared near Yentai, twelve miles above Liao-Yang, threatening Kuropatkin's rear and endangering the railroad.

He almost annihilated General Orloff's corps, which opposed him near Yentai, and when Stakelberg came to Orloff's rescue he was driven back and for a time cut off from the main army. Kuropatkin immediately began withdraw from Liao-Yang and concentrate at Yentai. The operation took three or four days. All this time his heroic rear guard withstood the desperate assaults of Oku and Nodzu. and it was not until September 4 that the Japanese entered Liao-Yang.

Wilmot Lewis, whose splendid despatch in the Herald has been the only one to reach an American paper, says that the Japanese captured neither stores nor guns at Liao-Yang. Thus. while Kuropatkin was outmanoeuvred by Kuroki, the splendid fighting capacity of his men enabled him to hold Kuroki at bay at Ventai and Oku at Liao-Yang until his army had safely retreated toward Mukden.

This retreat has now been practically accomplished, and will certainly compare with the famous retreats of The Japanese have again advantage of their position to harrass and break up a defeated army.

It is doubtful if Kuropatkin make a stand at Mukden, military critics say. Tieh Pass, a more easily defended position, is generally selected as the next battle ground. If Kuropatkin is again defeated, he can retreat to his base, Harbin, and prepare for a new campaign in the spring. In the meantime the siege of Port Arthur will be pressed and possibly Vladivostok may be besieged. But as long as Kuropatkin's army is intact, with all the resources of Russia behind him. Japan must keep prepared for hard work next spring.

In no great war has cavalry played such an unimportant rule. The Jananese horsemen were always regarded as weak, but have done more than was expected of them. Those picturesque incapables, the Cossacks, have again demonstrated their absolute worthless-

On the sea Japan's success has been

MORE FRENCH SHORE TROUBLES.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Sept. 13 .- The difficulties between French and colonial trated his forces too much, which left fishermen on the French shore are daily him an easy prey to the deadly Jap- growing more acute. On Saturday a British warship, on the demand of the drove in both the Russian flanks and colonial lobster catchers there. On which carried them out of danger. The defaced her name with a piece of sailusual. One of the weak points in a carried off her whole stock of bait. A apanese campaign is their failure to few days previous another French crew follow swiftly and attempt to break up did the same thing, the French cap- to the improvement matters brought Patrick Whalen gave evidence colonial fishing smack. Grave apprea town at the junction of the branch hension is felt respecting these outto punish the offenders.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX, Sept. 10.-The Sussex mercantile branch store at Petitcodiac, which is managed by John J. McAfee, front and west while part of Nodzu's was broken into on Thursday night forces hreatened a flank movement on last, the till opened and a \$5 bill and \$2 in silver stolen. A warrant was isof Clarence Gilldard and placed in the ing the facts as shown by the indict- terms were not disclosed, by hands of William McLeod of Sussex, ments, which, he said, gave no evid- Stockton stated that it covered day and took him before Stipendiary anese made the first of their night at- Magistrate King. Gilldard, after being taken before the magistrate, admitted the charge. After the examination he was committed to the county Miss Bessie McLeod is attending the

Halifax exhibition. Miss Minnie Mc- isfaction at the bountiful crops and Leod left on Thursday for Halifax, the general prosperity of the people. where she will take a course in lip reading in the Halifax institution for

Leonard McCain left today for Halifax, where he will enter Dalhousie Col-Miss Mabel Harnett, who spent the

summer in Sussex with her brother, E. B. Harnett, has returned to Sack-

AFTER FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

Samuel Calhoun, a native of Shepody Cape, N. B., who went west when a King. young man, returned to St. John yesbound to be the greatest country in to realize the wondrous chances for eastern trade.

In 1850 Mr. Calhoun left Shepody Bay for New York. Since then he has travelled all over the western coast from mer, of Studholm, for negligence and

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hitchen



CIRCUIT COURT.

Very Little Business Being Done at Hampton.

Only One Criminal Case and it Was Soon Disposed of—Judgo Hanington's Address.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Sept. 13.- Leek put out the fire. He described the The autumn term of the Kings county progress and course of the fire and the shown remarkable slowness in taking circuit court opened at the Court efforts made to save fences, etc. House this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the damage done. Judge Hanington on the bench.

> Titus, Herbert Baird, George Robin- him better to have been in bed all that son, Thomas Brown, Geo. N. Hen- the damage it would cost him more dricks, Harry de Forest, Drury Hazen, than three times what he was worth. Geo. H. Brown, James Titus, Frank Joseph Morgan was ploughing for A. Gerow, J. W. Campbell, John Ma- Campbell on the day the fire was se guire, James Harrison, James Floyd, Saw defendant and a young man J. A. Campbell, Chas. H. Perry, An- named Garret at work on the pile. On drew Teakles, Henry Earle, William June 3rd told Campbell the fire ough Kilpatrick, Douglas Branscomb, Jas. to be put out. Campbell said he and Baird, Fred M. Sproul, Robert G. Garret had put it out the day before. Earle, A. W. Hicks.

which destruction of lumber by fire is before destroyed some of Proudfoot's involved, will be drawn from the fol-timber. owing panel: O. W. Wetmore, Ed- George Whalen saw the fire and mund A. Flewwelling, J. Lee Flew- helped to save property on Proudfoot's welling, Sandall T. Lamb, Geo. W. farm. He gave his estimate of the Palmer, John R. Crawford, J. Fred value of cordwood cut and standing Giggey, John F. Frost, C. W. J. Up- The fire was the flercest and most Floyd, Gordon Mills, H. H. Cochrane, Arthur Oldfield followed with simil W. E. S. Wetmore.

The petit jurors are: Irvine E. Mur-tinued after the noon recess. He gave ray, Wm. Jamieson, Robert Laskie, the direction of the wind at various Walter de Forest, James N. Inch, Fred stages of the conflagration, and E. Currie, Fred R. Fowler, Ira Earle, estimate of the value of the cordwo George Bond, Wm. H. March, William and fences destroyed. He spoke Gilliland, John E. Titus, Thos. Mc- Campbell after the fire in regard Farland, Albert McKiel, David Robin- some settlement for the damage, son, James Pickle, Isaac Campbell, he said he could not settle with the

weather.

pressed his appreciation of the inter- himself what damage was done. est shown by the full and prompt at- did not send a man, or go over tendance on the grand inquest of the afterwards said he could not respective counties to duties called him, and the careful con- previously said he had better sideration they were so freely giving been in bed asleep than to set that In to their attention. On this occasion the value of the cordwood, etc. but that did not militate against the and birch was worth \$1 a cord high esteem in which they should be ing. The fences burned were matters affecting the welfare of the literally burned up. community, presentment in regard to David Proudfoot was recalled any of which might be made them stated that for the purpose of se without any special charge from the a settlement he had told Campbel bench. He then referred to the crim- would take \$200, and thereby say inal case to come before them which a lawsuit. arose out of a dispute as to the owner- The prosecuting counsel here ship of grass growing on the side of his case, and Mr. Skinner asked the road in front of the farm of the half an hour before going into complainant, one Stockton, at Have- fence. This was granted, and lock, and that of one Brown, the de- interval a settlement was re fendant in the case. After rehears- whereby the case was withdrawn ence of such an assault as would sup- cases of Oldfield v. Campbell port the two counts of assault with in- Whalen v. Campbell before the tent to do bodily harm and of common! The judge addressed the jury assault, and it was his opinion from pressing his satisfaction, and ad reading the indictment that the case ed the court sine die. ought to have been dismissed by the magistrate instead of sending it to this court. His honor expressed great sat-This was especially apparent from the Dominion Bank statement, showing many millions of dollars on call, in addition to the stocks, bonds, shares and other properties in the possession of the town about five o'clock of the people. He also referred to the morning. The fire is supposed to war in the East, and congratulated started in a small building in the the Empire upon the fact that it had of a barber shop occupied by not been drawn into the contest, al- Brean. The building where though if it had been, it was our pride started was completely destroy and satisfaction to know that the Brean's barber shop was slightly whole power of the crown weuld be aged, a vacant building owned exerted to defend or preserve the in-

The grand jury speedily found no terday, after an absence of forty-five bill in the case, and were dismissed, with the judge's thanks and best wishes for the welfare of themselves

Three civil cases were entered on the docket, one of them being a special jury case and the others depending on the result of the trial. They are brought against Joseph Campbell, farcarelessness in setting fire to brush early in June, 1903, on his own property, without notice to his neighbors, and without taking proper precautions, so that it ran across other farms and destroyed a large tract of timber and cordwood land, fences, etc. The special jury selected for the

cause of David Proudfoot v. Joseph Campbell were C. W. J. Upham, John R. Crawford, O. W. Wetmore, Sandall T. Lamb, J. Lee Flewwelling, H. H. Cochrane, J. Fred Giggey.
Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., appear

ed for the plaintiff, and Hon, C. N Skinner, K. C., for the defendant, The evidence of the plaintiff was taken, who testified to the circumstances and the extent and amount the damage sustained on account of the fire in question, and the refusal o the defendant to reimburse him f his loss. He was cross-examined by Mr. Skinner.

The unselected members of the special jury panel were discharged and the petit jury dismissed until tomor-

HAMPTON, Sept. 14.-Yesterday afternoon in the trial of Proudfoot v. Campbell, in the circuit court, John Leek was examined by Dr. Stockton, and gave testimony corroborating that of the plaintiff, and at its close, before being cross-examined by Mr. Skinner was allowed to go to attend his fat er's funeral.

This morning the case was continued. Sydney Coates, a resident in the neighborhood of the fire in ques tion, told of being sent for to help Mr also gave his estimate of the extent

Joseph Hall described the fire and The grand jurors are: Harry G. Campbell's saying it would have pald day he set the fire, for if he had to pay The fire, however, had spread through A special jury summoned to try the the woods of Pierce, Proudfoot, Old of Proudfoot v. Campbell, in field, and Whalen. A fire seven years

James A. Campbell, David damaging of any in his experience. evidence, and his testimony was co

Hiram W. Folkins, Douglas C. Fair- all, meaning the people whose wo had been burned. Fred M. Sproul was elected fore- Walter Tamlyn lost fencing in the man of the grand jury, and after the fire and saw Campbell in regard to jurors were sworn, Judge Hanington He promised to send a man to help which his good everybody's damage. He

FIRE IN CHATHAM Sixteen Thousand Dollars World Damage Done.

CHATHAM, N. B., Sept. alarm of fire startled the inhal terests of the humblest subject of the pied as a store by Roger Fla was badly damaged, a warehous troved and water did much to heavy reed which it contained total loss is estimated at between 000 and \$16,000. Insurance amount about \$6,000.



He Wants talse Impr Judge Carleton Yesterday Setti Judament by

LITTLEJOH

Daniel Littlejohn intention of taking Deputy Chief Jenkin prisonment in con prize fight in Queen states he was confine days. Judge Carleton gav day in the appeal o

the decision of the r

john, according to t magistrate, was con principal in a prize f sentenced to three ment in the St. John In giving the judge ton said he would s rect enunciation of down in 2 Encyl. of boxing or sparring and friendly contest ed to be perfectly le be called a prize fi code of Can. (sec. 9: tion by which we defined a prize fight or fight with fists two persons who h purpose by previous made by or for them was very sweeping a in almost any fight. Section 93 made it publish, or otherwise challenge to fight a was nothing unlaw exhibition unless the they were so weak fall was likely to be continuance of th Young, 10 Cox C. (

The judge said th ence before him that he fell the last time he was in danger o was also authority match with gloves well known rules w law; but if the parti fight till one or the or exhaustion or injury of law and a prize fi no evidence of such case. Here he was it took into consider granted by the mayo hibition in the presen the doubt whether the sult might not have cident, and the lega he must give the defe fit of every reasonable no sympathy with n was unwilling to sports of the country more or less attende He found the defen

E. S. Ritchie appeare C. N. Skinner, K. C., This decision is of in first recorded in Cana ject of prize fighting. a magistrate is on rec

a judge.

quashed without costs.

Mrs. Chas. W. Hender John on a

Mrs. Chas. W. Her

HOME FROM TH

yesterday from Daws been seventeen days o travelled by steamer 1 White Horse, thence Skagway. Here she Seattle and thence bac Mrs. Henderson left Dominion Creek, abou from Dawson, where t cated, belonging to hi brother Martin He brothers have been the years. The work on the the last year has bee tory. They have emplo during the past winte six dollars a day each o The Henderson boys joying excellent health been doing some garde

claim this summer results. Mrs. Henderson is her mother, Mrs. Elliot She has brought with months old. The Klone fine little fellow and health. She says bab suggestive name of Klondyke.

Within three-fourths their claim is a good so Miss Wilson, formerly Among other churches church where the bab the evening before journey east.

EJECTED FROM CO Former New Brunswi agreed With the Action May I

CALGARY, N. W. T B. Bennett, M. P. P., of the legal firm of Bennett, was twice eje court room at the A barracks. Mr. Bennet the case of George Lloy ployed to plow fire gua charged with assaulting when she refused him her ranch. There was