POOR DOCUMENT

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300,000 RUSSIANS AND JAPS IN BATTLE ARRAY

Czar's Troops Strongly Entrenched and Desperate Fight Certain.

Oku and Kuroki's Armies Make a Junction—Ruse to Draw Kuropatkin Further South Fails—Mikado's Troops Win Many Skirmishes—Togo Gives Further Details of His Victory Over Port Arthur Fleet

St. Petersburg, June 27—Lieut.-General Sakharoff's despatch, received tonight, confirms the belief that a great decisive battle of the campaign between General Kuropatkin's main army and the armies of General Kuroki and Oku is imminent. The three armies probably aggregate 300,000 men, and their outposts are today in touch all along the line.

The Japanese evidently tried to draw Kuropatkin as far south as possible, holding out as an incentive a check to the advance of Oku's main army. Meantime Oku swung sharply to the eastward to join Kuroki toward the Chapan pass, Kuroki at the same time moving a strong force by the right flank toward Hai Cheng. The main Japanese advance continues along the main Feng Wang Cheng-Liao Yang road, avoiding the Mao Tien pass by a detour to the northward. The advance in all points is being attended by constant skirmishing.

Nothing is known here of the exact point at which Kuropatkin's main force is concentrated, though it is believed that a large part of the Liao Yang force has been moved to a point between Kin Chao and Ta Tche Kiao.

Viceroy Alexieff's message tonight, with the brief despatch from Rear Admiral Withoeft (naval commander at Port Arthur), throws little additional light on the sea fight off Port Arthur. The admiralty and the emperor are awaiting further details with the same eagerness as the general public. The latter today for the first time received information through the medium of foreign telegrams that a fight had occurred.

The loss of three vessels of the Port Arthur fleet is admitted to be a severe blow, especially if not purchased by greater loss to the Japanese than reported by Vice-Admiral Togo.

The meagreness of the reports is greatly mystifying the authorities, who continue to believe that there has been a later fight which has not yet been reported.

Jap Army in Splendid Trim.

With General Kuroki's Headquarters, in the Field, June 25 (via Fusan, delayed in transmission.)

The Japanese have advanced for two days and a battle is expected near Mao Tien pass, where the Russians are entrenched. A Russian outpost of 300 retreated before Japanese and several Russians were captured. The Japanese army is in splendid condition. The Chinese are welcoming the Japanese occupation. The weather is perfect.

Jap's Cavalry a Surprise.

London, June 28.—The Standard's Tokio correspondent says Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, who recently was appointed to the supreme command of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, and Lieut. General Kodama, his chief of staff, will leave for Manchuria July 6.

"Not the least interesting revelation of the war," says the correspondent, "is the unexpected efficiency of the Japanese cavalry which hitherto had been regarded as the weakest point in the army. Actual operations have proved that the Japanese cavalry are not only able to hold their own against the Cossacks but in several instances they have shown themselves superior, especially in hilly districts."

According to the same despatch reports from Chinese sources say continuous firing was heard in the direction of Port Arthur from the afternoon of June 25 to the morning of June 26.

Russian Report of Skirmishes With Japs.

St. Petersburg, June 27—The general staff has received the following despatch from Lieutenant General Sakharoff, dated June 26:

"There is reason to suppose that a considerable force of the enemy proceeded from the Wangtsia station in the direction of the mountains marching northward toward the Chahan Pass.

"Our patrols on June 25 noticed that the Japanese were beginning to move along the northern Siu Yen-Kai Chau road from Toutakau and Pantsiapei in the direction of the Waita Pass.

"The enemy on June 25 undertook to advance from Seluchan toward the Liao Yang main road and also along the road leading to the Mao Tien pass through Tanputze and Tafangku, eleven miles northwest of Seluchan.

"A battalion advanced along the Liao Yang main road and a regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry along the valley of the Tsao river.

"A battalion and two squadrons marched westward in the direction of the mountains.

"The enemy on the main road was first stopped by two companies of sharpshooters constituting our van post which slowly retired northward.

"Reinforced by two companies, the enemy, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, occupied Tuinpu. The sharpshooters retired north toward Phakhessan, twenty-two miles north of Seluchan. Our losses were Lieutenant Oglobeff and five sharpshooters wounded.

Japs Captured Red Cross Doctor.

"On June 25 about a battalion of Japanese infantry marching out from Tungoputze, five miles northwest of Seluchan along the road to the Mao Tien Pass, was repulsed by two companies of our sharpshooter outpost near Tafanghu. The sharpshooters fell back at first upon Urtungti and then upon Kentsiaputze. Captain Yanchukopvsky, in command of one company of the sarpshooters, was wounded. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Ryschkoff, of the Red Cross and he was being carried to the rear on a stretcher when the Japanese rushed out from the flank. Three stretcher bearers were wounded and captured and Captain Yanchukopvsky and Dr. Ryschkoffwere also captured. We also had two sharpshooters killed and Lieut. Serpukhovitinoff and 13 sharpshooters wounded.

"During the night of June 25, the enemy, a regiment of infantry and a regiment of cavalry strong, remained at Tuinpu.

"At 9 o'clock on the morning of June 26, a Japanese battalion marched along the Siu Yen-Hai Cheng road from Stokhodza in the direction of Vandziapudza.

"The enemy's infantry and mountain guns followed the vanguard at midday.

"The enemy also resumed the advance on the morning of June 26, from Tunipu, in the direction of Ikhakhehun along the main road, by the road to the Mao Tien defile through Urlundi and by the mountainous road to the Madiapudze pass turning our right. The enemy located in the Mao Tien pass.

"At least a regiment of infantry with artillery was ordered to proceed along the main road to Liao Yang. This detachment reached Tidiavaiza at 9 a. m.

"We have received no other report regarding this movement.

"The following are the details of the reconnaissance of the Jananese forces made by a Russian detachment on June 22, at Ayarianyna (Ai Yang Tien Men?).

At 10.30 a. m., the cavalry of our advance guard drove the enemy from the trenches of their advanced position. At 1.20 p. m., four Russian guns of the mountain horse artillery had been placed in position against the enemy's right flank, which they bombarded with great success, the right cordon retiring. The serried ranks of the Japanese troops developed a violent fusilade, which, however, was almost without result.

"At this moment our infantry came up and four companies were thrown against the right flank of the enemy's position, one company being held in reserve to protect our right flank against two Japanese companies advancing.

"The enemy fell back under the energetic pressure of our forces for a distance of two or three miles, evacuating their trenches at 4 p. m.

Warm Reception for Cossacks.

"At the moment that our Cossack battery approached the enemy's principal position, it was exposed to the concentrated fire of 18 mounted guns and within a few minutes eight Cossacks were killed and twenty wounded. The gunners at that time had the shelter of the nearest stone building, but our two companies continued to repulse the enemy until the main position of the enemy was reached, when three regiments of Japanese infantry were discovered. Having ascertained the strength of the enemy, the commander of our detachment determined to stop and advance and ordered the mountain battery not to change its position, in order not to expose it to unnecessary losses.

Russians Glad When Night Came.

"The enemy's right flank took the offensive at 6 p. m. Our two companies of sharpshooters and a company of cavalry, commanded by Second Captain Cerderberg, having dismounted, put the Japanese battalion to full retreat by well sustained point volleys, which inflicted considerable losses.

"The fight continued until nightfall. Thanks to the darkness we were able to move our guns. A vacillating advance of the enemy's infantry was checked by the fire of our sharpshooters, and the fight ended at 9 p. m.

"Our losses were Staff-Lieutenant-Col. Romeiko Gourko, Lieut.-Col. Yakovleff, Lieut. of Cossacks Novitoff, Second Lieut. of Cossacks Nikolaieff, Second Lieut. Schildloski, and Second Lieut. Hoffman, and twenty-six men killed and fifty-three men wounded, seven of them seriously.

"The enemy's losses were considerable."

Japs Trying to Entice Kuropatkin South.

St. Petersburg, June 27, 5.47 p. m.—The Japanese have evacuated Senu Chen apparently with the object of enticing General Kuropatkin south. In the meanwhile General Kuroki is advancing on Hai Cheng, ready to attack the Russian left and is again moving troops north from Feng Wang Cheng.

The result of the recent developments, it is believed by the general staff, will defer the prospects of a big battle.

The Russians lost 81 men in the recent fight north of Ai Yang Pien Men (about 60 miles northeast of Feng Wang Cheng on the Mukden road.)

Gloomy View of Russian Official.

Tien Tsin, June 27.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has sent a translation of a private letter from an officer high in command under General Kuropatkin to a brother officer giving a gloomy view of the situation for Russia and making disclosures.

Deny Loss of Flag.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The following has been issued by the general staff:

"It having been stated in foreign newspapers an in telegrams from Tokio that the Japanese had taken the Russian flag in the battle of Vafangow, the chief of the general field staff to the imperial viceroy in the Far East, in reply to a question on the subject asked by the minister of war, stated on June 26 that no flag whs taken but only a small ensign which was instituted by the active service regulations to indicate where ...e commander of a regiment was to be found during a battle and during an encampment for the night."

Togo's Report of Sinking Russian Battleship.

Tokio, June 26, 6 p. m. (delayed in transmission)[Admiral Togo's detailed report of his attack on Port Arthur last Thursday night reached Tokio today. The report confirms the reported destruction of a Russian battleship of the Peresviet type, the disabling of a battleship of the Sevastopol class and a protected cruiser resembling the Diana, and the injuring of a torpedo destroyer, but throws no light on the Russian plan.

The entire Russian fleet steamed out to sea in line of battle. Suddenly, when within fourteen thousand metres from the Japanese fleet the Russian fleet refused to give battle, and steamed back to an anchorage outside the harbor, where during the night the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats made eight desperate attacks upon it. The Russian vessels re-entered the harbor Friday, since which time they have failed to re-appear.

In his report Admiral Togo says. The exit of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur began early Thursday. The battleships Peresviet, Poltava and Sevastopol, the armored cruiser Bayan, the protected cruisers Polada, Diana, Askold and Novak came first, a steamer leading the way clear of mines. A warning flashed by wireless telegraphy by the Japanese patrol brought up Admiral Togo's fleet at full speed to a series of pre-arranged stations. The flotillas of Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats steamed close to the harbor entrance and watched the Russian vessels. At 11 o'clock the Russian battleships Czarevitch, Retvizan and Pobieda joined the other Russian ships outside the harbor. Several steamers and boats were engaged in clearing and exploding mines in order to make a passage seaward.

Bold Attack of Jap Torpedo Boats.

Capt. Asai, commanding the Japanese torpedo flotilla, attacked the vessels engaged in clearing out the mines, and hampered the work. At 3 o'clock several Russian destroyers appeared and the Japanese vigorously attacked them. One of the Russian destroyers, which was hit and set on fire, retreated to the harbor, burning. The Novik attacked the Japanese flotilla, which scurried away. The boats engaged in clearing the harbor finally made a passage and the Novik led the Russian fleet seaward.

In the meantime Admiral Togo concealed the positions of his ship and at 4 o'clock sent the third squadron out into the vision of the Russians, with the object of withdrawing them seaward. The Russian fleet stood southeastward and southward. During this time Admiral Togo concealed his first squadron south of Gugan Rock. As the Russians approached Admiral Togo assembled his fleet and prepared to attack. At 6.15 p. m., the Russians were in plain sight eight miles northwest of Gugan Rock. The Czarevitch led and the nine others followed in a single line. The Novik and seven destroyers were placed at the right of the line.

Admiral Togo waited with battle flags flying from all tops. The Japanese fleet formation represented the first letter of the Japanese alphabet inverted. At 7.10 p. m. the Russians headed for the Japanese and Admiral Togo veered slightly to the right in order to bring pressure against the head of the Russian formation.

Russians Decline Battle.

At 8 p. m., the Russians changed their course and headed northward. Admiral Togo followed in a long single line, ordering the destroyers and torpedo boats to prepare for an attack after sundown. At 8.22 p. m., the small flotillas swung around the rear of the Japanese fleet and proceeded towards the Russians at full speed. At 9.30 the fourteenth flotilla delivered the first attack on the Russian fleet, now in the rear of a point five miles outside of the entrance to Port Arthur. Immediately afterwards the fifth flotilla delivered a second attack. The Russian fleet was confused and it was impossible for it to retreat quickly into the harbor, on account of the narrowness of the channel, and possibly the low tide.

Torpedoes Sink One and Damage Others.

At 10.30 p. m., the Russian fleet anchored in a single line extending from the foot of Wantsuing fort to the base of Shentorhon. During the night the torpedo flotillas kept up constant attack on the Russian fleet, going in eight times. The most effective attack was of the sixteenth flotilla, which at 11.30 p. m., caught the Russians rounding Shenshen. The first-class torpedo boat Shirrataka, commanded by Wakabashi, sent two torpedoes at a battleship of the Peresviet class. She was seen to sink in a volume of smoke. Other effects of the attack were not observed on account of the heavy firing which cast volumes of water over the flotilla. The searchlights from the forts also blinded the torpedo boats. At dawn Friday, a reconnaisance of the harbor entrance was made by the fourth and fifth flotillas, whose report confirmed that of the patrol ships as to the Russian loss.

Admiral Togo says the moonlight and the narrow line of the enemy prevented his fleet from inflicting greater damage. The Japanese loss was unexpectedly small. The destroyer Shirakump was struck in the cabin and three of her crew were killed and three wounded. The first-class torpedo boat Chidoari was struck in the engine room. Torpedo boats 64, 66 and 53 were damaged, but the others engaged were uninjured. In concluding his report Admiral Togo says:

"The effect of the attack and the small loss must be attributed to the illustrious virtues of His Majesty."

Chinese Ordered Out of Port Arthur.

Cheefo, June 27—7 p. m.—Chinese arriving in junks from the vicinity of Port Arthur report that the Russians have ordered all Chinese to leave the place. A number of shells fell in the town of Port Arthur during the bombardment by the Japanese on June 23; but no damage was done, the shells failing to explode. A Japanese officer who went on board of one of the junks off the Miao Tao Islands, 75 miles south of Port Arthur, told the Chinese that one Japanese torpedo boat was damaged during the engagement off Port Arthur on June 23rd and sank in the Gulf of Pechili. The officers stated that two other Japanese torpedo boats were badly damaged.

Here's the Russian Account of Port Arthur Disaster.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff dated June 27:

"According to reports received from Rear Admiral Withoeft and Rear Admiral Grigorivitch, dated respectively on June 20 and June 23, the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron was preceded by prolonged work in destroying the enemy's mines by means of nets carried on all the ships' boats and on the harbor dredging flotilla.

"On the night of June 22-23 a fight occurred off Port Arthur between our torpedo boats and the Japanese torpedo boats in which Captain Bliesieff and Lieutenant smirneff were slightly wounded.

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon our squadron put to sea when eleven Japanese ships and 22 torpedo boats were visible on the horizon."

Jap Guns Won the Day.

Hai Cheng, June 28—The total losses in the Dalin Hill fight are not yet known. Eighty wounded have arrived here, and on Sunday last a hospital train with 200 passed, going to Liao Yang.

The fighting lasted the whole of June 26 and June 27, and the Japanese successively pushed the Russians from three positions, occupying them with artillery as the defenders retired.

Wounded Russians recounting the two days' fight, say that the Japanese again demonstrated their reliance on their artillery, and that they were greatly superior both in number of men and in guns.

On the second day of the fight they brought up a heavy battery, which silenced the lighter Russian guns and caused severe loss. The Japanese artillery practice, however, was inaccurate, and as is usual, they several times shelled empty positions or shot over the Russian columns.

Japs Outmanœuvred the Russians

The fight started at dawn, ten miles southwest of Dalin Hill. A Russian rifle brigade held the position until noon, in the face of a heavy artillery fire, but the Russians were finally outflanked by infantry and cavalry, the Japanese actually getting a field battery in the rear of the Russian position. Then the brigade fell back.

The Dalin Hill fight continued from 4 o'clock until dark.

The Japanese worked furiously all night long and emplaced two batteries on the vacated Russian position.

The fighting was resumed at 3 a. m. on June 27. The Russians silenced the two Japanese batteries, but the Japanese brought up a train of big guns and silenced the lighter Russian artillery, which was again running out of ammunition, and the Russians were once more forced to retire. The Japanese cavalry and infantry, threatening to surround the Russian position, forced a general retreat.

The Russians carried off all their guns and got revenge on the Japanese cavalry column, which was caught in close formation, and was shelled with terrific effect and was forced to scatter.

Kuropatkin Decides to Retreat North.

St. Petersburg, June 28—7.10 p. m.—The Associated Press is informed on good authority that General Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw northward.

This move gives the Russians the advantage of being nearer their base of supplies and placing the Japanese at the disadvantage of having longer lines of communication. It is pointed out that Kuropatkin no longer prevents a junction of the enemy's forces by remaining at Ta Tche Kiao, as he might thereby imperil the safety of his own troops, as the desperate character of the fighting at Ta pass and Fen Shui pass June 27, shows the Japanese are in strong force uncomfortably near the Russian flank.

News from the Port Arthur squadron is eagerly awaited. The city is full of rumors, chiefly based on foreign telegrams. A report that Rear-Admiral Withoeft (in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur) sailed off after giving battle to the Japanese, receives the most credence. Withoeft is known to have full authority to leave Port Arthur if he deems it advisable, and he possibly preferred not risking a return to the harbor, which might again be blocked, preventing his egress at a critical moment. Consequently Withoeft may now be steaming to join the Vladivostok cruisers.

Oku Hot After Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, June 29, 1.55 a. m.—No further advices from the front have been received up to midnight though news from Gen. Kuropatkin and Rear Admiral Withoft (in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur) was eagerly awaited. The usual rumors of heavy fighting pervaded the city but they were based wholly on the fact that the armies are in close touch. Though it appears now from General Kuropatkin's tactics that a heavy engagement may be deferred for some days, it is possible the Japanese may rush matters, but it is not generally expected here that General Kuropatkin will give battle until he reaches a position of his own selection.

General Kuropatkin is now moving slowly northward along the railway and wherever he makes his stand there will be precipitated what is expected to be the decisive battle of the campaign.

In the meantime General Oku is advancing along the railway on the heels of the withdrawing Russians. He is backed by a powerful army. How large a portion of this army he has detached to join General Kuroki has not been developed, but it is probably large enough to add material severity to the fighting before the Rusisans finally abandon the mountains.

There is the greatest eagerness for news from Port Arthur but nothing concerning the situation there was know up to midnight.

Kuroki May Force Battle Today.

Hai Cheng, June 28—The war picture has quickly changed, thanks to General Kuroki's movements.

A heavy engagement is expected tomorrow near the village of Si-Mou-Cheng fifteen miles south-southeast of Hai Cheng and an equal distance due east of the railway.

The Japanese have now passed Dalin Hill and are twenty miles south of the Russian position. The Associated Press correspondent returned here from Tai Tche Kiao at dawn today. A terrific rain rendered the roads almost impassable.

The Russian regiments are camped on high ground. Signals from the hill tops are constantly flaring, lighting up the bivouacs and the horse lines of the cavalry regiments. Long trains of soldiers are constantly passing and repassing.

The Russian troops are in excellent condition.

General Kuropatkin and his staff are apparently quite easy in their minds. The Japanese have given the Russians time to strengthen their base and flank, while General Kuroki is not as secure as formerly from a flank attack.

General Kuroki cannot get around the Russian position without forcing a fight.

Russian Warships to Sail for Far East.

London, June 29—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg's correspondent says that according to a Russian naval officer, a portion of the Russian second Pacific squadron will leave Cronstadt June 29.

Russian Scouts Lose All Their Horses.

Mukden, June 28—Messengers who arrived here today announced that a scouting column from Korea lost all its horses. The soldiers had to return on foot, taking turns in carrying the sick and wounded. Their journey occupied eleven days, and they were constantly followed by Japanese, with whom they had many skirmishes.

Viceroy Alexieff received the messengers and presented them with medals, after which they proceedd to Liao Yang, it is believed with news for General Kuropatkin.

Five Chinese robbers were executed here today.

There are constant skirmishes to the southward, and a big battle is expected.

Russian Battleship Wrecked at Port Arthur.

London, June 28, 3.40 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Tokio says it is reported that another Russian battleship has been discovered stranded off Tiger Rock. It is presumed she was wrecked while returning to port after the recent naval engagement.

Kurepatkin Reports a Reverse.

St. Petersburg, June 28—The emperor has received the following despatch from General Kuropatkin dated Liao Yang June 27: "The Japanese attacked our forces occupying Moyien Fen Shui and Ta passes June 26. Our infantry and cavalry retreated persuaded that the advancing division of the Japanese army which was operating against each of the three passes were stronger than our detachments. In the attack on Ta pass the Japanese guards besides other regiments participated. The Japanese made a frontal and flank attack in considerable force on both sides of this position. The Japanese troops occupied Fen Shui and Motien passes during the morning of June 27.

"Our forces which retreated from Fen Shui pass were attacked by small detachments of Japanese. They were, however, easily repulsed.

Russians Retreated.

"After pushing back our advance guard during the evening of June 26, from Vanliapudz (on the Siu-Yen-Hai-Cheng road), to Ta pass the Japanese continued their advance against our position in a defile. For some time the attack of the Japanese infantry brigade was repelled. Three battalions were engaged in the frontal attack. But, being menaced by other troops engaged in a flanking movement, our forces retreated."

Japs Turning Russian Flank.

"At noon today our cavalry was hotly engaged near Seu Yu Chn. All the reports of the last few days state that the forces of the Japanese arrayed against our Manchurian army consist of eight or nine infantry divisions and several brigades of reserves which also occupy positions in the fighting line.

Motien Pass and Fen Shui pass are about due west of Liao Yang. Ta pass is midway between and north of Motien and Fen Shui passes and is between Liao Yang and Mukden and about 75 miles from the railroad connecting Liao Yang and Mukden. It will thus be seen that the Japanese forces which have occupied the passes mentioned are turning the left flank of the Russian position at Liao Yang and are threatening the railroad connecting Liao Yang and Mukden.

Kuroki Advancing on Hai Cheng.

The telegram from General Kuropatkin, as published in a special edition of the Official Messenger, informed the Petersburgers that General Kuroki's army had crossed the three passes of the Fen Shun mountains and were advancing in strong columns from Siu Yen on Hai Cheng and from Feng Wang Cheng on Liao Yang, while portions of General Oku's army were moving northwestward along mountain paths to strengthen the attack on Hai Cheng.

Oku Assumes the Offensive.

The same telegram reported a cavalry engagement at Senu Chen (correct) indicating that the Japanese retreat southward was only a feint as forecasted in these despatches. General Oku has again assumed the offensive and is supporting General Kuroki. The Russian resistance is centred in the region east of Ta Tche Kiao. The Japanese have failed to make an advance in this direction, which is regarded as denoting the presence of a large Russian force at Ta Tche Kiao. The unanimous opinion of the general staff is that a pitched battle is now assured. It is doubtful whether Kuropatkin will accept a fight south of Hai Cheng. He is more likely to try conclusions along a line parallel with the railroad between Hai Cheng and Liao Yang. Probably several days will be required to manoeuvre the large forces engaged into their new fighting positions.

GENERAL SASSULITCH, WHO LOST AT KIU-LIEN-CHANG.

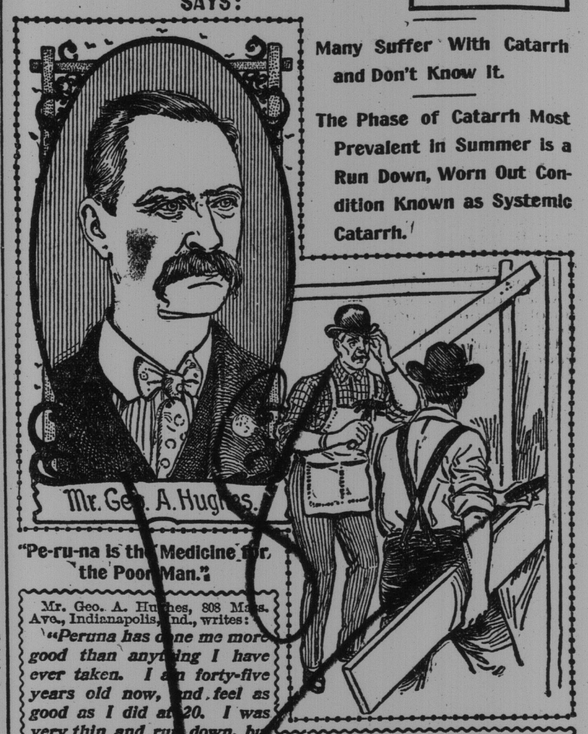
General Vasili Sassulitch, who commanded the Second division of the Siberian Army Corps under Kuropatkin, has been retired by orders from St. Petersburg, presumably advised by General Kurapatkin. General Sassulitch was the Russian commander who offered the first strong resistance to the advance of General Kuroki's first Japanese army of invasion. The Russians were badly beaten, but Sassulitch, despite a serious wound, was able to retreat with the remnant of his force. The fact that he was simply retired, instead of being court-martialed for disobedience of orders (Kuropatkin stating to the Czar that Sassulitch had orders to avoid battle) was undoubtedly due to the fact of his wound and remarkable courage shown under the stress of defeat.

MR. GEO. A. HUGHES SAYS:

"I FEEL AS GOOD AS I DID AT 20."

Many Suffer With Catarrh and Don't Know It.

The Phase of Catarrh Most Prevalent in Summer Is a Run Down, Worn Out Condition Known as Systemic Catarrh.



"Pe-ru-na is the Medicine for the Poor Man."

Mr. Geo. A. Hughes, 808 Meta Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I am forty-five years old now, and feel as good as I did at 20. I was very thin and run down, but Peruna acted just right in my case. I am a carpenter and sometimes need a tonic. Peruna is the medicine for a poor man."—Geo. A. Hughes.

A Congressman Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family.

Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois, and Lieutenant in the Union Army for eight years, writes from the Lemon building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Peruna has been used in my family with the very best results and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a tonic and an effective cure for catarrh."—Thos. J. Henderson.

Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the early summer systemic catarrh is most prevalent. That tired, all worn out feeling in nine cases out of ten is due to a catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes. Peruna cleanses the mucous membranes and cures the catarrh wherever located.

There are no remedies for catarrh just as good as Peruna. Accept no substitutes.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

G. T. PACIFIC'S CHIEF ENGINEER MUST TESTIFY

J. R. Stephens Failed to Appear Before Judge Winchester and a Subpœna is Issued—One American Engineer Will Be Dismissed.

North Bay, Ont., June 28—(Special)—Because of his failure to put in an appearance before Judge Winchester, in Winnipeg, and again in North Bay, a subpoena is to be issued for J. R. Stephens, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to appear in Montreal on Tuesday next and tell what he knows about the employment of aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey.

Speaking about the investigation here, Judge Winchester says Americans were not given the preference here to the same extent they were in the west. The North Bay section seems to have been regarded as government work, and Canadians were not overlooked.

One American engineer on the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be dismissed at once as a result of the investigation held here by Judge Winchester. The American is C. F. Gailor, in charge of one of the location parties working west of North Bay.

BRITISH MAKING IT WARM FOR THIBETANS

London, June 29—The Times correspondent at Gyang Tse, Thibet, under date of June 28, says:

"General MacDonald commenced clearing operations this morning by a wide movement down the valley to the westward, his objective being the Tsechen monastery, a strong position along the Shigatse road. By the end of the day the Thibetans had been cleared from every position in the valley in the faces of a rifle fire and heavy volleys of stones."

Helen Kellar a B A.

Cambridge, Mass, June 28—Helen Adams Kellar, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose wonderful achievements have made her name familiar throughout the world, was easily the central figure among the 96 young ladies of Radcliffe College, who, this afternoon, received their degree of bachelor of arts at the hands of ... Briggs, the president of the college.

Asa G. Bunker of Ashville (Me.), gathered a rhubarb stalk from his garden that measures 60 inches in length, 39 inches across the leaf, 7 inches around the butt and weighed 3¾ pounds.