

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. Kourapatkin'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. Kourapatkin, 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. Kourapatkin'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, Heiyngtai, decided the result. It is remarked as strange that Gen. Kourapatkin 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. Samsouff and Orloff. During the battle it is alleged that Gen. Orloff asked Gen. Samsouff to send Cossacks to his assistance. Gen. Samsouff refused, partly owing to the untried character of Gen. Orloff's troops. The correspondent justifies Gen. Samsouff'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.

KOURAPATKIN'S REPORT.

Russian Commander Tells Story of Liao Yang Battle.

A St. Petersburg cable says: General Kourapatkin'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 Yenai mines was the result of the breaking down of the whole of Gen. Kourapatkin's plan of battle and turning a potential victory into defeat.

The report says in part: "On Aug. 26 the Manchurian army occupied three groups of positions, the first on the left and Anping on the right; the second at Liandianshan in the center, and the third at Anshanshan on the right flank. The same day the Japanese assumed the offensive. At Liandianshan 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 Pottsau. 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. Butkovsky and Gen. Raben were killed while covering the attempted extraction of guns, which were mined. On Aug. 29, the army reached Liao-Yang, and the next two days 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. Kourapatkin 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, the Russians retired, and I changed my plans 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 on our right flank. As soon as the left flank in the vicinity of the Yenai 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 Saklumoon. Our men met with a frontal and a flank fire, and losing their bearings in the confusion, began to retire. The troops in the hills also retired. Orloff himself was wounded as also was Gen. Fomin, who subsequently died."

"The Japanese then extended northward and occupied the whole range of hills and the Yenai mines. Samsouff's sonia of Cossacks dismounted and defended our positions with the utmost courage, but were gradually driven back.

"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 Talienco, and I decided to retire to Mukden, the retreat being accomplished on Sept. 4. The evacuation of Liao-Yang was concluded Sept. 4. The 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 were repulsed.

"Precautions 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 Talienco 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. 230 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 Sankishi. They frequently fire at the Japanese. There is some Russian cavalry at Wulitatu and Shuang-faitu. The enemy has also been seen in several places between Simming and Mukden. Gen. Nodzu reports that the arrival 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 enemy positions 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 Gen. Staff, Naval Commander-in-Chief Grand Duke Alexis, Vice-Admiral Avellan, Minister of Marine; Count Jamsdorff, 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 he learns that all the British claims thus far were admitted, and that the owners of confiscated ships will be paid.

DON'T LIKE BRITISH CRITICS.

They Deny That Kourapatkin 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. Kourapatkin's strategy in following Field Marshal Oyama. The Jiji Shimpu remarks that if the London Daily Telegraph used the word "foiling" in its editorial on the subject it was not justified in such use. It adds that Gen. Kourapatkin, 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 Yusangmao. There were no Japanese officers above the rank of captain. Captain Yoganai, 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 "Jassai." One

of these 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 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 increased by the advent of the Lena. It is stated by officials 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 remain unchanged 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.

Also Due at U. S. Port—Russian Ships Ordered to Respect Neutrality Laws.

Paris cable: The correspondent of the Eclair at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to his paper as follows: "The ministry of marine tells me, regarding the arrival of the Russian transport Lena at San Francisco, that another vessel, the Korea, is also due at an American port on the Pacific. Orders have been sent to the Russian ships to scrupulously conform with the American neutrality rules, which are expected to permit them taking on enough coal to reach Vladivostok. I consider the shipment of contraband of war, in evidence that the ships were destined to prevent the transport of contraband goods from the United States to Japan, and perhaps capture vessels carrying contraband."

TOKIO INTERESTED.

In the Presence of the Russian Warship Lena at San Francisco.

A Tokio cable says: The presence of the Russian warship Lena in San Francisco is exciting keen interest here, although the motive of the trip is not understood. One theory advanced is that the ship is endeavoring to frustrate the attitude of America upon the legal questions involved. Another theory is that the Lena, while engaged in scouting, called at Korsakoff, found the wreck of the cruiser Novik, learned of the scattering of the Port Arthur fleet and the defeat of the Vladivostok squadron, took the Novik's crew on board and fled to San Francisco. The telegraphic reports of the Lena's crew and number of guns on board indicate abnormal conditions for a ship of her class.

FIGHT THEIR BATTLES OVER AGAIN.

Russian Troops Fought 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 Yental. The belief prevails here that the full war will continue for several weeks. Stirring events at the battle of Liao Yang are the sole topics among the officers and soldiers here. Heroic feats are recounted and the desperate nature 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 Morskoi regiment, headed by its wounded colonel.

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 adventurous "Arabian Nights" flavor, and which contains the essentials of an Oriental romance. The lady in question is, not unnaturally, reluctant to allow her name to appear. She resides on Walmer 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.

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 Alexander, Divinely Commissioned First Apostle of the Christian Catholic and Apostolic Church in Zion, 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 rule, Dowie has invited the newspapers of Chicago to send representatives to the meeting.

battalion lost all its officers in the first clash, and a private subsequently commanded it, whose company was reduced to fourteen or fifteen men. The regiment's losses were from twelve to thirteen hundred.

In spite of the fatigue at sunrise Sept. 4, the Japanese continued the pursuit of the Russians, but the lack of bridges forced them temporarily to remain south of the Taitsze river.

PRIZE COURT DECISION.

In Steamer Calchas' Cargo Tantalum Found to Stopping Trade With Japan.

A London cable: The Globe this afternoon says that the decision of the Vladivostok prize court to confiscate that portion of the cargo of the British steamer Calchas consisting of flour, cotton and timber, consigned to Japan, if confirmed by the Russian supreme court, amounts to a complete ignoring of the protest lodged by Great Britain at St. Petersburg against the inclusion of provisions in the Russian list of contraband of war. The paper adds: "It has also been stated in behalf of His Majesty's Government in the House of Commons that raw cotton would only be regarded by Russia as contraband when destined to make explosives. The manifest shows there were 36 bales of cotton on board the Calchas consigned to trading companies in Japan. The shipment from America was purely commercial. The decision of the prize court if allowed to pass unchallenged would mean that amounts to nothing less than a prohibition of commerce between this country and Japan."

JAPS PLUNDERED VILLAGES.

Of Kamachatka Peninsula, But Were Driven Out by Russians.

A Petropavlovsk cable (delayed in transmission)—In the middle of June Lieutenant Gundusi, of the Japanese navy, with one hundred and fifty naval reserve men, landed on the west coast of Kamachatka, plundered villages, expelled inhabitants and issued proclamations declaring the sovereignty of Japan over Kamachatka. A Japanese sailing vessel, with 100 Russian reserve men and a detachment of one hundred militiamen, was sent from Petropavlovsk to the west coast to eject the Japanese. The Russians defeated the latter and captured their leader. The Russian force lost one man killed and four men wounded. The Japanese lost 17 men killed. The Russian naval detachment killed burned five Japanese schooners, killing seventy Japanese.

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 by his mother, Mrs. Matilda 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 managed. 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 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 5, as the boy had run away in the meantime.

ROBBERS SURROUNDED.

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 the 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 fleet 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 President Hays is 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.

Channel, Portland Canal, Tuck's Inlet, Kitamat, Bella Coola, Butte Inlet, Seymour Narrows, etc.

The fair Torontoan, who has been 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 Torontoan, unconscious of the flame she had kindled, 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

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 have arrested Eugene Minor, and Gertrude Smith. It is believed by the police that they know something of the case. A despatch from Zanesville last night stated that Samuel L. Smith, a colored waiter, and Inez Hall, a white chambermaid, employed at the Clarendon Hotel 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. There must have been a fatal blow. The body had then 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,

279 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 the terrible gash on her head, a little to the center, 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 today 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 confronts them. The shut down came 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.

conceived the idea of making an ambassador of the Jewish gentleman who had introduced the lady to his camp.

The lady had scarcely returned to Walmer Road when she was surprised to receive, through her Jericho acquaintance, a proposal of marriage from the sheikh. It was couched in Oriental elaboration of phrase, and was equally Oriental in substance. The sheikh offered a price of \$200 for the lady's hand, cash on delivery.

This, however, was on condition that the future wife would consent to make the bread and carry the butter, which is done afresh for every meal in the Belouin camp. In case she would be disinclined for this, the price would be only \$125, and the remaining \$75 would be used to buy a slave to perform these duties.

In any case the wife would be expected to perform the usual work of drawing water from the wells and carrying wood for the fires. However, as the wells near Jericho were inconveniently situated, the sheikh declared himself willing to move his camp to any other part of the desert that the lady should prefer. In fact, he was willing to make almost any concessions, and he hinted that his offer of \$200 might be stretched a little if it was too low. He was in no mood to stick at a few dollars more or less.

Accompanying the letter came a number of beautiful Oriental articles of clay and brass. These were sent by the gentleman of Jerusalem, and one, an Arabic chess-board of copper, had travelled, uncrushed, through the mails from Jerusalem to Toronto without injury. Needless to say, the sheikh's offer will not be accepted. Lovers of the picturesque will perhaps regret this abortive ending to the romance. A Canadian princess of the desert would throw the American "vicereine" of India into the shade.

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