Petersburg Fears Worst

Two Days Battle Are Known to Be the Crisis of Campaign.

That Kuropatkin May Have His Communications Cut.

Ilberg Said to Have Been Surrounded By the Japanese.

Petersburg, Aug. 1.—Although attention has been distracted from nts of the war during the past rst because of the fear of inter- complication, and second, be- f the assassination of Minister of erior Von Plehve, the situation at nt is regarded as critical.

enveloping movement of the apanese armies of Generals Ku- Nodzu and Oku around General atkin's position appears to be al- mplete, and the extended line of anese seems to be the only draw- concerted action. It is realized at the Russian general must now ight or withdraw the whole army ard. He is being closely pressed cheng.

at place General Kuroki's north- umn makes it extremely danger- remain there, because while hold- position to give battle again, the se, whose advance is necessarily slow and careful, might push and cut his railway communica- Liaoyang.

nothing is definitely known, re some unofficial indications tters are maturing rapidly, eith- battle or for a retreat. For in- the refusal to accept further legrams at Haicheng is shown fact that one of the correspond- the Associated Press had to ride to Mukden to file an account Tatchekiao fight.

might be construed either that tions are making for a retire- that the wires are very crowd- ient to a concentration at Hai- r Liaoyang. A few days are to determine which course Gen- ropatkin has elected to pursue.

is no inclination here to doubt re may have been pretty severe at the outer positions of Port possibly accompanied by a bom- t from the sea, but it is not be- hat the Japanese are yet ready the fortress.

Admiral Withoft, in command val forces at Port Arthur, is re- n to put to sea if the condition rtress becomes desperate. While te information is obtainable, the hat the fortress is short of am- it is considered by the public as disquieting feature of the sit-

dications are that the Baltic t is on the eve of an important Nothing regarding this can tained officially, but many of ers already have said farewell s and families, and are holding es ready for instant service. eror has arranged to inspect the but his plan was given up ow- e assassination of Minister Von

DERBOLTS PLAY VOC IN NEW YORK

st of Severe Thunder- n Lightning Does Great Damage.

ork, Aug. 1.—During a heavy orm in this city this afternoon shattered the flagstaff on the uilding. The Third Avenue near Fifty-second street, was he third rail blazing up and es are reported to have been the same bolt.

in was very heavy. Great of surface water in Broad ked the manholes, a portion of low flooded the basements of the buildings in that section. tern Union and Postal Tele- ices in the basement of the k Stock Exchange were flooded h of several inches. The flag- the "Flatiron" building was ed a piece of it fell to the No one was hurt and the build- not injured. At Long Island sh works of Smith & Co. were a lightning bolt. Within less minutes the whole building, torey brick structure was in Adjoining the varnish plant is varnish works and there are er plants in the immediate od, where much inflamma- ial is stored.

OBRAZOFF GETS IN.

Aug. 2.—The St. Petersburg ent of the Echo De Paris Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff en- Arthur two weeks ago on o boat destroyer Burkoff, since been sunk with all on ept three persons. Admiral is now commanding the rt Arthur squadron.

E! FROM CHILLIWACK.

n of Russophiles and Pro- That Touches the Spot.

(Chilliwack Progress.)

apan, they call her, but that instance of alliteration run point of fact the Japanese emu, secretive race, with faces, devoid alike of senti- humor. They have only one hich is not patriotism, still ve—a veneration, blind wor- for their country. Such a pro-Russian in Japan is un- mpossible. The breed, which o well in the sickly, senti- rotic soil of England, you ore find in Japan than you roses from gooseberry grow feathers on a cat. a time when the pro-Boer been impossible in England s, we mean, when Elizabeth rdy subjects faced the Ar- gain warred almost cease- a quarter of a century erica, France and Spain in d then against Napoleon ength of two-thirds of Eu- him. But the English rent race then—strong, im- lient and dogged. Today oungkomeration of hysterical timental degenerates, with a lot too big for their hats, f about a size that would n a ten-cent piece. who in Japan should give Russian sentiments would short shrift. The crowd him and pound him to would not merely kill uld pull him to fragments th each separate toenail ds until they came to deal h the hairs of his head. destroy that pro-Russian that you would not be rt a teacupful of his re- ustpan and brush.

JAPANESE COMPLETELY FOOLED THE RUSSIANS

Eyes of the General Staff Now Opened by Immense Number of the Enemy in Men and Guns—Kuropatkin Overpowered.

London, Aug. 2.—British correspondents with General Kuroki in the field, in brief despatches dated July 31, concur in the statement that the Japanese have carried positions leaving only one defensible position between them and Liaoyang. The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent asserts that the fall of Port Arthur is imminent.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—(2:36 a. m.—The greatest anxiety prevails here for news of the general advance against the southern and eastern divisions of General Kuropatkin's army. The public believes that the decisive battle of the campaign is being fought. Keen military observers, however, declare that for several days the main body of the Russian army has been moving north towards Mukden, and that when the present lines to the southeast is forced the Japanese will find that they have crushed only the shell. Should this prove to be so, General Kuropatkin will doubtless be obliged to destroy the immense quantities of stores accumulated at Liaoyang.

Shrewd military critics, however, do not believe that General Kuropatkin can escape a general engagement. His army forms a wedge, and Kuroki is operating with driving movements of great force against the side. If one of the latter should break through, the southern force would be doomed. The general staff seems amazed at the immense strength of these co-operating armies. The Japanese evidently have succeeded in concealing the real number of their men and guns, which the general staff now believes must be over 300,000 men with between 300 and 400 guns.

While General Oku is holding the Russian army at Haicheng in check, General Nodzu is evidently trying to work around the vital positions at Simoucheng. At the same time General Kuroki is trying to flank the First Siberian army, which was commanded by the late Lieut.-General Count Keller at Yanzalin on the main Fengwangcheng road, which is also passing a strong column through direct towards Liaoyang on the Saimatsz road. There is a road leading north from Simoucheng, which strikes the Fengwangcheng-Liaoyang road west of Yanzalin. If Simoucheng should be forced a rapid advance along this road would pocket the First Siberian Army Corps.

If the report from Tokio that Simoucheng has been actually forced is true, it leaves the Russian forces in an exceedingly serious position.

Oscar H. Davis Returns Home

Noted War Correspondent Was on Board the Empress of Japan.

Some News From Tokio—Scouts For the Vladivostock Squadron.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Empress of Japan, which left Hongkong on July 13th and Yokohama on the 21st, arrived here at noon yesterday, with over 100 saloon passengers and over 200 in the second cabin and steerage. The officers reported a fine voyage, devoid of incident. The adventurous Vladivostock squadron was not sighted at any time, although a close lookout was kept on the liner. The Empress sighted the Shawmut about half way over on her way to the Orient.

Among the passengers was Oscar King Davis, war correspondent for the New York Herald and allied newspapers. Interviewed by a Colonist reporter, Mr. Davis said that he was going to report to his paper and so did not care to give out any story he had in his head. There were some matters, however, which he thought he could speak about. In the first place there were the unfortunate war correspondents who had been held up in Tokio waiting for the fulfillment of the promises made by the Japanese officials. Mr. Davis says that the officials entirely misunderstood the status of the war correspondents, and that appears to be the reason for their refusal to allow them to go to the front. He agrees that it would have been far better if the correspondents had been told the truth, that they would not be allowed to go to the scene of the fighting at the start. The correspondents would then have had little cause for complaint, and could have made other arrangements. Their cause has been actively taken up by the Japanese newspapermen. The papers have been publishing advice on the subject to the government officials, and recently a deputation of Japanese writers on the Tokio press waited on the general staff, and not only pressed the claims of the foreign correspondents on the officials, but offered to forego their own prior rights to go the front in favor of the foreign correspondents, if there was any objection to sending so large a number. The correspondents published a letter signed by all of them, thanking their Japanese colleagues for their generous action.

It was confidently believed that the correspondents would be allowed to go to the front on July 24th, but as the Empress left before that time it is not known whether the expectation was fulfilled or not. It is possible that, after so many other promises have been broken, that this last was fulfilled. It is the unexpected that sometimes happens. But Mr. Davis seemed doubtful on the point.

Mr. Davis, who made quite a name for himself by the fine report he sent through by mail of the battle on the Yalu, says he had a very good time and some interesting experiences. Like many of those who have seen the Japs fighting he is much impressed with their fine soldierly qualities, and was not surprised to hear that Kuropatkin has met with a decisive defeat. Mr. Davis reports that Gordon Smith and Mart Egan seem to be enjoying themselves in Tokio, although Mr. Smith was very much disappointed at being unable to reach the scene of the fighting.

It is reported that the Japanese government has information confirming the story that so-called Norwegian whalers are acting as scouts for the Vladivostock squadron. It has been observed several times that these whalers seem to be constantly cruising in the Sea of Japan at places where no whales are to be found, and their movements northward and southward coincide strangely with the movements of the squadron, of course, in an opposite sense. It is probable that some action will be taken in the matter.

FINED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Captain of Garonne Penalized For Clearing With Incomplete Manifest.

Captain O. S. Johansen, master of the steamer Garonne, was fined $500 by the custom house officials in Seattle for clearing that port with an incomplete manifest of his cargo. The offence was committed on June 2 last, when the Garonne sailed for Alaska with a cargo of supplies. The fine has not been collected yet and will not be until Captain Johansen has been given time to take the matter up with the department at Washington with a view to getting the penalty remitted.

It appears that after the manifest of the cargo was made out the American Express Company sent a quantity of stuff to the boat. It arrived just about sailing time and consequently was not included in the manifest. Captain Johansen, after reaching Alaska, filed an amended manifest covering the additional cargo, thinking that by doing so he could meet the requirements of the law and so avoid trouble.

However, it is learned from the customs authorities that the law provided $500 fine for every master of a vessel who clears from a port for any foreign port without making a complete manifest of the cargo. Under this law Alaska ports are considered foreign ports. The filing of an amended manifest at the port of entry is not sufficient to satisfy the law, and the captain was fined. He will be given time to explain the cause for the omission of the express stuff from the manifest, and it is thought that when the circumstances are understood by the department his fine may be remitted.

AGRICULTURE TOUR.

Successful Trip by Prof. Shutt and Deputy Minister Anderson.

The tour of Prof. Shutt, chemist of the experimental farm, Ottawa, and Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, through part of the province in June and July is to be embodied in a specially interesting and valuable report which will be duly submitted to the House. From a draft of the report it is clear that the tour is likely to redound greatly to the interest of the agriculturists of British Columbia, as much valuable data was collected in an expert way, besides a bundle of needful information being imparted to the farmers in the various districts visited. Prof. Shutt spoke generally throughout the itinerary on soils, their manipulation, crops most suitable to conserve the fertility of the land, drainage, use of water and kindred subjects.

Mr. Anderson spoke on the value of pure seeds to the farmer, weeds, their danger and means of extirpation, fruit trees, orchard management, grafting, budding, etc., farmers' institutes, their objects and uses and aims of the government in respect to them.

Prof. Shutt took many photos of agricultural and forest scenes and other objects such as are suitable for the illustration of reports. This was done throughout the journey and it is anticipated that many valuable and interesting photos have thus been secured.

The two gentlemen drove during the journey nearly 600 miles and were everywhere received most cordially, and votes of thanks were invariably passed thanking the government for their evidences of good will and desire to assist the farmers by sending delegates among them.

Mr. Anderson expresses thanks for the attention bestowed upon them by the various secretaries of Farmers' Institutes and others during the journey.

ATLIN NOTES.

(B. C. Mining Exchange.)

Though anxiously expected, no word is yet to hand of the results of the clean-up of the big dredge. This was to have taken place on the 15th inst., but presumably did not do so.

The first clean-up of the Amalgamated McKee Creek Mining Company has proved most satisfactory, giving a result of over 500 ounces of gold.

Among recent departures for Atlin by the Princess May from Vancouver were Messrs. W. J. Robinson, H. W. Knight and C. B. Merritt.

Recent issues of the Atlin Claim contain the following items of interest:

Driving on the ledge of the White Star mine, on Boulder Mountain, was commenced on the 22nd of the month and good progress is being made. The lode is five feet wide, carrying values in gold, silver, copper and lead. It is apparently a true fissure vein.

A large shipment of hydraulic pipe arrived this week, consigned to the North Columbia Gold Mining Company. It is to be installed on Pine Creek.

The Pine Creek Power Company has already done some very good work this season. A new bridge has been erected by it over Pine Creek and a road constructed to the Deek's pit, lately acquired by the company. It is now operating three pits, and has all and more water than necessary. Its clean-up of last year was very satisfactory, and showed a profit for those interested; this year the total clean-up will be much larger, as all the ground being worked is exceptionally rich.

Fritz Miller is doing well and making money. He has a large gang of men at work on his claims.

Joe Rose and Larsen are now opening up a very rich piece of ground behind Nugget Point, adjoining the old Sherry claim. We anticipate a big clean-up for these enterprising gentlemen.

Doc. Mitchell, with his usual enterprise and grit, is now developing his leases on Atlinto river. Last year some fair prospects were obtained from surface pannings, and while the doctor does not expect a bonanza, it is more than likely that there is good low-grade gravel that will pay well by being worked with modern machinery. Doc. Mitchell and his associates, who are endeavoring to open up a new stretch of country, we wish every success.

Good reports come from all over Spruce creek, which go to show that the returns from there will be big this year.

In our last issue we stated that 500 ounces was the biggest clean-up so far obtained here; we then only referred to McKee creek. The Pine Power Company, on Pine, had one last season of over 1,000 ounces, and we expect to see that more than doubled this year.

Boulder creek is keeping its record. Black & Grant have already taken out some $30,000, and the Societe Miniere will pass the $100,000 mark this fall.

J. M. Purdie has purchased for the Pine Creek Power Company, the Rocey claims, adjoining Stevendyke, and is having them included in the survey now being made.

GERMAN VESSEL SUNK.

Announced That Vladivostock Squadron Sent Another Ship to the Bottom.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2, 10:20 p.m.—It is officially announced this evening that the German steamer sunk by the Vladivostock squadron was the Thea, a vessel of about 1,000 tons.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The foreign office here discredits the statement from Vladivostock that a German steamer, besides the steamer Knight Commander, was sunk by the Russian squadron.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE

Increasing Unrest in Morocco Since Perdicaris Affair.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Acting United States Secretary of State Loomis has received a mail report from Mr. Gummero, the American consul-general at Tangier, dated July 15th, showing a state of great unrest and uneasiness in Morocco following the Perdicaris incident. He says some time ago strong representations were addressed to the Morocco court by the foreign representatives as to the necessity of enlarging the custom storehouses. Work was begun on these, but was promptly stopped upon receipt of letters from the tribesmen, who threatened the Sultan's representatives and his advisers if they undertook the enlargement of the buildings. Mr. Gummere tells of the attempt to kidnap Mr. Harris, the representative of the London Times, and says the situation is growing worse every day.

MILKMEN AGREE TO ORDINANCE

What San Francisco Dairymen Have Decided to Act Up To.

Representatives of the dairying interests met yesterday morning with the Hospital and Health Committee of the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of presenting some seventeen amendments to the bill submitted by the Board of Health for the regulation of dairies.

Supervisors Algers and D'Ancona, Health Officer Ragan and Chief Inspecting Physician Hassler represented the city. Every point at issue was fully discussed. The amendments finally agreed on were as follows:

Section 2, relating to ventilation and window space, was amended to include door space in the measurement of "ten square feet in every ten linear feet."

Section 3, relating to floors, drainage and disposal of manure, the reading is changed to: "Where there is no street sewer the discharge must be carried so far from the barn and so handled as to effectually prevent contamination of the milk or the atmosphere of the dairy * * *."

In section 4 it is provided that "unnecessary" recesses and angles must be avoided in the construction of floor space between the stable sections.

Section 5 was reconstructed to read as follows: "Where the floor of a stable, barn or shed in which cows are kept or milked is not more than one foot above the ground and said floor is to be reconstructed, it shall be made of artificial stone, bitumen, asphalt or cement, provided that in case only two sides of such stable, shed or barn rest directly upon the ground the floor may be of wood.

Section 6, requiring that the walls and floors of milking sheds must be scraped and cleaned daily, and besides that washed down, was eliminated.

In section 7, relating to daily cleaning of food boxes, the following is omitted: "* * * and where wet food is used, the troughs and cars must be thoroughly washed."

Section 8, which forbids direct communication between milk sheds and the barns, is amended to permit of conveying milk from the barn to the milk shed or storage room through a pipe.

Section 9 provided that the floors of milkhouses must be of cement, artificial stone or asphaltum, but it was amended to read that such floors must be water-tight and that when renewed the materials named, or bitumen, must be used.

Section 10 was redrafted to read as follows: "The walls of dairy houses, milk sheds and barns where milk is strained or stored shall be so constructed as to be tight and allow of easy and thorough cleaning."

Section 11, as changed, does not require a double screen of wire mesh on windows, doors and ventilators of dairyhouses and milk sheds.

Section 24 now provides that no cow shall be milked unless she be "clean," the word originally used being "cleaned."

Section 28, requiring harness stools, was allowed to read: "All milking stools must be kept clean."

Section 29, referring to the segregation of sick cows, was amended slightly.

Section 34 was changed, requires that floors of washhouses of dairies and milk depots shall be watertight, specification of materials to be used for floors being cut out.

Section 35, requiring that wash tanks and tubs, if of wood, must be lined with tin, was altered to permit of other metals being used.

Section 41, requiring that all milk offered for sale must be kept in clean places, at a temperature not more than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, was amended to except delivery wagons.

Finally, the enacting clause was amended to fix the date for the ordinance to go into effect at thirty days after its passage.

HASTENS TO RUSSIA.

Carlsbad, Aug. 1.—Mr. McCormick, the American ambassador to Russia, suddenly terminated his stay at the baths here today and departed for St. Petersburg.

THE ORIGIN OF ROSES.

A Royal Flower That Grows in Many Lands.

Etymologically, "rose" is from the Celtic rhodd or rhudd, "red," also the root of "ruddy." The Greek name, rhodon has the same meaning. So have most Oriental names, in any language. Botanically, the flower gives name to the great natural order rosaceae. Artifically, it is classed under polygonia—the many-angled. The wild forms have always fleshy, urn or pitcher-shaped calyxes, twenty or more stamens, five petals and five sepals. The sepals show a bit of nature's most cunning work. Two of them are bearded at both edges, two without beards and the fifth bearded at one edge and straight along the other. Thus they enclose the bud with a bearded overlap along every seam, good to repel moisture and to put to some every intrusive thing.

Rose culture's beginning goes back beyond records. The flower is mentioned in the earliest coptic manuscripts. India's traditions take the rose to the times of the gods on earth. Egypt had roses, wild and tame, before the Roman occupation made it, in a way, Rome's commercial rose garden; yet, curiously enough, there is no reference to the flower in painting, sculpture or hieroglyphics. Japan, in our time, parallels Egypt. Roses flourish there, but do not serve as a motive for artists. There is this further likeness—neither Egypt or Japan has a rose song or a love song proper—so it may well be that madam, the rose, is avenged for the slight.

The Jews, returning from the Babylonish captivity, took with them a recompense of roses. Semiramis, with the world at her feet, found her chief joy in a bower of roses. Mahomet turned back from Damascus, after viewing it encircled with rose gardens. "It is too delightful, lest a man can have but one paradise," said the prophet. Damascus lies in the heart of Syria, whose name some geographers derive from sori, meaning a wild rose, and wild roses of our gardens go back to Damascus. They were brought from it at the time of the crusades—although exactly when, or by whom, nobody can certainly say.

Cottage City Brought Gold

Nearly Half a Million Treasue From the Yukon—White Horse Placers.

Details of the Tragedy Near Circle City—Suffocation of Two Miners.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The steamer Cottage City, which arrived from the North on Sunday, had a large quantity of gold from Yukon mines on board, amounting in value to over $450,000. She had a large number of passengers also. The Cottage City left for the Sound the same day.

She brought good news from the north, where the mining outlook is excellent. The White Horse placer fields seem to be attracting considerable attention. There are said to be over 400 men mining or prospecting on the various creeks of the district, the most important of which appear to be Ruby and Burwash. There seems to be some doubt, however, whether the White Horse placers offer sufficient inducements to the "poor man," and many who are acquainted with the field are of the opinion that it presents better opportunities to operators on a large scale.

Detailed information of the double tragedy, near Circle City is contained in a letter written to United States Commissioner Nichols. From this it appears that the victims, Leonard A. Peterson and H. J. Hansen, were overcome in a shaft twenty-one feet deep by gas left there by a wood fire, which had been been put in the mine to thaw the frozen ground. Hansen went into the shaft alone and unsuspecting the presence of gas. He was found dead at the foot of the shaft by E. E. Hill. Peterson went down the shaft to rescue Hansen's body. Peterson immediately was overcome and before he could be rescued was dead. Hill went down the shaft with a wet cloth over his face and succeeded in putting ropes around the bodies. Both bodies were drawn up with a windlass.

Peterson was the owner of old discovery claim on Mineral creek, and his old home was Red Oak, Iowa. It is believed his relatives reside there. Hansen went to Mineral creek two years ago from Dawson. He also had mined at Minook, where he was well known. At one time he was a sailor on the United States cruiser Philadelphia. His relatives are unknown, but two letters among his effects may give a clue. The bodies were buried on Mineral creek. An uncorroborated report was received here that from the mine in which the men were killed they and two partners had taken out $16,000 in gold this spring.

CITY OF PUEBLA

Reports Very Rough Trip From San Francisco.

The City of Puebla, which arrived here from San Francisco yesterday morning, reported a very rough trip. After leaving the Golden Gate a strong head wind was encountered, and for two days very rough weather was experienced. The seas struck the vessel on the port side and flooded some of the cabins. The voyage was about the worst experienced for many years at this season. The steamer arrived somewhat late. She had a large number of passengers.

LINES REFUSING FREIGHT

For the Far East—Severe Blow to the Trade.

San Francisco, July 31.—The order given yesterday by Manager Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, refusing all freight to Oriental ports until the close of the war, practically puts an end to exports to the Orient as the order is concurred in by the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company and the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, which is the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's China line out of Portland. The order includes freight to Japan, Korea, Siberia and Manchuria, and also to China.

This cutting off of all trade between here and the Orient will mean a great loss, not only to steamship companies, but to the mercantile world. America's trade with Japan, including imports and exports, amounting to $17,000,000 a year under normal conditions, with China $14,000,000, with Korea, Siberia and Russo-China an additional million, or a total of $32,000,000.

This means a loss to San Francisco shipping firms of $300,000 per month and a loss of $100,000 monthly to steamship companies.

Leading exporters here say that the embargo will paralyze the Oriental trade of San Francisco and perhaps of the whole coast. The damage is w?ll work if not soon rescinded will be incalculable. Large orders on hand made with a time limit for delivery will have to be sacrificed and in the end trade deflected to other quarters.

CARGO CONVEYOR.

Plant to Be Installed Here by Vancouver Firm.

The Vancouver & Victoria Stevedoring Company have set up on a C. P. R. shed on the Terminal City the first electric cargo conveyor introduced on the British Columbia coast. With the conveyor two men can load merchandise in the form of flour, grain, canned goods and all cargo of like size on a ship at the rate of 125 tons per hour. The cargo will be carried from the car or any place in the shed to the deck of the steamer, something after the manner in which chaff is carried by a straw-carrier on a threshing machine. On deck the conveyor dumps the freight off on to slides, which carry it on to any part of the hold of the ship. Alex. McDermott, president of the company, intends to install a similar conveyor here. The firm also has ordered a coal handler, which is unique. It consists of an endless bucket arrangement, and will load coal off the barge into a ship's hold or in the wharf at the rate of 130 tons per hour.

ARROW LAKE MINES SOLD.

Final Payment Is Made and the Deeds Executed.

The sale of the Meadow group of mines, situated in the Arrow Lake district, B. C., in the region known as the Narrows, has been consummated and the property deeded by W. A. Coplen, the former owner, to F. R. Blochberger, who is acting for eastern and foreign men.

"These properties," said Mr. Coplen, "have an interesting and unique history. I have located them in 1895. The stakes were fraudulently destroyed and the claims relocated and sold. This title lapsing, I maintained my rights by again locating. At another time the property was bonded to a French baron, who made a substantial first payment in cash and a second payment of $5,000 by a check which was dishonored at the bank.

"The claims are developed by a shaft 100 feet deep and by open cuts uncovering the vein and ore for a distance of 600 feet or more in each direction from the shaft. The ore is a galena and has assayed as high as 60 per cent in lead, 100 ounces of silver and $14 in gold."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—It is reported in well-informed circles that M. Murawieff, the minister of justice, will succeed M. Von Plehve, the minister of the interior.

AFRICAN ENCAMPMENT.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—The opening session of the African Encampment of Knights Templar of Canada and the United States, and the annual conclave of the U. S. Commandery of Missouri were held today in the First Baptist church. The international conclave will convene tomorrow.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Lebanon, Aug. 2.—The strike of the American Iron and Steel Company's plant is, for the present, limited to the puddle and rolling employees who belong to the amalgamated association. The other Lebanon mills of the firm are in partial operation today though in a crippled condition.

NIHILISTS TERRORISTS.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—The newspapers here report that a conference of Russian nihilists and terrorists was held from July 25th to July 29th at the residence of a Russian near the frontier in the commune of Chenzany, Polish Russia. From fifty to sixty persons are said to have attended, mostly from abroad.

MR. HENDRY TO TAKE THE LEDGER

Mr. Justice Irving Decides the Suit For a Vancouver Paper.

Mr. Justice Irving decided in favor of Mr. Hendry this morning in his action against the Reynolds Family and the Ledger Printing & Publishing Company, Ltd., after which he hastened away to catch the boat for Victoria, says yesterday's Vancouver World.

The morning was taken up with the addresses of counsel in the case. Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., making an incisive speech in behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Livingstone, of Livingstone, Garret and King, following with a strong and well prepared appeal in behalf of the defendants.

The history of the case is as follows: Mr. Hendry invested $5,000 in what may be briefly termed the Ledger receiving in return 5,000 shares in that institution. The Reynolds family held 4,999 shares and Mr. Woods, who acted on the directorate for Mr. Hendry, held the remaining share of the 10,000 issued. This gave Mr. Hendry the control of the company. The total number of shares into which the stock of the company was divided was 20,000—half of which were at that time unissued.

Later, Mr. Hendry made over his shares to Dr. Reynolds, receiving in return a mortgage for $5,000 as security for his investment. The shares not being worth par value, Dr. Reynolds added his own stock, 4,995 shares, to Mr. Hendry's, and the mortgage was given on the total 9,995.

Dr. Reynolds endorsed the shares he received in blank, and they were to revert to Mr. Hendry on June 22, 1904, if the mortgages were not lifted in the meantime, but could not be registered in Hendry's name until that date.

It was after this that the present litigation was begun. On June 30 of this year a meeting of the directors was called and it was decided to purchase a monoline printing machine from F. L. Reynolds, son of the doctor. The machine was judged worth some $1,500, and it was decided to pay Mr. Reynolds the 10,000 unissued shares. At that meeting Mr. Woods voted nay to the proposition, but the other directors, Dr. Reynolds and members of his family, outvoted him. It was then necessary to call a meeting of the shareholders to ratify the bargain. This meant that Mr. Woods would again be in a minority of one and steps were taken to prevent this meeting until the legality of the transaction had been decided on.

The plaintiffs moved for an injunction restraining the shareholders from meeting. The meeting was called off and the injunction dropped on the understanding of the defendants that no meeting would take place until the suit begun against the company and the Reynolds family had been decided.

Later on the directors called another shareholders' meeting and the performance was repeated, the understanding being given as before, and matters have so stood until now.

The plaintiff is nominally Mr. Woods, but the suit is really between Hendry and the defendants. Mr. Hendry's case, as argued by Mr. Joseph Martin, was that the intention of the whole transaction with regard to the purchase of the machine from F. L. Reynolds was to deprive Mr. Hendry of the control to which he was justly entitled and which it was always understood he was to possess, but with which, technically, he parted when he made over his shares to Dr. Reynolds. Plaintiff argued that it was the knowledge that control would again pass, with his shares, to Mr. Hendry in June that made the directors take the action they did in May, so that when Mr. Hendry came into possession of his shares they would no longer carry control of the paper.

Mr. Livingstone, on the other hand, argued that the transaction was perfectly fair and above board and was conducted solely in the interests of the company by the defendants, whose interests were altogether bound up in the publication. He contended that the minority shareholders must show fraud and that they had been unable to do so.

His Lordship, Justice Irving, summed the case up at length and gave it as the opinion of the court that the whole transaction had obviously been conducted in the interests of the defendant members of the Reynolds family apart from the interests of the company, which, while in a majority, they were bound to consult. His Lordship granted an injunction against the directors, restraining them from holding a shareholders' meeting before October 22. This means that the sale of stock complained of will not be ratified, as Mr. Hendry will regain possession of his shares on September 25 and will then have a majority of stock in the company, as F. L. Reynolds cannot vote on the 10,000 shares until the sale is ratified.

WASHINGTON DEMOCRATS.

Bellingham, Wash., Aug. 2.—The Democratic state convention met here today to nominate candidates for state offices. The platform pledges allegiance to Parker and Davis. Former Senator George Turner was nominated for governor.

ORE FOR LADYSMITH.

Steamer Selkirk Brings Idaho Ore to the B. C. Smelter.

The steamer Selkirk, Captain Ramlases, came into port for a few hours last night on her way to Ladysmith. This voyage of the Selkirk marks a new departure in the business of the Ladysmith reduction plant. For some time ore has been shipped from the island to the Tacoma smelter, and this is the first time that the operation has been reversed and American ore brought to the island. The reason of the shipment is that the ore has certain qualities which will render the use of lime for fluxing local ore unnecessary. The Selkirk left for Ladysmith early this morning, and will return to Tacoma in a day or two.

RUSSIANS ARE DEFEATED IN ANOTHER FIERCE BATTLE

General Kuroki Again Administers Severe Defeats to General Kuropatkin Who is Forced to Retire Towards Liaoyang.

Liaoyang, Aug. 2.—After a fierce battle the eastern Russian force has evacuated Yangtsouling, six miles west of Motien pass.

Haicheng, Monday, Aug. 1, 9:40 p.m.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The battle raged the whole day July 31 along the southern and eastern fronts. The Japanese advanced with overwhelming forces, outflanking the Russians on their right. The losses of the Russians, however, were slight. The 17th Siberian regiment drove the Japanese out of two positions.

Tokio, Aug. 2.—General Kuroki has administered a severe defeat to the Russian forces which defended the Russian east flank at Liaoyang, winning separate actions at Yushulikzu and Yangse pass. These two places are 26 miles apart, but the two actions were fought at the same time. The Russians held strong positions. The thermometer registered over 110 degrees Fahrenheit and the soldiers suffered cruelly from heat and exhaustion. At Yushulikzu the Russians had two divisions of infantry and some artillery and they resisted the Japanese assaults vigorously.

Both attacks were begun at dawn Sunday, July 31st. At Yushulikzu the Japanese carried the Russian right and left wings, but on account of the strength of the main Russian position they were unable to press the attack. The two armies rested Sunday night facing each other.

At dawn on Monday the Japanese resumed the attack and by noon they had dislodged the enemy and had driven him four miles to Liaohaling.

At Yangse pass also the Japanese were successful. The artillery opened on the enemy and the infantry moved forward from Makumeza. The attack on this place was made at 1 o'clock on Sunday and by nightfall the Japanese were in possession of a majority of the Russian positions. Although the enemy had resisted with determination the Japanese force passed the night in battle formation and another assault was made on Monday at dawn. By 8 o'clock Monday morning Yangse pass and the surrounding heights had been captured.

General Kuroki explains the slowness of these actions by saying that the difficult topography of the battle fields made it impossible to secure good artillery positions, and that the great heat fatigued his troops.

The Russian force at Yangse pass was estimated at two and one-half divisions and four batteries of artillery. The enemy retired toward Tanghoyen.

General Kuroki reports the capture of some field guns, but the number is not given. The Japanese casualties are being investigated.

WORKERS ARE IDLE.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Twelve hundred workmen from the Pullman car works have been laid off since June 1st because of lack or orders. Half a dozen departments of the big plant are idle.

UNITED SALT COMPANY.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 2.—Judge A. W. Lamson today submitted to the Common Pleas court his final report as receiver of the United Salt Company. The report winds up the receivership into which the big salt property passed three years ago.

Brynhild Wins King's Cup.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The Brynhild won the King's cup today after a drifting match in which many well known yachts, including Emperor William's Meteor, were beaten. The Glory was second. The Meteor was the first to cross the line at the finish, but was not placed owing to time allowance.

A YACHT CAPSIZES.

Thousand Islands Park, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The steam yacht Wherenow, of Kingston, returning to the Thousand Islands Park, with thirty passengers on board, ran high and dry on the shore, just above the park today. The boat toppled to one side, throwing the occupants against the rail, and into the water.

LONDON BANK HOLIDAY.

London, Aug. 1.—The bank holiday was celebrated today throughout the United Kingdom. In London none of the government offices were open and here and in every other city the banks stock exchanges and business houses were closed. Brilliant weather prevailed and in consequence the river and seaside resorts were crowded.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, King Edward, Queen Alexandra and a large assembly of fashionable people attended the opening of the regatta week. The weather was fine, but the wind was light, only enough to flutter the innumerable burgees flying from the yachts which crowded the roadstead. The first race was a handicap for yachts of over 100 tons, in which Emperor William's Meteor III and the Ingomar, owned by Morton Plant of New York among others participated. The Ingomar was first, but the White Feather won on time allowance.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Alsek Diggings Are Yielding Good Returns.

Mr. W. Drury, a merchant of White Horse, was among the passengers by the Cottage City from the North yesterday. Mr. Drury is spending a week or so in Victoria, combining business and pleasure. This is the tween season up in his part of the country and there is no particular rush, although a good many people are going in. The Alsek diggings, as that rich section is called, which embraces Bullion creek, Burwash creek and some of the newer ground, is reported as very rich, but progress is slow, mainly due to the inaccessibility of claims on which work is being done. It costs, for instance, thirty cents per pound to bring in supplies from White Horse to Burwash creek, a distance of about 180 miles. This is too steep for the ordinary prospector or miner, and hence the rush into the district, begun last fall, has diminished. There is a lot of gold being taken out of Livingstone creek, a tributary of the Big Salmon river, by a Dawson city company, who are operating ten claims there. Mr. Drury looks forward to a very busy season.

CRACKERJACK ASSESSED.

Company Must Raise $3,000 to Pay Mortgage on Electric Plant.

At a meeting of the directors of the Crackerjack Mining & Milling Company, Ltd., held at Grangeville, Idaho, July 20, 1904, an assessment of one cent per share was levied on the subscribed capital stock of the company, payable on or before August 22, 1904.

Accompanying the notice to stockholders of the levying of the assessment, is a letter of the secretary, Rufus W. Hawley, in which he says:

"There is a mortgage of $3,000 on the electric power plant—which cost the company $15,000—and it was due July 18. The directors believed it could be met from the last cleanup, but were disappointed in this, and believe it their duty to protect the shareholders from complications which might endanger the property.

"There is also about the same amount due for labor and supplies, which should be met as early as possible.

"You are doubtless aware that about 1,000 feet of work has been done in the lower tunnel and the electric plant, compressor plant and machine drills installed at a time when the mill could not be operated.

"Arrangements have been completed which provide for the extension of the lower tunnel and upraise from it to the upper stopes, from sale of treasury stock. When this has been done the mill can be operated economically. The mill has been run a part of the time for the last two months on small bodies of ore encountered in the lower tunnel before reaching the main ore body shown in the upper level, and which may be encountered now at any time, as the tunnel is being driven rapidly ahead.

"It is the settled policy and unanimous sentiment of the board of directors that from this time forward no indebtedness shall be incurred, but that the company shall operate on a cash basis."

News Notes of The Dominion

Unknown Plays Rough House With Furnishings of a Montrealer.

Nine Men Suffocated In Mine on Line of the C. P. R.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Leslie Buzzell, a commercial traveler, returned home this morning to make a startling discovery when he visited his residence on Gladstone avenue in Westmount, whose family is away for the summer. When Buzzell tried the key in the front door it would not work. Going around to the rear he found a ladder resting against a chamber window and some of his wife's furs in the yard. Suspecting burglary he called the police and they entered the house to find everything smashed to pieces. The furniture was all broken to bits, the front panel being smashed out of the piano, dishes broken, pictures smashed into pieces, clothing torn into shreds. Not an article in the place but had been damaged in some manner. The strangest part of the affair is that so far as can be ascertained nothing is missing from the place. Buzzell says that he is not aware that he has an enemy in the world and can not explain why his stuff has so wantonly been destroyed. Police suspect it is the work of small boys. How the destruction was carried on without arousing the attention of neighbors is another thing that is puzzling. Most of them are away, but some are at home, and they say they did not hear anything out of the ordinary.

NINE MEN SUFFOCATED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 2