

THREE RUSSIAN VESSELS ESCAPE AND REACH A GERMAN PORT.

Japanese Enter Chefoo Harbor and Seize Torpedo Boat.

St. Petersburg is Anxious About the Other Vessels.

Japanese Closing in on Liao Yang With 250,000 Men.

A Chefoo cable says: The Russian protected cruisers Askold and Novik and one torpedo-boat destroyer entered the Kiauchau Bay last night (Thursday) and exchanged salutes with German vessels.

Japs Got the Ryshtelny.

A boarding party from Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers boarded the dismantled Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Ryshtelny this morning at 3:30 o'clock. The Japanese discharged their small arms, and during the firing a Russian was wounded in one of his legs.

Daybreak showed a third Japanese destroyer towing the Ryshtelny out of the harbor, and all disappeared. The Japanese consul claims that the Japanese ships were ignorant of the dismantling of the Ryshtelny. An Associated Press representative, however, informed the Japanese naval officers of the dismantling of the Ryshtelny.

When visiting the two Japanese destroyers at 2:30 o'clock this morning, the Ryshtelny was dismantled.

A Chefoo cable: Shortly after the arrival of the Ryshtelny here the Chinese Admiral Sah sent an officer on board, who demanded that the destroyers either leave the port or disarm. It had previously been ascertained that her engines were disabled. The captain of the Ryshtelny agreed to render the engines absolutely useless, and to disarm in such a manner as Admiral Sah demanded.

The following is a list of the armament submitted: One 75 millimetre gun, four 47 millimetre guns, two torpedo tubes, thirteen rifles and two revolvers, and a full supply of ammunition.

The captain of the Ryshtelny requested the admiral to indicate a position nearer the shore, where the destroyer might lie till the end of the war, under the protection of the Chinese Government.

Other Russian Ships Escaped. A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: Public anxiety regarding the fate of the Port Arthur squadron is unrelieved to-night. The squadron is believed to have passed the Shantung promontory.

The Associated Press learns that the family of Lieut. Shmireff, an officer of the Russian fleet, has received a telegram from him, dated at Tsingtau. The message contained only two words: "Alive. En route." Tsingtau is 160 miles southwest of Chefoo, in the province of Shantung, and is at the entrance to Kiauchau Bay. The receipt of this telegram might be construed as partial confirmation of the rumor that the squadron had reached the open sea beyond Shantung.

To Join the Vladivostok Fleet. A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: The apparent escape of the Port Arthur squadron is arousing the most intense interest here. No official news on the subject, but reached the Admiralty. A correspondent showed the Associated Press despatch from Chefoo to Admiral Avelan, chief of the Admiralty, but he expressed no surprise, and on the contrary did not conceal his satisfaction. He explained that Captain Rostekavski probably had reported directly to Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and Viceroy Alexieff. While the destination of the squadron is not admitted, there is no doubt that it is successful in shaking off Admiral Togo then it purposes to effect at junction with the Vladivostok fleet.

PRAISES JAPANESE. A hint of the desperate fighting at Port Arthur.

A Chefoo cable says: A Russian officer who arrived here on the destroyer Ryshtelny has positively that a cruiser of the type of the Tascova was sunk in a recent engagement.

The Japanese bombardment Port Arthur for three days, beginning last Friday, their shells falling into the town. Their bayonet charges were repulsed along the whole line. They sustained immense loss. A small fire in the town was speedily extinguished.

A Russian captain named Horst, who was on board the Ryshtelny, describes the assembled inhabitants as wildly cheering the outgoing ships. The Russians intended to run to Vladivostok, where they hoped to be reinforced by the cruisers purchased from Argentina.

Whole regions were annihilated in a few minutes. When the Japanese attacked the main line of fortifications three days ago. The Russians, torn out by their heavy duty, dropped from exhaustion alongside their guns. One step-by-step along the line urging the troops to be brave for God and the Fatherland. At daybreak the Japanese concentrated their reserves for a final attack, by which they swept the Russians back, 900 men in one force, took position only 200 yards from the Russian half of them succumbed from exhaustion.

On Tuesday the Russians stealthily attacked, crawling among the rocks and up the mountain sides. The first line rushed the Japanese outposts, and fighting ensued at close quarters. Simultaneously the Russian fleet opened with its guns. Finally, the position at Takushan,

the highest eminence in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur, facing the Kikuan and Erlung forts on the landward side of the eastern basin, which was captured by the Japanese on Monday night, was recaptured by the Russians, who now hold the main line. The carnage described as ghastly. The Japanese forces are estimated to number one hundred thousand, having been recently increased. Desultory firing is proceeding night and day. The Japanese are shelling the town. The fire brigades are ready to extinguish the flames caused by shells. Only a few private residents remain in Port Arthur.

Praises Japanese Fleet.

The first officer of the Ryshtelny says that the Japanese have splendid supplies of ammunition. He praises unselfishly the organization of their fleet. He states that the Russian destroyers frequently left the harbor and steamed within sighting distance of the Japanese without being discovered. His torpedo boat left on Tuesday night on special duty, but her machinery broke down and she could not return to Port Arthur. It was known that the Japanese were watching the entrance, so the boat ran to Chefoo. The officer asserts that the Chinese at Port Arthur have acted traitorously, giving the enemy information. He alleges that the Japanese soldiers carry bottles of strong liquor to cause them to make their reckless assaults.

RUSSIANS ARE ANXIOUS. Great Risks Had to be Taken in Coming Out to Sea.

A Vladivostok cable: Definite news of the result of the reported battle outside Port Arthur is awaited here with feverish anxiety. Even if the squadron succeeded in getting through the Japanese ships it is realized that it runs a desperate risk in trying to reach Vladivostok, as Admiral Togo's fleet is larger, of superior strength and faster than the Russian squadron, besides, the straits of Cora are understood to be mined, and the squadron probably will be compelled to take the longer route around Japan. It is believed that the purpose of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Ryshtelny in going to Chefoo was to notify Admiral Skrydloff of the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron in order that he may dispatch the Vladivostok squadron to meet it. Advice from Admiral Avelan indicate that it will consist of the battleships Retvizan, Polkida, Peresvet, Sevastopol, Cesarvich and Poltava; the armored cruiser Bayan, and the protected cruisers Pallada, Diana and Askold. Satisfaction is expressed at this indication that the Bayan, which was slightly damaged, has been successfully repaired. The protected cruiser Novik was probably left at Port Arthur. The Port Arthur squadron is under the command of Rear Admiral Wihoff. The report that Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff had taken over the command of the squadron is untrue. The latter is now ill at Vladivostok. As the speed of a squadron is not faster than that of the slowest unit, which is the Poltava, which could not at her best make over sixteen knots, that speed is the estimated rate of steaming of the Port Arthur squadron, whereas the Japanese battleships have eighteen knots speed. Both squadrons, however, have probably greatly deteriorated in speed, vessel were in no wise wittingly involved in the naval traffic.

The Russian steamer Sangari, which was sunk in Chemulpo harbor to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Japanese, has been floated and taken to Nagasaki.

JAPS AT LIAO YANG. Their Forces Consist of 250,000 Men and 600 Guns.

A Liao Yang cable: It is officially stated that there has been no important fighting in the region about Mukden. The nearest Russian outposts are sixty versts from the town, but there has only been skirmishing. The impression, however, is growing that the Japanese are gradually drawing in on Liao Yang. The rumor is revived daily that their encircling of the place is almost complete, but the Japanese are unquiet even along the front, where they have been victorious.

All is quiet at Anshanshan. The Russians estimate that the Japanese are distributed as follows: Eight divisions moving along the Liao River, five operating against the Russian position east as far as Anping, and two on the Taite River, giving a total of over 250,000 men and 600 guns, including many mountain guns. The Japanese have failed in their attempts to cross the Taite River at Bousha and Mita, both of which forts are defended by Russian detachments. The enemy concentrating at Saimeitsu will probably attempt to cross Dalin Pass, east of Mukden. They are arresting all suspicious travellers.

MADE ANOTHER ATTACK. Russians Chase Japanese Out of Tsian Schan.

A Sinitintin cable says: The Russians made another attack on Tsian Schan

(36 miles south of Sinitintin) on the evening of Aug. 7, chasing out the Japanese, who occupied commanding positions. The Japanese were aware of the approach of the Russians, and vacated the town, sending a wheeled transport back over the road to Sinitintin, retiring with a pack train to the heights, and protecting the convoy with a strong screen of infantry.

The country is extremely rugged, and the Russians found it impossible to employ their cavalry to advantage. They suffered considerably in approaching the Japanese position.

Under a murderous infantry fire it was impossible at times to advance or retreat, and an attempt to dislodge the enemy seemed hopeless. Finally the Cosacks charged on foot with the rifles and carried the position. The Japanese fled towards Saimatsu. The Russians remained in the position which had been occupied by the Japanese.

NOT YET SATISFIED. Russia's Action Does Not Meet Great Britain's Views.

A London cable: Great Britain is dissatisfied with Russia's attitude in the case of the British steamer Knight Commander, and continues to press the latter to make substantial modifications of the list of articles regarded as contraband. Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon and conferred for an hour with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, the latter bringing up the question of the changes which should be made in the Russian regulations to make them acceptable to the commercial nations, besides pointing out the inadvisability of declaring food, fuel and clothing contraband under all circumstances.

Lord Lansdowne dwelt on the sweeping character of Russia's proclamation, one provision of which, after specifying various goods as contraband, closed with the word, "etcetera," which, Lord Lansdowne pointed out, can include anything and everything the Russian authorities desire. As this is a serious restriction on neutral shipping, Lord Lansdowne insisted that the regulations should not contain generalities of that kind. In reply Lord Lansdowne was assured that Russia had no desire to unnecessarily hamper local shipping, but she cannot afford to permit Japan to receive supplies which would facilitate her military operations. Russia was prepared to modify her regulations, providing Great Britain on her part would accept them and bind herself to observe them in future years in which she is involved.

Lord Lansdowne is now considering how far in this direction he can go without erecting regulations embarrassing to Great Britain. The latter does not wish to take action which might possibly seriously hamper the British navy.

HOW THEY VIEW IT. London Papers Think the Sortie Indicates the Fall of Port Arthur.

A London cable: The afternoon papers here, while admitting that the result of the engagement off Port Arthur is not clear, generally interpret the conflicting reports from Tokio and Chefoo as meaning that the bulk of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur made a sortie in the hope of escaping, but that only the torpedo-boat destroyer Ryshtelny, which reached Chefoo, succeeded in getting away, and that the captain of the Ryshtelny believed that the rest of the squadron would be equally successful. The papers recall Admiral Cervera's dash from Santiago, followed by the speedy surrender of the town, and consider that the sortie from Port Arthur indicates the impending fall of the fortress.

More One Foo News. A Chefoo cable: An official source here reports the sighting of sixteen Russian warships in the night of August 16, off Chefoo. It is alleged that the Russian hospital ship Mogolia (carrying women and children), which left Port Arthur with the squadron, will go to Shanghai.

The Russian battleship Retvizan was seen on the 16th, and was reported to be in the vicinity of Chefoo. The bombardment of Port Arthur, but was only slightly damaged.

The Japanese fleet has been directing its fire against the dockyards at Port Arthur. One hundred shells dropped on a spot from which a powder magazine had recently been removed.

The Japanese are reported to be lacking in sufficient large guns. The present supply is mostly from the fleet. Capt. Shestakovskiy, of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, which arrived here this morning, reports that a Japanese cruiser and a gunboat were injured or sunk during the past week.

THEY HAVE A PLAN. To Save Port Arthur Fleet—If Togo is too Quick.

A Vladivostok cable: Preparations are being completed here for the reception and protection of the Port Arthur squadron. The departure of the squadron from Port Arthur is generally interpreted as meaning that the Japanese fortress would be robbed of much of its defensive power of the fortress, without the capture of the squadron the fall of its strategic importance. The smaller ships probably were left behind on account of their slow speed and inadequate fighting power, while the torpedo boat destroyers would constitute a constant menace to the Japanese fleet outside.

Has Kourapatkin Retreated? A St. Petersburg cable: After the chance of a decisive battle between Gen. Kourapatkin and the commander of the Japanese armies seem to be disappearing. According to a statement issued by the general staff to-night, rains are again falling over a wide area in Manchuria, with the prospect of impeding

operations, but even more important is the information reaching the Associated Press from an exceptional source that the Japanese once more have delayed too long. Gen. Kourapatkin has now withdrawn the bulk of his army safely north of Liao Yang, leaving only a strong rear guard in the southeast of Liao Yang to contest the advance when it comes. According to this information, the Japanese have about 300,000 men in the armies operating against General Kourapatkin, rendering it too hazardous for him to risk a general engagement.

The General Staff has no information bearing in the reported presence of a large force of Japanese at Paithuho, a place that cannot be located on available maps. The report agrees with the general tenor of the information received by the Associated Press and here given, that Gen. Kourapatkin is already retreating north of Liao Yang.

Big Garrison at Mukden. London cable: A correspondent of The London Daily Mail, who visited Sinitintin, which is on neutral Chinese territory about 30 miles west of Mukden, cables the following, under date of Aug. 10: "There is an enormous garrison at Mukden, reinforcements having arrived rapidly."

"There are no Japanese north of the city. A force of some strength lies 25 miles to the south, and there is another Japanese army five miles east of Liao Yang."

I learn from a reliable source that the main Russian army has fallen back on Chinstu."

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC. The New Company Organized at Montreal.

A Montreal report: A meeting of held at the head office of the Grand Trunk Railway here to-day and at the close the following organization of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was announced: Directors, Charles M. Hays, Frank W. Morse, William Wainwright, W. H. Biggar, Montreal; Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G. C. M. G. C. B.; Alfred H. Bell, Wm. G. C. B.; Alfred W. Smithers, John Alan Clutton-Brock, Col. Fred Firsirotu, London; Hon. Geo. A. Cox, E. R. Wood, Toronto; Hugh A. Allan, E. B. Green-shields, Montreal; John R. Booth, Ottawa; John Bell, Belleville.

Officers—Chairman, Mr. Hays, President, Frank W. Morse, Vice-President, Wm. Wainwright, Second Vice-President, Henry Phillips Secretary; Frank Scott, Treasurer; H. W. Walker, General Auditor.

Executive Committee—Charles M. Hays, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Frank W. Morse, Wm. Wainwright.

The law firm of Messrs. Davidson & Wainwright, Montreal, were appointed consulting counsel to the board.

Mr. Morse, besides having the office of First Vice-President, will be the General Manager.

After the meeting Mr. Hays said that organization having been completed, the company would push ahead with surveys on the western division, and there was a chance that actual construction work would begin this year. If not, the first sod would be turned early next spring. The question of terminals was still unsettled and would remain so until all matters bearing on the choice should be thoroughly settled. The facilities afforded by each of the suggested points would have to be well examined, that is, grades, waterways and other interests of a timely local nature. Representations were being continually made to the company by different municipalities, and they had to be considered. The question of branches and tapping lines was also a serious one. Port William and Port Arthur were individually deeply interested in this connection, and already each had sent independent deputations to press upon the management their respective inducements.

BRANTFORD KURSE TO WED. Wealthy Mr. Cowles, of Cleveland, to Marry Her.

Cleveland, Aug. 15.—J. G. W. Coles announced to-day his engagement to Miss Beatrice Walker, and stated that the wedding would take place within four weeks. Miss Walker was formerly a nurse and served in the Covles home during the illness of Mrs. Cowles, who died about a year ago. She is now at her home in Brantford, Ont. Mr. Cowles is one of the wealthiest men of the city. He has sole charge of John D. Rockefeller's real estate in this part of the State. He is 73 years old, and his fiancée is only 28. Mr. Cowles has two daughters, one of whom is married. The announcement of Mr. Cowles' engagement caused much surprise and comment in fashionable society.

WEEK OF SUNSHINE. Needed to Give Crops in the West a Chance.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—Wheat prospects are excellent in Manitoba, but harvest will be later. If neither frost nor rain in the next two weeks the crop will be about 15,000,000 bushels from all over the province. The Territories will produce nearly 30,000,000 bushels. Oats will be only a fair crop. Barley, which is grown for little more than feeding, will be average crop. Some barley is already reaped. Wheat harvesting will not be general until after the 20th. The weather continues against ripening, although the wheat on the plains appears to be heading out well. One week of sunshine is greatly needed.

DOCTORS FORM A TRUST. Dead Beats Will Have to Die Without Medical Help.

Albion, Mich., Aug. 15.—Dead beats of this city and vicinity will soon have to die without medical attendance, for the doctors have decided to leave them severely alone.

The doctors have lost thousands of dollars. A blue-book will be compiled, in which every family will be listed A or B, as the case may be. Every doctor will have a copy of it and govern himself accordingly.

A penalty will be exacted by the trust or combination from every doctor who feels of a man's pulse or looks at his tongue without consulting his blue-book to ascertain the financial condition of the patient.

ODDFELLOWS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

E. B. Butterworth, of Ottawa, Made Grand Master.

Grand Lodge Decides to Bond Officers.

The Membership in Ontario is Now Over 30,000.

A Toronto report: The 50th annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows opened yesterday at 10 o'clock in Victoria Hall, with a very large number of delegates in attendance, and Grand Master J. B. Turner, Hamilton, presiding.

Ald. Chisholm, acting Mayor, and Ald. S. A. Jones, acting Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Council, welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of the corporation. Bro. J. Gregory, D. D. G. of Toronto, extended a welcome from the Toronto Oddfellows. Grand Master Turner made a suitable reply on behalf of the 30,000 Oddfellows in Ontario.

The Finance Committee's report was adopted. It recommended that the officers of the subordinate lodges should be bonded, and that the offer of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee Co., at 30 cents per \$100, with a discount of 5 per cent, should be accepted, and that the lodges should do the bonding through the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master in his address stated that five new lodges had been instituted during the year. He also commented on the fact that suspensions for non-payment of dues was steadily becoming a rare thing. The number of lodges in the jurisdiction of Ontario on June 30, 1904, was 298, with a total membership of 30,010.

Grand Secretary's Report. The report of the Grand Secretary showed that on June 30th last there were 298 lodges in Ontario, with a total of 30,010. The amount expended in relief during 1903 was \$94,895.59. During the half year ending June 30th, 1904, relief to the amount of \$57,086.13 was expended.

The Finance Committee reported that there was a balance of \$10,243.37 in the treasury, and after deducting the expenses of the present session there would be a balance left of over \$5,000.

The Committee on Laws and Subordinates, in their report, recommended that legislation be enacted which would make provision for the establishment of a sick nursing fund, to be raised by a special levy on members of the lodges who may desire to create such a fund.

In regard to the adoption of the Independent Oddfellow as the official organ of the order, and giving lodges the power to subscribe for a copy for each brother out of lodge funds, it was decided to leave the matter over until next session.

It was recommended that a committee be appointed to rearrange the districts and report at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

Election of Officers. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Grand Master, E. B. Butterworth, Ottawa; Deputy Grand Master, F. B. Blewitt, Toronto; Grand Warden, W. S. Johnston, Toronto; Grand Secretary, J. B. King, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, W. J. McCormack, Toronto; Grand Representative, Robert K. Cowan, London; Grand Auditor, Charles Packard, Toronto; representatives of I.O.O.F. Home Board, Past Grand Sire Ed. T. Campbell, Past Grand Master W. H. Hoyle, and G. M. Henry White.

Representative R. R. Brett, in presenting the report on the Rebekah Degree, highly commended the action of Ivy Lodge, D. of R. Galt, in furnishing a room at the Ontario Oddfellows' Home, and hoped that the other lodge lodges in the jurisdiction would do likewise.

Past Grand Master Cole presented the report of the Oddfellows' Relief Association, which was very satisfactory, and was adopted. The total membership of the association at present is 16,325, a net gain for the year of 1,374. The total insurance in force is \$2,130,230, and the annual income \$209,476.92, the surplus of receipts over expenditure being \$16,262.26. The total death claims paid were \$164,250.

The work of relief boards and trinket clubs in large centres of population was highly commended as being of great advantage and benefit to the order.

An invitation was received from the town of Collingwood to hold the session of 1905 in that town. The matter was left over until to-day at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME ORIENT. A Great Gathering of the Orientals in Toronto.

A Toronto report: There was a big time among the Oriental tribesmen in Toronto last night, the occasion being the third annual session of the Supreme Orient, when about 400 Orientals met. Delegates were present from all parts of the Province, and also from Quebec, New York State and Michigan. The order has a membership of about 5,000, there being 61 Sanctorums chartered by the Supreme Orient of Canada. Eighty-eight neophytes were instructed in the sublime degree last night and about 100 more are on the waiting list.

After the initiatory work was over the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supreme Monarch, F. Bisset, Cornwall; Supreme Khalifah, A. H. Bleachy, Kingston; Supreme Sheikh, William C. Macdonald, Toronto; Supreme Scheirif, H. Lamontagne, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Vizier, S. K. Blackburn, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Supreme Clericus, Abner Fraser, Hamilton; Supreme Fiscus, T. G. Anderson, Hamilton.

A. Luke, of Hamilton, was elected Symposiarch of the S. W. With their characteristic generosity, the Sheikhs of the Orient donated \$125

to the Oddfellows' Home at Oakville, and \$25 to the L. O. O. F. Home at Lockport, N. Y., before closing their deliberations.

REBEKAH ASSEMBLY. Installation of Officers and Nominations for Next Year.

Toronto report: The second session of the Rebekah Assembly of Ontario, I. O. O. F., was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, corner College and Yonge streets, yesterday. The officers elected the previous day were installed. The following were nominated as officers to be voted on next year: President, Mrs. Maud E. Moore, Stratford; Vice-President, Mrs. Ella Barlow, Galt; Miss Ida Robins, Hamilton; Warden—Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, Toronto; Mrs. Agnes Morden, Florence; Mrs. Lydia Barr, Harrietsville. Secretary—Mrs. Alice M. Young, Oakville. Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie Dodson, Chatham. Chairman of Committee on Laws, Auditor—Mrs. Vincent, Bothwell.

Mrs. Laura E. Ryan presented a satisfactory report of the Oddfellows' Home Committee. The home at Oakville is entirely free of debt.

CONTROL OF EGYPT. The Powers Consent to Supremacy of Britain in That Country.

London, Aug. 15.—Earl Percy, the Under Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons yesterday announced that Germany, Austria and Italy, as well as Russia, had given assent to the Egyptian clauses of the Anglo-French agreement, and had undertaken not to obstruct British action in Egypt by asking that a limit of time should be fixed for the British occupation, or in any other manner obstructing her action.

Great Britain, in return, had given assurances that they would receive the most favored-nation treatment for their commerce for thirty years, had promised to respect their treaty rights in Egypt, to give their schools the same liberties as heretofore, and to allow the officials of those nationalities in the Egyptian service the same advantages as enjoyed by British subjects.

An interesting and bulky blue book was issued by the Foreign Office this afternoon. It contains the report of Sir William Garstin, Under Secretary for Public Works in Egypt, upon the basins of the Upper Nile, and a despatch from Lord Cromer, the British Minister and Consul-General in Egypt, which says the irrigation and railroad schemes suggested by Sir William Garstin represent an estimated expenditure of about \$107,000,000, of which about \$65,000,000 will be used in the development of the Sudan, and about \$40,000,000 in the development of Egypt. The whole irrigation plan is based broadly on utilizing the White Nile for the benefit of Egypt and the Blue Nile for the benefit of the Sudan.

Lord Cromer says that the carrying out of the greater portion of the programme may be postponed for the present, but about \$27,000,000 should be utilized at an early date in canals for Egypt, in raising the Assouan dam, in the completion of the Soudan-Berber Railroad, and in other developments of the country which will largely increase the revenue from taxes.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA. Revolutionists Kill Several Hundred Turkish Soldiers.

London, Aug. 15.—The Tabris, Persia, correspondent of the London Daily News in a despatch, dated Aug. 6, says: "On July 13, a band of Armenian revolutionists appeared at Outchikissa. Turkish soldiers and Kurds, finding an excuse attacked the villages of Outchikissa, Koomlobojsh, Goughan, Karabazar and Sayto, butchering men and outraging women."

"Two large Armenian bands marching to Sassoun to help the insurgent leader, Antarak, attacked the garrisons at Mossoury and Goughan for revenge on July 25. At dawn bombs were thrown into these places killing many, and severe fighting ensued. A majority of the soldiers were killed and the garrisons resembled graveyards. One band forced a way through the Kurdish tribes toward Arjes. The number of soldiers killed amounted to several hundreds."

CLOTHING STRIKE ON. The Open Shop Question Cause of Struggle in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Trimmers, cutters, busheimsen and examiners employed by fourteen clothing manufacturers, "Chicago members of the National Clothing Exchange, struck to-day. It was estimated that 600 men quit work. An official of a large clothing house said that if the strike continues within a short time 10,000 tailors will be out of employment because of the lack of supply with which to work."

Action of the union followed an announcement that hereafter the employers intended to run on the "open shop" plan.

105 TO BE DEPORTED. Only 30 Out of a Batch of 135 Syrian Immigrants Admitted.

Quebec, Aug. 15.—One hundred and thirty-five Syrian immigrants, who arrived on Tuesday last by the steamer Italifax, of the Canadian Line, from Havre and landed at Grosse Isle quarantine station for medical inspection, were examined yesterday and 105 of the lot were found violently affected with trachoma, and declared incurable. They were ordered to be deported by the Halifax on her return to Havre.

This is the largest number of immigrants ever deported from and Canada, or American Atlantic port in the history of immigrant medical inspection.

U. S. CROP REPORTS. Estimates of the Yield of Winter Wheat.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture will show the condition of corn on August 1 to have been 87.3, as compared with 86.4 last month, 78.7 on August 1, 1903, 86.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year August average of 83.5.

Preliminary returns indicate a winter wheat crop of about 33,400,000 bushels, or an average of 12.3 bushels per acre, as compared with 12.3 bushels per acre last year as finally estimated.