W SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1904.

finish.

WHY COL. GREGORY WAS **COMPELLED TO RESIGN**

Political Rulers of the Militia Attempted to Force On Him the Appointment of an Officer Who Was Not Qualified.

OTTAWA, July 28 .- The treatment | mand of the regiment. Col. Gregory which Lt. Col. Gregory of the St. Cath- had played a peculiar little game. rines dragoons received at the hands Major Ferguson, the second in comof the government was the subject of mand, was for five years to fill that brisk discussion in the house yesposition, having lost his voice. He erday. Mr. Lancaster of Lincoln read was kept there by Col. Gregory to the house a letter written by Col. give his man excuse for demanding an regory some time ago, in which the extension of time. Major Glasgow atter outlined the main features of was as well qualified as Major Ferguhis trouble with the militia depart- son. nt. The officers of the regiment had "Why, then," asked R. L. Borden,

igned a round robin asking for the "did not Col. Otter write to Major xtension of Col. Gregory's command. Glasgow on Jnue 10th advising him to hile the question of the extension take the course recommended by Col. was pending Col. Otter, the D. O. C., Gregory?" asked Col. Gregory to recommend the notion of Surgeon Major Glasgow

To this the minister of militia replied that Col. Gregory had made up his mind that Major Glasgow should the position of second in commad. This request Col. Gregory refused on ground that Major Glasgow was not be appointed to the position of qualified and his promotion would second in command till he improved not be in the interest of the militia. Col. Otter continued to press for the that Col. Glasgow was not already his qualifications. That did not mean mmendation and Col. Gregory was qualified. Besides, added the minister, finally assured that the only way he finally assured that the only way no col. Otter wanted peace in the regi-could get a two-year extension of his ment and was willing to co-operate ommand would be to recommend the with Col. Gregory. Sir Frederick then promotion of Major Glasgow as second referred to a letter written by Col. flicer of the regiment. Gregory to Col. Otter, D. O. C., report-

ing on the officers of his regiment. In Having read Col. Gregory's letter that letter he described Major Glas-Mr. Lancaster proceeded to discuss the gow, Capt. Muir and E. D. Taylor as case. He said Col. Gregory was an "indifferent." Col. Glasgow required a excellent officer whose only fault was further course. Capt. Muir was a poor horseman and . E. D. Taylor was not regiment and making too many sacriyet qualified. There was no mention es in its behalf. It was impossible, in that report of Major Glasgow's Mr. Lancaster argued, for an honest lack of qualifications. Sir Frederick man to obey the order of the D. O. C. also referred to the report of Col. regard to the promotion of Major Gregory in which Major Ferguson was Glasgow. Col. Gregory had been askclassed "fair" and Major Glasgow ed to do something that he did not "good" in all but one of the columns ink it right to do. He was told in of the report. Both were reported "ineffect that unless he complied his command would not be extended. If, said for promotion to higher rank," in the different." To the question "is he fit In. Lancaster. Col. Gregory was in case of Major Glasgow the answer the minister of militia, "was part of

to coerce him into doing something was not able to do his work for five mmend, in short, an officer who was years warming the pan, so that not qualified. "He was qualified," said Sir Frederick Borden.

"No. he was not," replied Mr. Lan-

statement of the situation." There was another letter, continued the leader of the opposition, addressed by Col. Gregory to Col. Otter, and reading as follows: "SARNIA, March 7th, 1903. "Dear Sir-I have yours of the 2nd nst., re promotion of Major Glasgow, and in reply beg to say that if Major to

Glasgow does attend the school as he has promised, he should remain in command of his squadron until after camp, when his promotion would immediately follow. I am firmly convinced that the proposition which I

have come to the conclusion that if my extension of tenure depends upon Glasgow I had better resign my command at once." All would agree with the colonel, Mr. Borden continued, that his usefulness

years. In the meantime, the matter of

the extension being in abeyance, Col.

Gregory wrote to know if his proposal

in regard to Major Glasgow was ac-

ceptable and if his own term was to

be extended. Col. Otter's reply to this is contained in a letter dated March

30th in which he urged that Col. Gre-

gory's recommendation of Major Glas-gow should be sent in at once, "and the

every reason to believe, will follow."

xtension of your command. I have

"That," said Mr. Borden, "is as plain as words can make it. If Lt.

Col. Gregory, against his better judg-

ment will, without qualification, re-commend Major Glasgow to be second

in command of that regiment, then

his period of service will be extended

one year. If on the other hand he

follows the dictates of his better judg-

ment and insists on full qualification,

the period of his service will not be

extended. There is the whole thing in

black and white. You are not left to

inference; there is Col. Otter's direct

would be gone if he were not permitted to exercise his own judgment in answer to the above question, I jokingsuch an important matter. Finally there was Colonel Gregory's letter of June 15th, in which he distinctly referred to political intrigue. Colonel Otter denied this, but it would be better if he could furnish some explanation of these letters.

"And I have to say that, if I had fruit such as were obtainable, as oranything to do with him and he could not give any explanation to show that political intrigue was not affecting his judgment in these matters, I would consider that he was worthy to be "does this gentleman venture to impose upon Colonel Gregory, as a mat- to have them all call for meat for supter of military command, that which should be left to the right and true judgment of Colonel Gregory himself? How does he venture to traffic in the question of extending Lieut. Col. the wrong in refusing to recommend written in was "Yes." "This," said that we find a D. O. C. descending to Gregory's term of office? How is it work of that kind? 'If you assent to well as my wife for any symptoms that should have been dismissed. There the scheme to discredit Major Glas- this recommendation; if you withdraw might indicate a tendency to weakness your term will be extended for another year. If you preserve in that diet. However, no such signs appearhe could say that there was no one in the which you believe to be right, to be in ed. I had every member of the family position of second in command fit to the interest of your argument, your take his place if he retired from the term will not be extended?"

command. Col. Gregory has followed Major Glasgow with the bitterest hoscaster, "for he has since done what tility. He kept Major Ferguson in a It wa shigh time, Mr. Borden concaster, "for he has since done what Cc!. Gregory said he must do to qualify for promotion." Mr. Lancaster went on to say that Major Glaster on to to say that Major Glaster on to to say that Major Glaster on to to say that Major Glaster on the beginning of the trial gradually increased from the beginning of the trial statement that he knew nothing of it was to be accepted, but somebody has to be accepted, but somebody has been qualified for three years knew of it. Col. Otter was doing this has a normal increase. At sition towards Major Glasgow, who was to be accepted, but somebody has been qualified for three years past." when wo f it. Col. Otter was doing this at the instance of somebody. People Col. Sam Hughes came to the defence were not quite fools when they read of Col. Gregory. He vigorously assert- this correspondence not to understand to a great many people, most of whom the view of the vigorously assert to a great many people, most of whom the view of the vigorously assert. Sir Frederick Borden declared that of Col. Gregory. He vigorously assert- this correspondence not to understand naturally answered with a doubtful mits. The commander and his staff Major Glasgow was next in order of el that an officer not on duty or in what it means; and there should be uniform could write all the letters he some explanation of it forthwith. To Col. Sam. Hughes, who had been wanted to and the minister of militia show the bona fides and wisdom of a physician whom I consulted in the point, the centre one, whence they wanted to and the minister of militia show the bona fides and wisdom of a physician whom I consulted in the bod an uniform the wanted view of the surscrutinizing the militia list, promptly had no right to interfere. Col. Grebintment of the three officers, Stall, Major Ferguson second in command gory was perfectly justified in keeping 17th February from Major Glasgow to Burke and Glasgow were gazetted on tin an officer qualified to succeed him. Col. Otter, saying: "I am forwarding to Lieut. Col. Gregory by this mail the same day, Feb. 6, 1902. Mr. Lancaster pointed out that Major His motives had been faisely repre-sented. Colonel Hughes said he knew His motives had been falsely reprea letter asking that I be recommended Glasgow's experience in the militia for a fact that Col. Gregory had urged ment." At the bottom of this letter was as a surgeon, and he was in no Major Ferguson to secure the best there was written by Col. Otter, "answered Feb. 19th, concurring and admedical treatment in order that his voice might be restored. As for Major vising further qualifications at once." Yet the house was told by the min-Sir Frederick Borden entered into a 44th Infantry Regiment of St. Cath-Glasgow he had been a surgeon in the ister of militia that Col. Gregory was lengthy defence of the government's erines. Should such a man be appointnot acting in good faith when he treatment of Col. Gregory. He refer-ed over a qualified combatant officer insisted on his qualification. Was Col. red to Col. Gregory in highly uncomwho had received his training ir. a Otter acting in good faith when he adplimentary terms and made some serious accusations against that officer. It qualified technically perhaps, but he vised it? The minister of militia was unjust to Col. Gregory when he dewas exceedingly improper, he said, for was not professionally qualified scribed him as a conspirator, for the Col. Gregory to write for publication a correspondence showed that in every tter substantially the same as that R. L. Borden said that the minister action he took with regard to Majo just read by Mr. Lancaster. The let-Glasgow he was not only supported by of militia in his condemning Co!. Greter was written when Col. Gregory was Major Glasgow himself, who admitted etill commanding officer of the regi-ment and when he was in camp. It Forence than facts. It was shown that Major the necessity of further qualification but also by the direct advice of Col. Ferguson was under medical advice was a violation of the militia law and was a violation of the minute law when he noped to recover his voice that the army regulations. It involved an accusation against Col. Otter, against promotion; and Col. Gregory was justi-Otter. "Under the circumstances," said Mr Borden in conclusion, "it seems to me that Lieut. Col. Gregory comes out of fied in insisting that either or both offiand against the minister of militia this with his reputation absolutely uncers should take a further course of plemished: comes out of it as one who instruction. This Major Ferguson ad-Col. Hughes insisted that there was mitted and so also did Major Glasgow, no violation of the regulations in what who on 27th February last wrote Col. Col. Hughes insisted that there was has acted the part of a good soldier ho violation of the regulations in what Col. Gregory had done since a member of the militia was not under the auth-ority of his superior officers except before the June camp. The minister and an honest man, one who only retired from the regiment when he found that his usefulness was gone by reason of certain influences which were being exercised against him, and of militia had shown no good reason said, furthermore, that Col. Gregory of militla had shown no good reason was not in camp when the letter in for overruling Col. Otter's strong rewhich prevented him from giving to question was written and gave dates to another year's extension of command, the regiment that direction which he commendation of Col. Gregory for thought was its due." Prove it. "Yes, and Col. Gregory had not only deit camp but had resigned when it was his bounden duty to recommend to Col. Gregory that it was his bounden duty to recommend to Col. Gregory that it was his bounden duty to recommend E. B. Osler said it was very imthat letter was written," said Mr. It was his bounden duty to recommend Major Glasgow. Col. Gregory was portant to know whether or not mil-Itia officers are under the control of ed. ngram. Sir Frederick Borden stubobrnly within his right and duty in mana. the recommendations he had made. within his right and duty in making their superior officers and the minisyielded to this overwhelming answer to The correspondence showed that while ter of militia when they are not on his charge against Col. Gregory. At all the question of Col. Gregory's extenduty or in uniform. He sincerely hoped know no particulars. events, he said, Col. Gregory was on sion of command was in abeyance the that militia officers were not under control the year round, but if they were it should be known. colonel was being urged by some one Sir Frederick Borden said it would miles west of Delhart by three mask- In the meantime the gunners serving with political influence to recommend be out of place for him to make a ed men at a small station called Lo-Major Glasgow for second in command Sir Frederick went on to ten now Col. Gregory at first insisted upon having a three year extension of his "You may be sure I have good reastatement now. He referred Mr. Osler to the militia law and the King's regu- following statement: command. He finally reduced his claim sons for asking this action on your lations. "But," replied Mr. Osler, "I am not to a two year extension. He threat-ened to resign unless this extension was granted. "He says," continued the minister of militia. "that Col. Otter minister of militia should be in a posiwas granted. "He says," continued the minister of militia, "that Col. Otter save him to understand that some one was urging the promotion of Major Glasgow. This is a reflection on the minister. Such an insinuation is ab-solutely unfounded. Col. Gregory has put words in the mouth of Col. Otter that were probably never used. I tion to make a pronouncement in regard to this important point. "Nothing I might say would settle the question," replied Sir Frederick. "It is a question which the courts will in to stop again. Then they entered the The fire of the Japa the end determine." Mr. Osler suggested that as the militia bill was still before the house it should be made clear that the courts don't believe that the G. O. C. told Col. Fory for an extension of two years, and would not be required to decide the Gregory that his time was to be exquestion. conded for two years. I know that ance when Col. Otter was fencing with Dr. Sproule urged the minister of mi-Col. Otter never came to me to discuss Col. Gregory to compel him to make a litia to take the responsibility of makly the robbers secured nothing." recommendation which Col. Gregory ing a definite statement to the house. "Perhaps he went to the minister of thought he should not make. Then on Mr. McPherson of Burrard, B. C. agriculture," suggested an opposition January 26th, Col. Gregory wrote Col. they have the robbers surrounded and protested that too much attention was Otter that he had arranged with Major expect to capture them. eing given to "militarism" in the Glasgow to retain his squadron comhouse This jibe the minister did not deign mand till after the June camp and in Cook's Cotton Root Compound "Is it introducing militarism to proto notice. He said he had followed his the meantime take a course of instruc-Lis successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies safe your druggist for Cook's Cotton Reot Com-pond. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Fride, No. 1, 51 per box; No. 8, 10 degrees stronger, 55 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two s-cent stamps. The Oock Company Windsor, Ont. 15 Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in all St. John test against the prostitution of our usual practice in making Col. Greg- tion to improve his qualification on militia for political purposes ?" asked ory's extension one year. To give a which condition Col. Gregory would re-E. F. Clarke. "We believe the Canalonger extension would do an injustice commend him for promotion to second to junior officers. Sir Frederick ad- a command. And again on November dian militia has a mission to perform and for that reason we believe that it mitted that Col. Gregory was a good 3rd, 1903, Col. Otter again wrote to the should be kept out of politics." officer but he would not say as much department pressing, for the sake of for the methods employed by that the efficiency of the corps, that Col. on the government's policy of attempt-W. B. Northrup commented severely gentleman to keep himself in com- Gregory's term be extended to two ing to control officers on the retired

DESPERATE Good ironing is principally a mat-ter of good starch-ing. Anyone can do excellent iron-FIGHTING ing with Celluloid Starch. Isrequires no boiling, soaks into the fabric without rubbing, the iron never sticks—the result is pliable stiffness and a beautiful Ta Tche Kiao. Celluloid Starch saves labor and time, never dis-appoints and keeps your white goods clean longest. Ask your grocer for Japanese Soldiers Asked Permission Celluloid Starch Never Sticks Requires no Cooking to Attack at Night, And by Doing So Gained the Victory.

MUKDEN, July 30 .- A correspondent of the Associated Press who witessed the battle of Ta Tche Kiao, July 28 to July 25, and who drove over 100 positions at the front. In fact he was miles on horseback to Mukden to bring the account, gives the following personal description of the engagement: 'The correspondent was awakened at o'clock in the morning of July 23 by the booming of guns. He had slept in the village of Tien Tsiatin, four miles his surprise on Monday morning when south of Ta Tche Kiao, where the re- he awoke to find the Russian army regiment to which he was attached was stationed. He hurriedly rode to the Russian outposts and found them engaged in a hot artillery duel which continued for two hours, when the batteries slowly retreated on the main towards Ta Tche Kiao. position, where General Zaroubaieff lecided to accept battle. The Russian gunners thence poured a well directed hail of proectiles, effectually stopping the Japanese advance and enabling three hours the Japanese were en-

in order of battle. At two in the afterand lasted until 5 o'clock. The Japanese had several guns of large calibre ward immense columns of black smoke and all their batteries poured shrapnel on the positions, but not causing much harm. In fact the losses at first were insignificant. The night was perfect- he could hear the distant rumbling of

The correspondent slept in the villwas fired at 7 o'clock, and thenceforth wounded, a total of 1,043 killed or the roar of artillery did not cease for wounded. times the firing acquired extraordin-

smile, some predicted sure death and stationed themselves on the highest volcano and earth was thrown up in Col. Gregory, there was a letter dated matter said that it had been proved be- had an uninterrupted view of the suryond any doubt that the human sys-tem needed animal food to sustain life placed batteries on the plain behind added a stifling smoke and heat to the and that if my idea would stand the these hills, the guns being cleverly people might as well go out in the mea- masked by lofty Chinese corn. The dows and chew grass. Japanese tried vainly the whole day to However, so far I had only found locate them, and the Russian losses signs of improvement in the health of therefore were slight. The men sufthe family, and for this reason I left fered more from the scorching heat of all such advice unheeded. I felt I was the sun than from the Japanese progetting stronger from day to day and jectiles. noticed the same change in my wife. It was essentially an artillery battle. Instead of complaining of being entirebut it was remarkable and even unly worn out from the day's household canny that during the thirteen hours toil, as she used to, I noticed very soon it lasted the Russians could not make that her weariness in the evening disout a single Japanese soldier, even appeared; she seemed to feel just as with the most powerful glasses. From bright and fresh at night as at morn. the position occupied by General Zar-

plainly be seen taking up positions for the conbict. They are apparently determined to fight, and it is reported that the Russian commander has or dered preparations to be made for four to five thousand wounded.

ONCE ON A TIME THERE WAS A MAN." REDUCES Kipling's Latest Poem a Suggestion

With Reference to Chamberlain's

Proposals.

LONDON, July 31-Rudyard Kipling who is well known as a strong admir er of Joseph Chamberlain and an ear nest supporter of his present viewer and who believes that his tariff proposals will contribute largely to weld the empire, has written a striking poem which will appear here tomorroy and which is sure to cause much interest and discussion in political circles as well as in the literary world. It is entitled "Things and the Man," and is of five stanzas, each ending with the italicized refrain, "Once on a time

there was a man." The final stanza is an enthusiastic suggestion, that, even in these days there is a man who is capable of great things. Following are the first and last stanzas of the poem:

"Oh ye who hold the written elue "To all save all unwritten things, 'And, half a league behind pursue "The accomplished fact with flout and flings,

'Look! to your knee your baby brings 'The oldest tale since earth began-"The answer to your worryings: 'Once on a time there was a man."

'A bolt is fallen from the blue, 'Awakened realm full circle swings Where Dothan's dreamer dream anew

'On vast and far borne harvestings 'And unto him an empire clings "That grips the purpose of his plan. 'My Lords, how think you of these 'Once-in our time-is there a man?" things?

NO MORE CUT PRICES.

Patent Medicines Will Not Be Sold

Below Regular Rates.

(Special to the Sun.)

TORONTO, July 31 .- A meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association was held here yesterday. It developed, that the purpose of the meeting was to consider a new combine now in proess of organization, and which is intended to do away with cut prices on patent medicines. Travellers of wholed sale houses have been going through the country recently securing signatures of their customers to an agreement not to cut prices, while the manufacturers have also been approached with a similar idea. The response is said to have been most satisfactory. and it is expected that the new agreement will come into operation soon, and the day of cheap patent medicines be ended.

Under present conditions there is re-

ist. He instanced the case of Col. Ponton, of Belleville, an officer on the retired list, who had been called upon to explain his utterances at a private dinner. R. A. P. A VEGETABLE DIET.

Its Advantages and Adaptibility for Hot and Cold Weather. (Matthias Palm, in New York World). I adopted a vegetable diet about 19

months ago, but previous to that I had always believed that meat alone contained proper nutriment for the human made was not only reasonable but in system. It happened accidentally that the interest of the regiment, and I I changed my views on this subject. It was in the first week of January, 1903, when one morning my wife came me according to the demands of Major to me with the question perplexing to all housewives, "Oh, what can I cook I had just been glancing today?" through a copy of a magazine devoted to the development of bodily strength as well as to vegetarianism. So,

> ly handed my wife the little book, saying: "Here is a menu for dinner." After looking at it she laughed and remarked that that would only mean that she would have to get a roast for supper. "Well," said I, "let's try it,

anyhow." So she bought all sorts of anges, apples, grapes, figs, dates, different kinds of nuts, and in addition noon the bombardment recommenced she cooked oatmeal. It is putting it mildly if I say that

my children-and I have four, rangdismissed within 48 hours," declared ing in age from four and one-half to Mr. Borden. "How," he continued, 16 years were delighted when they saw the table. That night I expected ly quiet.

per, but to my surprise they all begged to be given similar food again. We then concluded to give the matter a fair trial, but I must admit that during the next few months I passed through a great deal of anxiety. I was constantly watching the children as an instant till 8.30 in the evening. At gow, to keep Major Ferguson who your stipulations as to qualifications, in the system. In that case I would was about three miles south of Ta Tche Kiao explains that the Russian have immediately returned to the meat

weighed once a week and found that my wife's weight remained the same: my own decreased the first month from 195 pounds to 192 pounds.

SUNLIGHT Russians Had 120 Guns At SOAP Ask for the Octagon Bar mouth against the sombre shadow, followed by the bursting of shells over the Russians The wild beauty of the scene had now reached its zenith, the bombard-ment slowly diminished its intensity and half an hour later profound sil

ence reigned, broken only now and then by the rattle of infantry volleys from the distant portions of the field, where the battle was still dragging on. Upon reaching Simintin the same

evening the correspondent found that the place had already been abandoned by the Russian troops, though he was for a time under the impression that they had merely gone out to take up convinced that the fight must have been a Russian victory, since over the great extent of field which had come under his observation for thirteen hours the Japanese at no point seemed able to advance. Therefore great was

treating. The correspondent rode out of the village and encountered a large force. of Russian cavalry covering an in-'fantry regiment, which was moving

Sunlight Soap will not

burn the nap off woolen's

nor the surface off linens.

EXPENSE

On reaching that town the correspondent found everything prepared for its evacuation. The last train left Ta Tche Kiao about 11 o'clock, at which time the Japanese were already bomthe various outpost detachments to barding the place. Notwithstanding fall back in safety. The artillery fire the fire and even the rapid approach ceased about 11 o'clock, and then for of the Japanese the Russian retreat was carried out in perfect order, algaged in placing their batteries in po- though the men and animals suffered sition and in disposing of their forces terribly from the stifling heat. The Russian stores of flour and other provisions at Ta Tche Kiao were burned

and as the correspondent rode north were rising along the horizon behind him and until he approached Hai Hei Cheng, at eight o'clock that night,

the Japanese guns. TOKIO, July 30, 6 p. m .- The Japage of Simintin, directly behind the anese casualties at the battle of Ta Russian positions. The real battle Tche Kiao were 12 officers and 188 began the next morning. The first gun men killed and 47 officers and 848 men

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30 .- A special despatch from Liao Yang, drawary violence. The site of the battle ing graphic picture of the fight at Ta Tche Kiao and two miles east of the escape from damage by the furious Jarailroad. The sea was plainly dis- panese bombardment was due to the cernible, the heights overlooking the fact that the Russian guns were mostbattlefield, but nothing occurred in ly behind a range of steep hills and that direction. The Russian positions were concealed cleverly by high grass fronted south with a slight inclination and trees and that the Chinese were eastward. About two artillery corps therefore unable to heliograph the posi-

> terested in it. sians were converted into a raging geysers by the continuous rain of shells until sand and dust hung in a cloud overhead and fire among the trees and grass, started by the shells,

An orchard roduces exestablished west of it.

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ointed James nager. Mr. ears superinivision of the ers at Allen-W. R. Difthat position general man

Bound south. Partsboro, om Stoning-ATER. July ginian, from

Arnold, for

18, NF. and

himself.

fending letter.

Sir Frederick went on to tell how Col. Gregory."

member.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Robbers in Mexico Did Not Get Much For Their Trouble.

split and torn by the deafening crashing reports of the guns, the dull booming of the distant shots furnishing a background of deep bass for the vicious hissing of the hurrying messengers of EL PASO, Tex., July 31.-A train death exploding about the Russians, crew which has just arrived with a while puffs of smoke from the explodlight engine from Santa Rosa, reports ing shrapnel shells formed clouds overthat Rock Island passenger train No. head, into which were thrown foun-4, which left El Paso yesterday morn- tains of dust and sand when the shells ing at 7 o'clock, was held up near Tu- burst on the ground, upon impact, cumancari, Mexico, and robbed. The passengers were lined up and their The showering bullets and splinters around. The Japanese fire was at first con-

valuables taken from them, after centrated upon the eastward hill, held which the express and mail cars were by a small force of Russians, and by uncoupled from the train and run eleven o'clock this part of the position about two miles up the track and there was literally aflame, enough to try the dynamited and robbed. courage of the bravest soldier. The robbery was reported at Logan, men threw themselves down with their

a small station some distance from Tu- faces to the ground as soon as they cumancari by a passenger who escap- heard the hiss of the approaching shells, which on striking, dug deep cra-The despatchers here while admit- ters in the hillside, whence the spout-

ting the fact of the robbery, profess to ing fire looked like miniature volcanoes. When this spectacle of savage DELHART, Tex., July 31.-A Rock splendor had lasted four or five hours, Island passenger train, east bound, one after another of the Russian posi-

was held up last night about seventy tions became untenable. gan. Engineer G. E. Walker made the redoubled their energies, and the Jap-

anese were evidently nonplussed by the "We made our regular stop at Lo- fierceness of the fire from the unlocatgan then my fireman and I were cov- able batteries. They even directed able to form an opinion, and I think the ered by guns and ordered to move up. their attention to the Russian right, We obeyed and stopped the train at showering projectiles on a small hill the end of the switch. The robbers which was quite unoccupied. Then the then made us uncouple the mail and Japanese shifted their fire to the Rusexpress cars and run a short distance sian centre, but not a single man was The fire of the Japanese diminished express car and attacked the through at about 5 o'clock and ceased altogether

safe with explosives. They failed to half an hour later, whereas the Rusopen the safe, and, having used up their explosives they made off in the sian batteries continued to fire. When the Japanese gunners re-open darkness. The mail car and passened the artillery duel later they had gers were not disturbed. The local chan red their position to the westward, safe contained no money, consequentwhence they obtained an uninterrupted range of the plain behind the Rus-A posse from Delhart hurried to the sian position, and their projectiles hescene and it is reported tonight that gan falling dangerously near the Rus-

sian batteries. The Chinese villagers in the vicinity suffered terribly. The whole plain was ploughed and pitted by the explosion of

the shells With the approach of evening the Russians had a little relief from the

heat, but none from the Japanese, the only difference being that the flashes of the Japanese guns were discernible on the slopes of the hills facing the No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in all St. John Russians, revealing their exact posi-

awful glare of the tropical sun. The shrapnel like great white birds sailed overhead. The moan and drone of their coming could be plainly heard and the Russians threw themselves behind rocks and other protections as the shells burst. The Japanese shifted the position of their guns both to escape the Russian fire and to try to locate the masked batteries of their opponents. Late in the afternoon they got in a position that enabled them to sweep the plain behind the hills occupied by the Russians and came dangerously near locating, though they did oubaieff's troops not a single rifle shot not quite find the Russian batteries. was fired, but the gunners on both sides Everyone, except the commanders worked like madmen. The air was was surprised and disgusted at the order to retreat. The Russians burned everything valuable at Ta Tche

Kiao before leaving. The fighting around the fortress of Lai Ping mountain was desperate. It was there that the Japanese sustained their heaviest losses, which are now estimated for the entire engagement at one thousand. The Russians had evidently hoped to check General Oku at Ta Tche Kiao. The Russian defences were the most extensive and the best the Japanese have yet encountered. A handkerchief at her eyes. He step4 series of rope protected trenches ex- ped up to her and said: tended around the hillside. The gun emplacements were covered and protected by wire entanglements which The barred the ravines. The position dominated the ground which the Japanese occupied and over which they advanced. Over 120 guns barred an infantry advance. Sunday afternoon a single Japanese detachment succeeded in

penetrating the Russian line, but it was beaten back. The Japanese artillery was constantly exposed and occupying a disadvantageous, position topographically, it was unable to score. At nightfall, the situation seemed hopeless with the prospect of a bloody renewal at dawn. The Japanese right wing asked and obtained permission to surprise the enemy at night, which overlooking Mill Creek, on a portion surprise the enemy at night, which brought victory. The Japanese swept of the old Willard Porter place, and the but and the but and the surprise of the old Willard Porter place, and the over the trenches into the first fortress at 10 p. m. This was followed by an assault on the second fortress which was mastered at 3 a.m. The Russians abandoned Ta Tche Kiao at 11 a. m. Monday, the Japanese shelling them

and the vanguard pursuing. KUCHIATZU, Manchuria, July 28 .--(Delayed in transmission)-As a great battle appears to be imminent, a sur vey of the positions of the two armies will be interesting. The main bodies of the Russians and Japanese are very near each other. They now form in the north a more powerful array than at any previous time. Virtually. how ever, the same conditions prevail north of Hai Cheng as previously reported The Russians are holding Tien Shu-

chan. Chlutsian Pian and Kin Chia passes. The latter is three miles east of here. In view of the fact that ser

ious fighting is anticipated in the near future the Chinese have begun to dis nutre the Chinese have begun to dis-appear from between the lines and to break up their houses, although here-tofore they have not vacated their property except in the immediate firing zone, between the pickets. The -n by the red spark of each carmon's | Japanese, as this despatch is fired, can.

money in the business for any one in GAIETIES OF I. C. R. SUBURB-

ANITES.

The rival suburbs, namely C. P. R. way and I. C. R.-way, have been waging a merry war in galeties all sume mer, but of late the I. C. R.-way seems to have taken the lead. The other night there was a happy barn dance at Torryburn, to which all the suburbanites roundabout were invited. Another event of the same nature was held the same night further up the line and a lawn party or two as well as a week of theatricals has kept the out-of-town people on the amusement go. The theatricals consisted of vaudeville quartette, two men and two women from the States, who played to the capacity in the vinicity of Neuwigewauk for a whole week. Thev sang, danced, played, put on short sketches with lots of horse-play and sold medicine as a grand finale. They succeeded admirably in separating both summer residents and natives from considerable cash. This aggregation is now doing the Nauwigewauk-Passekeag-Model Farm circuit. A few weeks ago they were seen by some St. John people at the Palace, Boston, a cheag show house.

COLD TREATMENT.

An attendant at Mount Vernon not long since found a woman, accordingb to the Indianapolis News, weeping most bitterly and audibly with her "Are you in any trouble, madam?"

"No sir," she sobbed. "I saw you weeping."

"Ah!" said she, "how can one help veeping at the grave of the Father of his Country."

"Oh! Indeed! madam," said he "that's it! The tomb is over yonder This is the ice house."

MANSION AT BLOMIDON.

Kurl Kuhn, a German artist of repute, who has caught the charm of Blomidon in a six months' residence there, announces that he will build a \$10,000 mansion in the near future, Kuhn has already the deed of the site in his pocket, but before further carry ing out his plans proposes a brief visit to the Fatherland .- Wolfville Acadian.

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