

WARSHIPS CHASING STEAMER ON HER WAY TO CANADA.

Fall of Port Arthur is Not Confirmed—A Great Battle Reported From Hou Siatz in Which 13,000 Japs Were Killed

MOTIEN PASS, Manchuria, July 6.—Night fighting is the test of soldiers, remarked one of the foreign attaches when he visited the scene of yesterday's bloody affair. "And the Japanese certainly have proven their quality this time."

Probably no incident of the war has placed the Japanese soldiers in a more trying situation than the night attack at Motien Pass, and where there they gained a more complete victory against dismounted troops. None of the correspondents with the army heretofore have been permitted to witness fighting at closer range than their view of the crossing of the Yalu from a safe and comfortable eminence on the walls of Wulu. When correspondents or military attaches have attempted to get to the actual scene of events their unflinching courage was always rebuffed with the explanation "That it is very dangerous, that they are guests of the Japanese government, and the government is responsible for their safety." On this occasion, however, the correspondent of the Associated Press was able to see the conduct of the soldiers in the field and their treatment of the wounded and captured enemies during the heat of action. Whatever reasons of military policy may render it desirable, there certainly is nothing in the actions of the soldiers which would cause the Japanese government to keep spectators to the rear. The treatment of the Russian victims of the incompetency of their officers was all that most enlightening could expect. When the correspondent arrived at the trenches he found the Japanese, rushing from their beds, had staved off the Russian bayonet charge with the bayonet, then swords. The Russian dead and wounded still lay where they had fallen on wet grassy slopes. How fierce that hour's work was evidenced by the pools of blood on the grass and red trails smeared all over the grass and stones on the hillside. In this fighting Lt. Kono killed several Russians, almost severed the arm of a single stroke of his sword. When he exhibited the weapon afterward its edge looked like a saw edge.

Although the fight had begun only three hours before dawn, the advance was half a mile down the valley pursuing the Russians, the Japanese dead had been removed to a temple behind the crest of a hill and parties of soldiers from one of the companies in reserve was going about the field with trenchers burying the dead Russians where they lay and marking the graves with a stake or a pile of stones. The Russians had some iron action wearing their heavy overcoats and carrying their bags of black bread. They had dropped both on the field. Already while some of the Japanese were still at work caring for the wounded, others had gathered the debris from the field and piles of coats and canteens and a hundred rifles with bayonets attached were stacked on the temple steps. The Japanese system is not only thorough but quick. There was a company of Japanese soldiers whose khaki coats were black with mud and whose faces were smeared with trenches quietly discussing events with no sign of excitement.

The Japanese soldiers of the column are heavier men than the average of most European armies, but the Russians in the tenth and twenty-fourth East Siberian regiments are larger and the beards which most of them wear after a season's campaigning, give them a particularly fierce appearance. The attack appears to have been another of those blunders like the defence of the Yalu which wasted lives without results. The Russian had been informed of the position and strength of the Japanese, they must have known that they never had a chance of success. The engagement was merely an outpost attack, and it was typical of the methods and abilities of the two armies.

Asian east flank. The Japanese were concentrated in the neighborhood of Hainou and considerable forces of Japanese at Poutsiatze and Sika Yan crossed to the right bank of the Taitee river, but were driven back.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The report of the fall of Port Arthur, received from Nagasaki, does not obtain greater credence at the admiralty and war office here than previous telegrams on the same subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The Liao Yang despatch to the Bourse does not say this is a complete list of the fighting of July 30th, July 31st and Aug. 1st. The war office has not received any reports of later fighting and points out that Houtsiatze is a complete list of the only part to learn of the fall of Port Arthur. There are no advices from Tokio or the Japanese legations at Washington or London to confirm the Nagasaki report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The army organ today published the names of the officers killed or wounded July 31 and Aug. 1, showing that seven were killed and 10 wounded, including Gen. Keldin, commanding the 31st Artillery Brigade. In addition eight officers are missing and one officer died from sunstroke. The paper does not say this is a complete list.

The officers are from thirteen infantry regiments, of which four are East Siberian regiments belonging to the late Gen. Keller's corps, five European regiments belonging to the 10th corps and five Siberian corps.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the Russian battleship Slava was accounted for by the Japanese at Grandstadt, but sustained no serious damage.

The Slava is a battleship of 13,513 tons. She was completed in 1903, has eight 12 inch Krupp armor, and carries four 12-inch, twenty 3-inch, and 26 rapid fire guns. Her speed is estimated at 18 knots and she has a complement of 440 officers and men.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the discussion between Russia and Great Britain with respect to a revision of the Russian regulations affecting neutral shipping, it is expected that the British government is laying special stress on the advisability of a clear definition of contraband, more in accord with the practice of other maritime nations.

Russia is desirous to meet Great Britain in the most friendly fashion. Insisting, however, that the special geographical situation, which makes it difficult to send prizes to her own ports should be taken account of and that any modifications of her list of contraband shall apply only during the Russo-Japanese war, but in a future Russian Secretary Lansdowne is giving the Russian urgent attention, particularly owing to the interruption of British Far Eastern commerce and the effect on public opinion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Griswold, American minister at Gredko, has notified the state department that the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria deems it necessary to have a vessel "vessels should neither enter Ying Tow nor anchor therein until order has been entirely restored in that region."

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Daily Illustration reports that two Russian cruisers have left the Baltic Sea and are chasing a steamer which left England July 30 for Canada carrying ammunition destined for Yokohama by way of the Canadian Pacific railway.

ALL HEROES. Men Risked and Lost Their Lives to Save Others.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Henry Koch, a painter, gave his life to save the life of Policeman Daniel O'Brien, who also risked his life to save unperilled men. Of seven men had been overcome by gas in an excavation at 18th street and Armour avenue, Policeman O'Brien went into the pit and fastened ropes about the bodies. All were lifted to the surface, but when the last man had been taken out the policeman lay unconscious in the hole. It was then that Koch went into the hole and attached a rope to the policeman's body. O'Brien was rescued, but Koch fell unconscious, and although Patrick Kling and Henry Thompson, firemen, bravely went into the hole and brought up the body of the policeman, the condition of O'Brien is serious and he may die. O'Brien, the two firemen and three of the laborers are in a hospital.

BREAKFAST FOOD AND SHOE POLISH Have Come Under the New Tariff Regulations.

The St. John Custom House officials have already found it necessary to make practical applications of the new tariff this year. In addition to a number of sewing machines which were imported by a local dealer, the price of which was materially affected by the extra duty, and a shipment of soap, which were mentioned in this paper a few days ago, the new tariff has been applied in several instances. In most cases, however, it was in regard to very small consignments, and it is expected that the importation of "breakfast foods" arrived in St. John shipped from the United States. The price of the stock in Canada was actually less than the firm were selling it at in their own country, and consequently the extra duty was rigidly applied. The local dealer had not expected this, and naturally called at the Custom House to have the duty refunded to him. He was a very indignant man, and at once asked that the amount of the extra duty be refunded to him, as he could not see why it was ever exacted. The officials were not long, however, in explaining the situation.

Another line from which the government has added to its treasury is Gilt Edge Blacking, which was formerly sold in Canada at very low prices. The manufacturers of this blacking had, as most of their goods imported from across the border are of a very high class, on which the previous Canadian prices were not lower than those of the home market. The result was that what effect the surtax may have in a few weeks, but as yet earthenware fittings are about the only things to which the new duty has been applied. It has been pointed out that although western border, where a large mutual trade is carried on between Canadian and United States hardware dealers, the extra tax will be most felt. The new duty will not affect dry goods to any extent. The local dry goods merchants by the greater part of their stock in England, Germany and France and practically no goods are purchased in the United States. As a result of the new clause the Canadian manufacturers are not interfered with which the United States concerns, and it is quite probable that no further shipments of axes to Canada will be made from across the border.

NOVA SCOTIAN SHIP

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Nova Scotian ship King County arrived today in distress. The ship sailed July 21 from Passamaquoddy for Rio de Janeiro with a full cargo of lumber. On July 28 the ship was struck by a terrific squall and hove down on her beam ends, obliging her to cut away spars and sails to right her. The ship lost the fore and main topgallant masts, the mizzen royal and jibboom with sails attached. Captain Gitter put into this port for repairs.

CASTORIA.

The ste. Florence, which ran on Canada's West coast ago and sustained some damage to her bow, has been repaired and is now being loaded for Smith's Sound. The repairs were completed Thursday.

NO NEED TO SUFFER.

Torture of Rheumatism Relieved in Six Hours Cured

In One to Three Days.

The acid poison that invades the joints in Rheumatism can be reached only through the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acids, dissolves and washes out all foreign substances and sends a current of rich red blood to the affected parts, bestowing instant relief from the torturing pains. Read what C. M. Mayhew, of Thomaston, Me., has to say: "My joints were so badly swollen with Rheumatism that I could hardly walk, or even feed myself. I have tried various other remedies but did me no good, and I almost despaired of getting cured. A friend advised me to try The South American Rheumatic Cure, and after taking only three bottles I was entirely cured, and have never had a return of the agonizing symptoms."

Pain in Your Kidneys? South American Kidney Cure purges the kidneys of every impurity, and restores them to health—speedily and perfectly.

ON THE RIVER.

Passenger Traffic is Not to Last Year

Freight Business is About the Same

No Accidents This Season.

When one comes to think about it the St. John river has a considerable of boats plying back and forth on its beautiful waters on a regular schedule, and it carries a large amount of traffic, both freight and passenger, to enable them to pay the expenses for fuel, wages, repairs, and to give the owners a comfortable yearly return on their ventures. And to these people it makes a considerable difference whether a season is a good or bad one, whether it is plentiful, crops a success, and travel, particularly tourist travel, up to its usual volume.

With this consideration in view a Sun made a personal inquiry of the various boatmen and people and finds that so far as the present season is concerned a marked decrease has been observed in the passenger business, while freight is up to average.

The boats which run on the river, the Victoria and Majestic of the Star line, which are making a daily trip to or from Fredericton, the Crystal Stream to the Washademoque, the Queen of the River to Chipman, Elaine to Wickham, the Hampstead and Beatrice Waring, rivals on the route to Belleisle, and the Chiton, which runs as far as Hampton Village. These will soon be augmented by a ninth, the new and handsome Champlain, which goes into commission next week.

The Saturday passenger steamer on the river and do not make Indiantrail a port of departure the Springfield, running from Gagetown to Fredericton, and the Berden, from the capital to Woodville and Woodville to the present time is the slack season for freight. Green stuff forms the principal portion of the daily cargoes, and in the last part of September and the first of October the rush to market of the newly harvested crops keeps the steambots men on the hustle. July and August are, or should be, the months for heavy passenger travel, particularly tourist, though local travel is heavy. This year, however, has witnessed a big slump, due to the present lack of weather. The few fine days lately have considerably revived the passenger traffic.

With the exception of the Elaine, which is a new boat on the route, all report stationary or decreased passenger business. The Star line has had a large decrease, though better the past few days. The Elaine's traffic has also improved during the present season. The Berden has had somewhat smaller passenger lists than during the same period last year, but her freights have been exceptionally large. The Saturday afternoon band excursions are proving very popular, over 200 people being on board the last trip. The Crystal Stream is a popular boat among local travellers and for that reason has had a decline in the decline in the tourist business.

This year has also been remarkably free from accidents, and forms a contrast to the record of last year. So far no single serious accident has occurred. This state of affairs is more in accordance with the condition of former years, when for several seasons on and there would be no disasters and boats were run as regularly as clockwork. A. P. Belyea, the veteran purser of the Crystal Stream, speaking of this, said that for fifteen years previous to the burning of the Star, which took place at her wharf, Indiantrail, that steamer never lost a single trip and her immunity from accident gave rise to a nickname which was applied to her, the Lucky Star.

TOBACCO WAR.

Review of the Unfavorable Conditions

Which Have Led to the Present Legislation—What the Result May Be.

Since the American Tobacco Co., a corporation reputed to be capitalized at \$300,000,000, began operations in Canada some years ago, the Canadian manufacturers have year by year with increasing difficulty been endeavoring to bear up against their competition and, what they claim to be many times more ruinous, their dictatorial methods of business which are practically shutting them out, more completely now than ever before, from any dealings whatever with the jobbers, and now even with the retail dealers.

It is not that there has been the regular custom of the American Tobacco Co. to make jobbers handling their goods sign contracts which practically forbid them from dealing in the tobacco and cigarettes of other manufacturers, the method employed being to sell the jobbers goods at the prices these latter sell to the retail trade, and at regular periods to give a percentage of the profit to the jobbers, the jobbers' only profits, provided they have handled no other cigarettes or tobacco than the American. The violation of the contract in this respect means a forfeiture of the entire rebate.

This was begun about nine years ago, and as the large American trust controlled far more brands than any one Canadian manufacturer, when it came to a choice between the two the jobbers in most instances found it more profitable to handle the widely advertised tobaccos of the American Co. This left the retail field almost open to the Canadian manufacturers. Once more the "Trust" came down, sold directly to many of those previously classed as retailers, signed them up to their contracts and still further curtailed the narrowing field open to the Canadian manufacturers. Depressed trade forced the Empire Tobacco Co. and the E. Houde Co. of choice to the contract with the American. The Canadian agency of the English manufacturers, W. D. and W. O. Wills has also been secured by the big corporation. Of the stock of the goods subject to the contract has its Canadian headquarters in Montreal, seven shares alone are owned by Canadians.

One of the tobacco manufacturers of St. John states that nine years ago he gave employment to 80 men. Gradually this number has been greatly reduced, but he says, had he a fair and honest chance to do business he would employ 100 or more.

This was the condition of affairs when as a result of the report of the recent inquiry conducted by Judge McTavish, the cash register was opened, but it had contained only small change. This it was found had been removed. The parties do not appear to have touched anything else, as none of the "fancy goods in the glass cases were found tampered with. It would appear that Hunt & Mac-

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Means "To make the dirt drop out, not be rubbed in, use Surprise Soap"
the "Surprise" way without boiling or scalding the clothes. It is a new and a clean, easy method of doing the wash.
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Read the directions on the wrapper.

DARING BURGLARY IN FREDERICTON.

Two Drug Stores Broken Into During a Thunder Storm and Large Quantity of Cigars Stolen—No Clue to the Criminals.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 7.—One of the most daring and successful burglaries for some years took place here at an early hour this morning, when the drug stores of Hunt & Macdonald, and Chas. A. Burchill, Queen street, were entered and goods stolen. As one of the steamer Victoria's hands was coming along Regent street about six this morning from the wharf, he was surprised to see the plate glass in one of Burchill's store doors broken and the door standing open. Mr. Burchill was seated for on arrival discovered that some person had deliberately smashed the glass and then turned the lock of the door by putting his hand in through the broken pane. As far as he could be ascertained, Mr. Burchill missed nothing with the exception of a box of cigarettes.

Shortly after discovering Burchill's store, it was found that Hunt & Macdonald's, which is situated a few doors above Burchill's, had been treated similarly, but here the damage and the goods stolen were on a much larger scale. The plate glass door was completely smashed and the door contained a display of assorted cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, etc. The burglars on entering reached over and helped themselves from this window, and cigars to the value of about \$50 were taken. The cash register was opened, but it had contained only small change. This it was found had been removed. The parties do not appear to have touched anything else, as none of the "fancy goods in the glass cases were found tampered with. It would appear that Hunt & Mac-

Donald's was the first store burglarized, as so little was taken from Burchill's it would look as if the criminals had received a scare while at work there. Both stores today were largely visited and citizens are amazed at the boldness of the deed committed. Both stores are in full glare of a large electric arc light on the corner and the smashing of the large plate glass doors would sound for blocks away. It is apparent that thieves must have consisted of quite a gang, as no one or two persons could carry off so many boxes of cigars. Besides in a deed of such a kind there were probably spotters watching the actions of the police.

Between 2 and 4 this morning a thunder storm passed over the city and the burglary was committed during this time. The glasses in the doors look as if they had been broken by some large article, likely a big cigar box was found on Parliament square, and Mr. Macdonald recognized it as one of those stolen. Outside of this there is yet no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

Dr. Weaver, who lives opposite Burchill's store, and Miss Beverley, who is nursing at the residence of William Lemont, both say that they distinctly heard smashing of glass, but thought whatever the noise was had been caused by the storm. The night police were not in evidence, and if they were, have discovered the broken store doors afterwards.

Detective Roberts and Sergeant Phillips have the case now in hand. Mr. Macdonald is of the opinion that the criminals will be caught.

THE DIGBY DROWNING.

Bodies Were All Found Near Each Other—Capt. Hersey's Funeral Today.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.—It was learned today that eight persons instead of seven had been drowned at Digby, the additional victim being another daughter of Mrs. O'Reilly.

Undertaker Rice of Digby is at Bear River, where he has the bodies of the eight victims of the drowning accident in charge.

Capt. Hersey will be buried here tomorrow. Six of the other seven, all of whom have been embalmed, will be sent to Woonsocket, R. I., and Mr. Leach to Nasonville, R. I., for interment.

Mr. Vedto will accompany the remains, and Colonel O'Reilly, Mrs. O'Reilly's husband, is expected to arrive at Digby tomorrow and return with the remains of his wife.

Mrs. Vedto when found was holding her arms in the same position as if they enclosed the form of her child. Her husband says he held them both up in the water until the infant was drowned, his wife became unconscious and his own arm paralyzed. When found the body of her child was not far distant from that of Mrs. Vedto; indeed there was no great distance between any of them, the current in that place not being sufficiently strong to move them far apart.

HE GOT THE MONEY.

Colored Clergyman Had a Hard Time, But Met With Success.

Rev. Mr. Beckwith is a very determined colored gentleman. When he sets out to raise money, he does it. It does not matter if his congregation do not want to give, he just keeps at them until he gets the amount he wants. Sunday night in St. Philip's church he announced that he wanted \$15 and the people laughed, but he assured them he was quite in earnest, as earnest as about going to heaven. They were to give ten cents each and some of them might not be worth ten cents, the rest had better give a dollar. If they couldn't do that he would take fifty cents or if they could not do that he would take a quarter, and so on down. If they had one cent he would take it. He was quite ready to take their last cent. They would please walk up to the table and place their

The Vice

Lord Curzon Po

The London Telegraph contains the following: Curzon's speech at the dined him in Guildhall from India:

Lord Curzon, in the speech, remarked that sent five and a half years ago, the vice of the great past of the world heavily upon a man of his body and spirit. He had to discharge a man who had not only well imagine. (Heard could imagine, then, he had almost said what body and soul—was sure that which had been (cheers) and how he within him at the syrnition of his country, fresh courage and into him to go forth his task. (Cheers.)

thought that the m things about British rule the general ignorance about it in England. Seventy years ago Lord a broken head in produced a greater as than three plied (laughter)—and twice Lord Dalhousie—that (cheers)—wrote that India created in Eng faintest interest in India there had been great those days. Commun India would imply an countries, postal charges had been cheap was always an intellig persons here who follow the average English there. Yet in its mail (judgment still remain had only to look to the papers, with rare exc more interested in the or cricket match, or (laughter)—or a wrestle more laughter—than (laughter)—and the undertaken by his fall on the face of the India was very remote to this country, and if he heard nothing day to day he was ap matters must be going well. (Laughter.) He has always been a British rule in India, the greatest thing that people had done or war the supreme touchstone of the nation. If there was to stand up to be judge preme tribunal he the our European record on the part of the ju would not hesitate to record into the scale, the world had a race subdued, not a country but a continent, and the traditions and civilization of our own country showed the part which in the imperial burden, try much more open of capital than had his case, and a greater trial exploitation la there. We were in the argument that it would be a surety it was true that engaged in a great int which God forbid, it was London that one of our own country would not bombard Quebec or Sydney Harbor. It was the pressure would be about India, than now, the brunt. There or all probability, the fut imions might be decid he had said enough to could not afford to our calculations. She ant to us as we were be In the world of politics, what India had done, and the time would cor our reformed board sch friction (laughter)—the high boy would require about India, than now, of government in the were entirely different, this was the main cause and misconception had returned in India a blems to which we it were strangers. We he perpetual and harassing land frontier 700 miles, pled by hundreds of di a single outbreak an might set the entire fr what beyond there were some incurably seased to their fall, and behind, ed figures of great Eu advancing nearer, and in strict accordance with this country had to defe the external problem in they had to deal with a ent from each other as and the Spaniard, or the Turk. (Laughter.) The educational probl as compared with their, for even they were trying to gra of the west on an eastern deal with religious diff peas with which astari in this country, and the ening India there was a question as to what wa re these millions, and

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