

## THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG 10, 1904.

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JAMES MCISAAC  
Editor & Proprietor.

It is expected that the Dominion Parliament will be prorogued to-day. The session has lasted about five months, and several measures that were on the Government programme have been dropped towards the last. Some interpret this as an indication that another session may be held before the elections. Of course, no one knows, possibly not the Premier himself, whether or not the elections will be brought on before another session. After prorogation the Ministers will probably sound the feelings of the people in the different Provinces, and then a decision will be reached. In the meantime, Conservatives should take nothing for granted, but should keep their eyes on the enemy and prepare for battle.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Esq., Indian River, ex-Speaker, who for so many years faithfully represented the third district of Prince in the Provincial Legislature, was as our readers are aware again nominated last autumn in conjunction with J. F. Arsenault, M. L. A., as a candidate to carry the Conservative banner to victory at the next Local election. But in consequence of ill health and advancing years, Mr. McDonald has found it necessary to retire. A convention to nominate a candidate in his stead was held at Summerside yesterday, when Mr. McDonald's son, Mr. Charles E. McDonald was chosen as the colleague of Mr. Arsenault. Mr. McDonald is a young man of good ability, and is extremely popular. We expect him to give a good account of himself and have no doubt he and Mr. Arsenault will easily carry the district when the election comes. We congratulate Mr. McDonald, and congratulate the district on the choice.

## Our Ottawa Letter

"It is for the people to decide. Let them determine whether Canada shall have a Government owned railway or a railway owned Government." Mr. R. L. Borden, announcing the Conservative policy of Government railway ownership.

## THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The last week of the session of 1904 was marked by the withdrawal of many important public measures, which could not be considered owing to the failure of the Government to call Parliament together at a reasonable date.

A bill was passed to authorize the purchase by the Government of the Canada Eastern railway. This was a most emphatic endorsement of the Conservative policy of Government ownership of railways.

The Militia bill was passed. The opposition suggested amendments calculated to keep the militia free from politics, and make it a force to be depended on in time of trouble.

The Liberals rejected the safeguards, because of their opposition to the pet scheme of making the militia part of the machine.

The practice of the Government selling binder twine to the American Binder Twine Trust at prices below those charged to farmers was condemned as not in the interests of the consumer, from whom heavy tolls are exacted by the monopolists.

The Conservatives moved a vote of censure on the Government for its extravagance. It was shown that in spite of the pledges of members of the cabinet to reduce expenditure, that the cost of carrying on public business had gone up beyond all reasonable bounds. In 1897 the per capita tax charges were \$5.57. In 1904 they were \$9.57. In 1904 the expenditure overshadowed that of 1897 by \$23,027,244. The estimates passed this session amount to \$80,000,000. For all services the credit of the country has been pledged to the enormous extent of \$260,000,000. The Liberals by a strict party vote of 90 to 48 declared such wasteful methods to be in the best interests of Canada.

## INDEPENDENTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(Toronto News, Ind.)

"The Dominion Government seems to have lost its temper completely in connection with the Dundonald affair. The current issue of the Canadian Military Gazette furnishes a striking instance of futile anger descending to pettiness. The Gazette has

taken the side of Lord Dundonald with considerable vigor. On June 28th, its proprietors received a letter from Colonel L. J. Pineault, the Deputy Minister of Militia, informing them that the agreement to insert government advertisements in the Gazette would terminate on Sept. 30th next. This letter, the Gazette observes, tells its publishers "that the Minister does not approve of its recent policy in the Dundonald exposures and gives it until Sept. 30th to make amends. If it does not do so a considerable part of its revenue will be cut off."

"The current issue of the Gazette contains a list of instances of pettiness in the government's conduct of the controversy. The average man will be surprised to learn that Lord Dundonald was paid up to the particular midnight on which he was dismissed, and not a day further. He got neither a week's notice nor a week's salary! Military book-keeping, as a matter of fact, is very stringent, and the system prevails of paying officers by the day. The General Officer Commanding, however, has been paid a fixed salary, and few business institutions calculate so closely. A more striking instance of meanness is the concurrent dismissal of Captain Newton, Lord Dundonald's A. D. C. This officer's services were terminated at the same moment as were those of his chief. Captain Mewton, who is an Imperial officer, might be expected to resign when the General vacated office. He had not, however, expressed any opinions, or transgressed any regulations. Yet he was deprived of a stroke of his post and his pay."

"Another case is recorded by the Gazette. It asserts positively that "an officer in the permanent employ of the Militia Department, whose name is well known, advised certain militia officers of senior rank not to attend the Dundonald reception at Toronto, or assist in any way." This officer's name should be given by the Gazette. Pending publication, we might ask, who is doing the dragging in this country?"

## NO CANADIANS NEED APPLY.

The Liberals are out against Canadians, and it looks as if there is a conspiracy on foot to make the road of American who desire jobs on this side of the line as smooth as possible. For months Canadian civil engineers vainly protested against the employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys. The Minister of Labor demanded an explanation of Mr. Hay and was assured that there was nothing in the charge. This satisfied the Government, but Conservatives refused to be deceived and called for an enquiry into the whole question. Judge Winchester, who was appointed to conduct the investigation, found that not only had the Yankees secured all the responsible positions, but that Canadians were refused employment, although they are providing the funds to pay the salaries of the aliens. A similar state of affairs has arisen in connection with the employment of American as masters and mates on Canadian vessels trading on the Great Lakes. The laws of the United States prohibit the employment of any but citizens in the capacity of master or mate or mate on a ship of United States register. The laws of Canada are not so strict. An American can work on a Canadian boat, but a Britisher is debarred from the same privileges on the other side of the line. Canadian masters and mates asked that the same law that is in force across the border be enacted in Canada. A Conservative, Mr. Lancaster, introduced legislation embodying the views of the men who are dependent on seafaring for a living. On a straight party vote the Liberals threw the Canadian mariners down, and decided that it was a proper thing for the United States to stop our people from getting employment, and at the same time to allow all the Yankees who may be out of work, and hold masters and mates certificates, to find employment on this side of the border. Evidently the Grits still prefer the Yankee dollar to the British shilling. No Canadians need apply.

## MR. PREFONTAINE IS GENEROUS.

Mr. Raymond Prefontaine is a generous soul. A few years ago the Department of the Interior transferred to the Department of Marine 100 acres of woodland on Hope Island in the Georgian Bay. The wood was intended for the use of the lighthouse keeper at that point. It was covered by hard wood and a lot of excellent timber. A good Grit named Chew coveted the timber and Mr. Grant, the member for North Ontario, asked Mr. Prefontaine to sell it for \$100. The appeal was given favorable consideration and the deal went through. Mr. Chew was authorized to cut the basswood and cedar on the island. It was worth at least \$3,000. So far the prospects of Mr. Chew were bright. But he did not stop there. He not only cut the basswood and cedar, but he took all the hemlock too. The hemlock totaled 140,000 feet and the Government received \$100 for \$3,000 worth of basswood and cedar plus the hemlock. That is the way the business of the country is being managed by Mr. Prefontaine. It is interesting to note, too, that a brother of Mr. Grant, M. P., was paid \$50 by Mr. Chew for putting the deal through in its final stages. This is how the pure Grits run the business of Canada.

## GOVERNMENT GOING IT BLIND.

There is neither rhyme nor reason in the transportation policy of the Liberal party. For several years they promised to appoint a transportation commission to investigate the question. They put off the nomination of the body time after time. Then came the Grand Trunk Pacific plunge. It was a leap in

the dark and against the best judgment of the leading transportation experts of Canada. The transportation commission was not even consulted in the matter. Now the Government is doing something that is as crazy as human ingenuity could devise. They have decided to make a grant to the Georgian Bay canal, which will enable large vessels to navigate the Ottawa River to Montreal. Why this should be done, in the face of the fact, that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to carry grain cheaper than it can be carried by water, is a mystery to some men. The Georgian Bay canal will be essentially a grain route. We have already assumed responsibility for \$170,000,000 to provide a cheap outlet for grain by all-rail, and now the wise heads of the Liberal party propose to spend \$65,000,000 to create a rival water route. If freight rates are fixed by nature by all water carriage, what is the necessity of the Grand Trunk Pacific? On the other hand, the all-rail route, of which Mr. Clifford Sifton talked so glibly, is all that is said of it where is the call for the Georgian Bay canal? The simple fact of the case is that the Government are looking for a campaign fund. They care not one whit about transportation. The Grand Trunk Pacific, which delivered Hochelaga into the hands of the Liberal party, may still be counted upon. But then there is the danger of Eastern Ontario going to the bad, and there is the secret of the vote to saddle on the people responsibility for a water route which disputes and refuses every argument advanced in favor of all-rail haulage. The taxpayers of Canada are face to face with a problem that is lacking in every essential—common sense.

## WHAT CANADA GIVES AWAY.

1. The Government guarantees 1% of the cost on 1000 miles of the Prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific.
2. Guarantees 1% of the cost to an absolutely unlimited amount on the Mountain section.
3. Pays 3 per cent. interest for 7 years on its bonds so guaranteed on the Mountain section.
4. Permits interest for three additional years to be capitalized and added to principal.
5. Exacts no interest on surety paid from the company during a period of from 40 to 45 years although such interest will amount to an enormous sum.
6. Agrees to implement the bond issue on the whole Western division in case the bonds shall be sold below par and in that way materially increase the company's liability.
7. Agrees to pay 4 1/2 years interest on Government bonds over the whole Western division and to make this without interest for 45 years.
8. Abandons the right to have the guarantee secured by first mortgage and places the bonds of the Grand Trunk on an even better footing than its own.
9. Cuts down the country's mortgage security to a mere charge. This operates greatly in favor of the company, the Government having no rights of foreclosure.
10. In place of foreclosure and title the Government secures a mere right of entry, which is rather liability than a privilege as it will be exercised only when the road is in default.
11. The right of foreclosure having been abandoned the Government has no effective remedy until after 50 years from the date of the bond issue.
12. The Government obtains no running rights over the Western division after the expiration of 50 years although it concedes to the company such running rights over the Eastern division.
13. It assumes more than 3 of all the obligations necessary to build the road from Winnipeg to the coast but secures no compensating advantages.
14. Permits the Grand Trunk to obtain for a very moderate sum 25 millions of common stock of the company, while the Government obtains not one dollar.
15. Secures no greater control of rates than that created by the general law of the land.

## Chamberlain's Policy and the Commons.

Mr. Balfour seems to have been supported by practically his whole party majority when the Imperial parliament was called to vote on Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's motion condemning the tariff reform ministers. The four members of the cabinet who belong to the "organization which has formally declared its adhesion to a policy of preferential duties involving the taxation of food" are among the most influential in the cabinet. The foreign minister, the colonial minister, the chancellor of the exchequer and the secretary for the navy are the ministers attacked by the motion of want of confidence. The main attack was upon Mr. Balfour retaining in his ministry associates who had become members of an organization which advocates a tax on food. It was open to any of the tariff reform ministers to point out that the leader of the opposition himself had already supported food taxes, and that the Chamberlainites did not propose to collect more from food than was now raised in the same way.

Mr. Lytton, the colonial secretary, who spoke for himself and his comrades, made no apologies and no quibbling arguments. He claimed the right to belong to the unionist organization as now constituted, and practically declared his sympathy with the whole Chamberlain platform. The premier himself insisted that members of the cabinet were not bound to agree on every point, but did not say whether he disagreed with the views expressed by the unionist organization. Mr. Balfour says that he is a free trader, but does not accept every person's definition of free trade. Apparently Mr. Balfour is not one of those who think that free imports and free trade are the same thing.

The occasion brought out another strong deliverance from Mr. Chamberlain, who does not profess to be altogether of the same opinion as Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain says that if he had been of the same mind as Mr. Balfour he need not have resigned his place in the cabinet. Mr. Balfour believes that the empire should take a position in which it can return tax for tax even though this should involve food duties. Mr. Chamberlain, who

agrees with that opinion, does not endorse Mr. Balfour's view that the time to apply this doctrine is sometime in the far future. Mr. Chamberlain is ready to go to the people on the subject at once. But Mr. Chamberlain takes more interest in the preferential trade with the colonies than in the retaliatory scheme of Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Chamberlain made the somewhat unexpected statement that he had asked Mr. Balfour to call a conference of representatives of the colonies to meet and discuss the question. He has been told again and again that the colonies are not anxious for the preference. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to find out whether he had based his opinion on real facts. He made this statement in Mr. Balfour's presence, and the premier did not say that the conference would be called. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain is willing to submit his project, first to the test of a colonial conference, and secondly to the vote of the British people, shows that he has great confidence in this policy and in his fellow-countrymen.—St. John Sun.

## Matriculation Examination.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

Prince of Wales—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque; William Dyer, Alberton.  
Quebec County—Angus McDonald, Shamrock; Virginia Croken, Norboro.  
King's County—Daniel Nicholson, Montague; Ernest Fraser, do.  
Charlotteville—Edna Yeo, Harry Smith, Charlotteville.  
Total number of marks possible, 800.  
Number necessary for a pass, 400.  
Candidates making highest marks in different subjects are as follows:  
English—Gladys McIntyre, Summerside; 84.  
History—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 91; H. J. McLeod, Kensington, 91.  
Science—Edna Yeo, Ch' Town, 87.  
Ernest Fraser, Montague.  
French—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 94.  
Mathematics—William Henderson, Charlotteville, 91.  
Latin—William Dyer, Alberton, 91.  
Arithmetic—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 100.  
Geography—William Dyer, Alberton, 89.

Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 701.  
Angus McDonald, Shamrock, 680.  
William Dyer, Alberton, 664.  
Daniel Nicholson, Montague, 651.  
Ernest Fraser, Montague, 650.  
Gladys McIntyre, Summerside, 646.  
E. M. McGrath, Micoche, 640.  
Edna Yeo, Charlotteville, 638.  
Mary Cunningham, Tignish, 625.  
H. J. McLeod, Kensington, 621.  
V. J. Croken, Norboro, 620.  
Helen Smith, Hampton, 612.  
Mary Henry, Malpeque, 612.  
Harold McKay, Emerald, 604.  
Margaret McLeod, Ugg, 603.  
Elsie Matthews, Alberton, 595.  
Stewart Robertson, Mt. Allison, 592.  
Cyrus Harrington, Clinton, 589.  
John Colville, Ch' Town, 578.  
Chester Pratt, do, 577.  
Elsie McKinnon, Flat River, 577.  
Madeline Kingston, Clinton, 576.  
Dixie Craswell, St. Eleanor, 574.  
Wesley Gordon, Georgetown, 569.  
Robert McCully, S' Side, 567.  
Janis Simpson, Bay View, 567.  
William Scallan, St. Eleanor, 563.  
Owen Trotter, Ch' Town, 562.  
Marion Henderson, Mt. Allison, 556.  
Angeline Palmer, Alberton, 554.  
Lennal Gordon, Rosemeath, 546.  
Maud Stewart, Ch' Town, 545.  
Allos Balderston, do, 542.  
Belle McPhee, Geo' Town, 542.  
Lorin Brehaut, Guernsey Cove, 540.  
D. C. Harvey, S' Side, 537.  
Joe Hughes, St. Mary's Road East, 537.  
Pearl Hoggood, Malpeque, 532.  
Belle McLeod, Ugg, 531.  
Sarah McCormack, Souris East, 527.  
Josephine Walsh, Summerside, 525.  
Arlinor McLean, Micoche, 522.  
Wm. Henderson, Ch' Town, 522.  
Joan Gillis, Montague, 520.  
Minerva Keegan, Brookvale, 518.  
Clinton Donais, O'Leary, 518.  
Annie Gandel, Tignish, 515.  
Lester Loman, Nine Mile Creek, 515.  
Florence Davidson, Montague, 512.  
Barclay Mellich, Montague, 511.  
Dorothy Colquhoun, Ch' Town, 512.  
Daniel McVernon, Dundas, 511.  
Joseph McKinnon, Glenfennan, 505.  
Leigh White, Charlottetown, 507.  
Vivian Hughes, Charlottetown, 505.  
Campbell, Bell, Augustine Cove, 505.  
Helen McDonald, No B-deque, 502.  
Lloyd Howard, North River, 502.  
George Trainor, Shamrock, 501.  
Leland Coffin, Morell, 497.  
Horace Brodie, Ch' Town, 495.  
Katie Rowe, Coleman, 495.  
Emma Nicholson, Ch' Town, 492.  
Alphonse Desgla, Bear River, 489.  
Oswald Walsh, Ch' Town, 487.  
Gusie Macdonald, Emerald, 485.  
Emma Cantwell, Ch' Town, 485.  
Fred Ramsey, Tignish, 482.  
Louis Campbell, No. Wiltshire, 481.  
Bennet Duffy, Shamrock, 480.  
Stanley Bagnall, Charlottetown, 475.  
Clara Walsh, Summerside, 471.  
Fannie Ellis, Summerside, 471.  
Anthony Trainor, Kelly's Cross, 470.  
Russell Smith, Kelly's Cross, 468.  
Amy Barrows, Summerside, 468.  
Henrietta Cann, Elroy's, 462.  
Leo Lannan, Summerside, 461.  
Lynetta Gunn, Cardigan, 461.  
Marion Brehaut, Summerside, 460.  
Clasie Starns, Souris, 449.  
William Gamble, T'ron 444.  
Arthur Lockhart, St. Eleanor, 444.  
Harry Harvey, Cape Freres, 443.  
Ida McKenzie, Long Creek, 442.  
Mamie Proff, Bloomfield, 441.  
Ada Campbell, No. Carleton, 438.  
Beatrice Sullivan, St. Eleanor, 434.  
Maddie McPhee, Bristol, 430.  
Maud Craig, Poplar Grove, 412.  
Zeta Poirier, Micoche, 410.  
W. M. Morill, T'ron, 410.  
Elias Blanchard, So. Rustico, 400.  
Andrew E. Doughart, Long River, passed in French, Mathematics and Latin.

## News of the War.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A despatch to the House Gazette from Liao Yang, says that another great battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Honsiatze, in which the Japanese losses were estimated at from ten to thirteen thousand and the Russian losses were insignificant.

Tokio, noon, Aug. 5.—It is now estimated that the Russians lost two thousand men in the fighting at Simoungch. The Japanese artillery recovered and captured seven hundred in the valleys through which the Russians fought and retreated. Prisoners and Chinese report that many of the Russian dead and wounded were removed by the Russians themselves. The Japanese captured six guns, five hundred and seventy shells, a quantity of stores and thirty-three prisoners. A detachment of the Russian Medical corps which was captured by the Japanese was returned to the Russian lines. The Japanese casualties at Simoungch amounted to eight hundred and sixty men including eight officers killed and 24 officers wounded.

General Kuroki's attack upon the late Lieutenant General Keller was timed to forestall the assumption of the defensive on the part of the Russians. General Kuroki telegraphed that the Russian were gradually retreating and severely punished a heavy detachment of Russians which were retreating from Ping-ling. The topographical conditions prevented the completion of this flank attack. The fighting at Yangtzing began at dawn of Sunday July 31st, when the Japanese artillery first clearing the way the Japanese drove back the Russian outpost companies and took possession of their positions. The Japanese artillery was ineffective on account of the topographical conditions. Horses were useless, and I had to drag the guns over the broken country. It was eleven o'clock before the main battery of artillery opened fire. The main force of the column began attack from Makumpe and separate detachments advanced along various routes with the object of striking the Russian rear flank. The heights of Yangtzing were held by Russians with four battalions. The Japanese partially silenced the Russian artillery, but four of the enemy's guns continued to sweep the Japanese position. Only twenty Japanese guns got into action.

The frontal attack delivered by the Japanese in the morning had not become effective by noon. In the meantime a flanking column had scaled some heights and got the Russian range, and at eleven o'clock the Japanese artillery was strengthened. During the afternoon the infantry pressed forward and the entire line became engaged. The Russian resistance stubborn. The battlefield was a most difficult one upon which to manoeuvre and the Japanese were not able to dislodge the enemy. The troops of the Mikado slept in battle formation when the coming night suspended hostilities. Fighting was resumed at dawn next day and the Russians were specially repulsed. General Kuroki estimates the Russian casualties at two thousand. At Yangtzing the Japanese

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Florence Ross, Alberton, 533.  
Carl Dawson, Angouleme Cove, 531.  
Cecil Jones, Pownall, 532.  
Clara McLeod, Ch' Town, 531.  
Ella Macdonald, Vernon River Bridge, 530.

Clara Lockery, Fortune Cove, 525.  
Jean McLeod, Ch' Town, 507.  
Gusie Henderson, Sea Cow Head, 419.  
Ernest Dewar, Montague, 498.  
Sadie McKay, Stanley Bridge, 494.  
Mary McLean, Souris East, 493.  
Edna Tanton, St. Eleanor, 495.  
Charles Simmons, Spring Park, 483.  
Mattie Huntley, V. R. Bridge, 479.  
Kenneth McFadyen, Tignish, 474.  
Guy Haywood, Tignish, 472.

Alma Yeo, Ch' Town, 468.  
Donald McLeod, Summerside, 467.  
Eileen Laird, Cavendish, 466.  
Stanley Oyle, Pownall, 466.  
Lorne Matherell, Fortune Cove, 454.  
Lillian Gillis, Micoche, 453.  
Louise Cairns, Ch' Town, 450.  
Karl Brown, New Glasgow, 449.  
Sadie Gorman, St. Melville, 449.  
Agnes McInnis, Souris East, 448.  
Helen White, Alberton, 448.  
James Coady, Brookvale, 446.

John Gallant, Rusticoville, 443.  
Leo Campbell, Greenvalley, 449.  
J. F. McNitt, Darnley, 436.  
Leo McGregor, Montague, 430.  
Winifred Cairns, Ch' Town, 428.  
Walter Leslie, Souris, 428.  
Amy Bassett, Cardigan, 422.  
Gilbert Gandel, Woodstock, 422.  
Angeline Theriault, Tignish, 421.  
Jean Perkins, Ch' Town, 418.  
Ella McEwen, S' Side, 416.  
Frank McLean, S' Side, 415.  
Ernest Dawson, Ch' Town, 415.

Josephine Poirier, Micoche, 415.  
Lizzie McPhee, Annapolis, 414.  
Percy Starns, Souris East, 418.  
Fred Tanton, St. Eleanor, 410.  
Jessie McNeill, Elmisdale, 407.  
John Dorsey, Ch' Town, 406.  
Gladys Owen, Cardigan, 406.  
Theo McConray New Glasgow, 404.  
Daisy Boote, No. Rustico, 400.  
James McLean, Ugg, 400.  
Laura Owen, Cardigan, 400.  
Moses Wedge, St. Raphael, 400.  
Hattie Linton, Coleman, 400.

JUSTICE EXAMINATION.  
No. of marks possible 500. Number necessary for a pass 250.  
Julia Nelligan, Tignish, 279.  
Louie Turner, Marshallfield, 258.  
Annis McLean, Souris Mills, 250.  
The candidates named below having failed in one subject will be admitted to study for Teacher's License but must pass in that subject at Matriculation Examination, July 1905 before receiving licence to teach.

Arthur Collett, Victoria, 307.  
James Marchbank, Summerside, 278.  
Walter Matheson, Ch' Town, 274.  
Fred Taylor, Ch' Town, 272.  
Louis Wright, Ch' Town, 271.  
Allan McDonald, Glenfennan, 270.  
Hugh McIntyre, Souris, 267.  
Minnie McKay, Ch' Town, 264.  
Beatrice Holbrook, Ch' Town, 260.  
Blanche Creamer, Souris, 255.  
Simpson Barbour, Alberton, 252.  
Roy Hughes, Ch' Town, 252.  
Emmanuel Gallant, S' Side, 251.  
Theodore Wood, North T'ron, 251.  
Harold McEwen, Ch' Town, 250.  
Lain Giddings, Murray River, 250.

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Daisy Boote, No. Rustico, 400.  
James McLean, Ugg, 400.  
Laura Owen, Cardigan, 400.  
Moses Wedge, St. Raphael, 400.  
Hattie Linton, Coleman, 400.

JUSTICE EXAMINATION.  
No. of marks possible 500. Number necessary for a pass 250.  
Julia Nelligan, Tignish, 279.  
Louie Turner, Marshallfield, 258.  
Annis McLean, Souris Mills, 250.  
The candidates named below having failed in one subject will be admitted to study for Teacher's License but must pass in that subject at Matriculation Examination, July 1905 before receiving licence to teach.

Arthur Collett, Victoria, 307.  
James Marchbank, Summerside, 278.  
Walter Matheson, Ch' Town, 274.  
Fred Taylor, Ch' Town, 272.  
Louis Wright, Ch' Town, 271.  
Allan McDonald, Glenfennan, 270.  
Hugh McIntyre, Souris, 267.  
Minnie McKay, Ch' Town, 264.  
Beatrice Holbrook, Ch' Town, 260.  
Blanche Creamer, Souris, 255.  
Simpson Barbour, Alberton, 252.  
Roy Hughes, Ch' Town, 252.  
Emmanuel Gallant, S' Side, 251.  
Theodore Wood, North T'ron, 251.  
Harold McEwen, Ch' Town, 250.  
Lain Giddings, Murray River, 250.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A despatch to the House Gazette from Liao Yang, says that another great battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Honsiatze, in which the Japanese losses were estimated at from ten to thirteen thousand and the Russian losses were insignificant.

Tokio, noon, Aug. 5.—It is now estimated that the Russians lost two thousand men in the fighting at Simoungch. The Japanese artillery recovered and captured seven hundred in the valleys through which the Russians fought and retreated. Prisoners and Chinese report that many of the Russian dead and wounded were removed by the Russians themselves. The Japanese captured six guns, five hundred and seventy shells, a quantity of stores and thirty-three prisoners. A detachment of the Russian Medical corps which was captured by the Japanese was returned to the Russian lines. The Japanese casualties at Simoungch amounted to eight hundred and sixty men including eight officers killed and 24 officers wounded.

General Kuroki's attack upon the late Lieutenant General Keller was timed to forestall the assumption of the defensive on the part of the Russians. General Kuroki telegraphed that the Russian were gradually retreating and severely punished a heavy detachment of Russians which were retreating from Ping-ling. The topographical conditions prevented the completion of this flank attack. The fighting at Yangtzing began at dawn of Sunday July 31st, when the Japanese artillery first clearing the way the Japanese drove back the Russian outpost companies and took possession of their positions. The Japanese artillery was ineffective on account of the topographical conditions. Horses were useless, and I had to drag the guns over the broken country. It was eleven o'clock before the main battery of artillery opened fire. The main force of the column began attack from Makumpe and separate detachments advanced along various routes with the object of striking the Russian rear flank. The heights of Yangtzing were held by Russians with four battalions. The Japanese partially silenced the Russian artillery, but four of the enemy's guns continued to sweep the Japanese position. Only twenty Japanese guns got into action.

The frontal attack delivered by the Japanese in the morning had not become effective by noon. In the meantime a flanking column had scaled some heights and got the Russian range, and at eleven o'clock the Japanese artillery was strengthened. During the afternoon the infantry pressed forward and the entire line became engaged. The Russian resistance stubborn. The battlefield was a most difficult one upon which to manoeuvre and the Japanese were not able to dislodge the enemy. The troops of the Mikado slept in battle formation when the coming night suspended hostilities. Fighting was resumed at dawn next day and the Russians were specially repulsed. General Kuroki estimates the Russian casualties at two thousand. At Yangtzing the Japanese

Clara MacDonald, Souris East, 502.  
Florence Ross, Alberton, 533.  
Carl Dawson, Angouleme Cove, 531.  
Cecil Jones, Pownall, 532.  
Clara McLeod, Ch' Town, 531.  
Ella Macdonald, Vernon River Bridge, 530.

Clara Lockery, Fortune Cove, 525.  
Jean McLeod, Ch' Town, 507.  
Gusie Henderson, Sea Cow Head, 419.  
Ernest Dewar, Montague, 498.  
Sadie McKay, Stanley Bridge, 494.  
Mary McLean, Souris East, 493.  
Edna Tanton, St. Eleanor, 495.  
Charles Simmons, Spring Park, 483.  
Mattie Huntley, V. R. Bridge, 479.  
Kenneth McFadyen, Tignish, 474.  
Guy Haywood, Tignish, 472.

Alma Yeo, Ch' Town, 468.  
Donald McLeod, Summerside, 467.  
Eileen Laird, Cavendish, 466.  
Stanley Oyle, Pownall, 466.  
Lorne Matherell, Fortune Cove, 454.  
Lillian Gillis, Micoche, 453.  
Louise Cairns, Ch' Town, 450.  
Karl Brown, New Glasgow, 449.  
Sadie Gorman, St. Melville, 449.  
Agnes McInnis, Souris East, 448.  
Helen White, Alberton, 448.  
James Coady, Brookvale, 446.