

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XIII

CHATHAM ONT., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904

NO 172.

White Shirtwaists

—AT—
Half-Price!

Here's a chance for saving. They're the very latest, not being in stock a month.

Regular	1.00	Quality	at 50c.
"	1.50	"	75c.
"	3.00	"	\$1.50

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Latest Broad Rimmed Sailor Hats, natty designs, Rough and Smooth Straw, reg. price \$1.00 to \$1.50, your choice at **39c**

Ladies' Skirt Sale

To-Night and Monday

Your choice of 50 of the newest and best Skirts, manufactured this season. Reg. \$5.00 quality, \$3.75 " 7.00 " 5.00

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Your choice of 50 fine Leather Purses for ladies. Reg. 50c. quality at 25c " 75c. " 38c " \$1.00 " 50c

Ladies Waterproof Coats

Extra value, on sale To-night and Monday at \$6, \$5, and \$7.00

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Your choice of 200 remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, etc., containing from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards, your choice at Half-Price

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Members of the Dry Goods Purchasing Syndicate, We save you Dollars.



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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLOTHING

This is the best finished and most up-to-date ready-to-wear Clothing manufactured in Canada.

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Ring in or bring in your order—Quality and Price combined to please U.

6 bars Beehive soap, 25c.
10c jar of Jam, for 5c.
Soda Biscuits, 7c a lb.
Pickles, 10c per bottle.
Bacon, 10c per lb.
Chinese starch, 10c per package.
Fresh ground coffee, 15c per lb.
Smoked sugar-cured hams, shoulders, and breakfast bacon at our usual low prices.

CROCKERY

Our dinner sets keep marching out. The prices must satisfy the people. Tea sets, chamber sets, China and glassware reduced from 5 to 10 per cent. in price. Come and see the goods and prices.

JOHN McCONNELL,
Park Street. Phone 100.

JAPS TAKE

KIAO TUNG

General Kuroki's Troops Drove the Russians From Fortified Position.

Japs Lost 424 Men—Russians Had 32 Guns in Action—Fight Lasted Two Days.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, July 20, Via Fusan, Korea, July 22.—The Japanese attack on the Russians at Kiao Tung, yesterday, resulted in another Russian disaster. Kiao Tung is twenty-five miles from Kuroki's headquarters. Few details of the engagements have been received, but they indicate that the fighting was fierce. The Russians had more than one division engaged, and artillery was used freely. The Russians are fortifying new positions near the Mo Tien Pass. There were more men killed in the fighting of Sunday, July 17, than can be buried, and the Japanese are now engaged in cremating the bodies.

Tokio, July 22, 7 p. m.—Gen. Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi River, which is northwest of Motien Pass, and west of An Ping inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves.

The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000. General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He covered and followed the enemy along the Chi River. The Russians seemed to be retreating to the northward when suddenly two battalions of their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case.

AT TACK RENEWED.
The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian centre, a small detachment was sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken, the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had thirty-two guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied and the bombardment lasted for four hours.

During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward, the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by three o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian centre. The Japanese artillery protected this move splendidly but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

FINAL CHARGE.
The final successful charge was delivered at half-past five in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat and this soon became a rout. The enemy went in two directions, to the northward and to the southward. The Russian forces engaged included in addition to artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left 131 dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimated the Russian losses at 1,000. The Japanese lost one officer and fifty-four men killed, 138 officers and 51 men wounded. On July 19 Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and a thousand cavalry who occupied Chi Chiao to the northward of Shao-tien-tzu. After four hours fighting, the Russians retired across the Taizu River. In this engagement the Japanese had 17 men wounded.

AT PORT ARTHUR.
Ta Tehe Kiao, Thursday, July 21.—(Delayed)—Two officers, who have just arrived here from Port Arthur, report that the conditions there are good. They say the Japanese are disembarking troops daily.

JOINED SQUADRON.
London, July 22.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says it is reported there that cruisers said to have been bought by Russia from Germany have joined the Vladivostok squadron, which went to sea especially to meet them.

ANOTHER TORPEDO ATTACK.
Chefoo, July 23, 9 a. m.—Thirty Chinese refugees, who have just arrived here from Port Arthur, say that the Japanese made another torpedo attack on the torpedo fleet last Thursday night. The stories of the refugees vary. Some state that the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of three torpedo boats, while others declare that the movement was merely an attempt which failed, owing to the vigilance of the Russian searchlights, and that the Japanese escaped unhurt.

NARROW ESCAPE

Lightning played many "pranks" while the torpedo fleet was in progress yesterday and while no very serious damage was done, several persons had narrow escapes.

Mr. Frank G. Kiborn, photographer, had an experience that he will not soon forget. Mr. Kiborn entered his dark room shortly before one o'clock for the purpose of doing some developing. He had just commenced work when he was startled by a sharp report close to him that resembled the report of a rifle and the room for an instant was quite brilliantly illuminated. In fact had the light been sufficient to have "fogged" the plates that were being developed. Frank says that had it not been for the partition he certainly would have established a new record for the broad jump. The lightning came along a pipe leading into the room where the explosion occurred. When it reached the end of the pipe a foot from where Mr. Kiborn stood and it seems a wonderful miracle that Mr. Kiborn was uninjured.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

Mrs. Kiborn and sons are visiting friends and relatives in town.

THE DRY-TOWN'S KICK

The first band concert to Erieau this season was held last Monday night, under the auspices of the Chatham Citizens' Band. Quite a number from Blenheim attended. Considerable complaint has been made that the citizens who attended, because they were charged 25 cents for the trip; while from Chatham, more than twice the distance, the fare was only 30 cents. There will be a slim attendance from Blenheim at future concerts if they are to be discriminated against in this manner. It might be explained that the excursion run on Monday night as well as the one to be run to-morrow night was under the control of the Chatham Band, and not the railway company, and this no doubt accounts for the high rate from Blenheim. The railway only charges 15 cents for the round trip from Blenheim to the Eau May day. However, the action of the Band in charging 25 cents from Blenheim will doubtless bear its own fruits, as in all probability a very slim crowd will attend from Blenheim to-morrow night.—Blenheim News-Tribune.

C. C. I. CLASS LISTS

The report for the academic year, 1903-4, of the standing of the pupils of Form 1A and 1B, of the C. C. I., is given below. The first number after each name is the average percentage for the year; the second is the percentage obtained at the June examination. The pupils interested can see the detailed report in the entrance hall of the Institute. Those that make an average of 60 per cent. the year are entitled to an honor standing. The record of Robert Fraser of 2B, 94 per cent. for the year; and that of John W. Taylor of 1B, 90 per cent. have seldom been equalled in the annals of the schools.

FORM 1B.
Honor Standing (60 per cent. and over)—J. W. Taylor, 90, 92; C. Hamel, 75, 76; Irene Dolsen and Gladys Morris, 72, 72; E. Causgrove, 71; C. Hingley, 71, 67; Edith Stranger, 69, 70; Nellie McWilliams, 69, 72; Rose Huff, 68, 69; Georgiana Moore, 67, 68; Jessie Baker, 65, 73; H. Doyle, 65, 64; Tracey Waddell, 63, 66; John Watson, 63, 64; W. Hutton, 62, 65; B. Merrill, 61, 67; Pearl Leverton, 61; Grace Hall, 61, 61; H. Coatsworth, 60, 60; Gladys Winters, 60, 61.

Below 60 per cent.—F. Duncan, 59, 59; Hazel Tilson, 58, 57; Ethel Stevenson, 57, 52; N. Appleby, 57, 53; Irene Sauerman, 56, 58; Elsie Barton, 55, 56; J. Northwood, 55, 51; Lillian Wemp, 54, 56; Elva Chrysler, 54, 54; Carrie Phillips, 53, 55; A. Ruthven, 52, 60; Ida Stringer, 52, 49; Grace Edwards, 51, 53; Dora Campbell, 51, 48; Danilda Foreman, 51, 50; Mabel McWilliams, 50, 48; Mabel Cartier, 50, 51; Frank Merrill, 49, 40; Geo. Watt, 48, 39; Edith Merrill, 45, 39; Jas. Boyd, 41, 38; Dora Graham, 39, 47; Bert Bennett, 36; Anna Scott, 42, 36.

FORM 1A.
Honor standing, 60 per cent. and over—Marion Holmes, 67, 73; J. Douglas, 67, 69; R. Paxton, 65, 66; Cora Nelson, 65, 67; Hazel Pritchard, 65, 58; Georgie Kontze, 64, 65; Ida Snook, 63, 62; Grace Turner, 63, 63; Fern Smith, 61; Mae Milner, 61, 61; Beulah Colby, 60, 59; Mabel Robinson, 60, 60.

Below 60 per cent.—Maud Banning, 58, 62; Jennie Green, 58; G. Gregory, 58, 55; Reva English, 57, 57; Madeline Goudreau, 54, 49; R. Robinson, 54, 54; B. Morris, 52, 53; S. Knott, 51, 51; H. Dunlop, 50, 54; Grace Jordan, 49, 46; Elia Herman, 49, 51; Roy Park, 49, 55; Irene Dang, 48, 46; Mattie Haviland, 46, 46; Pearl Mitchell, 47, 45; R. Ross, 44, 45; Alice Massey, 44, 54; Ethel Paxton, 43, 40; Pearl Martin, 42, 40; G. Emery, 42, 37; Elida Rankin, 41, 44; Mary Stringer, 40, 36; E. Sterling, 40, 37; Mabel Sparks, 39, 37; Thelma Stand, 37, 35; Geo. Richardson, 36; Flora Brooks, 34, 32; Nellie Radley, 34, 41.

MALACCA

RELEASED

Russia Makes Full Amends and Won't Do It Again.

Both Countries in Settling Showed a Conciliatory Spirit—Volunteer Fleet May Cause More Trouble.

London, July 23.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction that the Malacca incident has been settled in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the broader questions of the passage through the Dardanelles of the volunteer fleet steamers before believing that all danger has been averted. This feeling is heightened by Premier Balfour's announcement on the adjournment of the House of Commons that he still had no official news to communicate either in connection with the Malacca incident or with volunteer fleet steamers in general. Some papers are even inclined to doubt the authenticity of the news that the Malacca incident has been settled, but the Daily Telegraph semi-officially explains the apparent contradiction existing between Mr. Balfour's statements and the telegrams from St. Petersburg.

"Two despatches left the foreign office July 21," says the Daily Telegraph. One has elicited a favorable reply, but the other has not yet been answered. The promise that no similar incident shall occur again is very vague and elastic. It may mean that no British vessel shall in the future be detained in papers of which are regular and the cargo of which belongs to his British Majesty's Government. That is not much of a concession, seeing that our fleet has instructions to prevent another such outrage. The paper fears that the Russian Government has not yet agreed to desist from detaining the volunteer fleet steamers into cruisers after the passage of the Dardanelles and says:—"We welcome the action regarding the Malacca as proof that the Russian Government has no idea of gratuitously picking a quarrel with us. This is good as far as it goes." The Daily Telegraph confirms the statement that Emperor Nicholas was urged by the French Government to settle the case of the Malacca which settlement it attributes to French action, adding that it was rumored in diplomatic circles that Germany wishes to co-operate with Great Britain in the settlement of the main features of the dispute.

AT SUDA BAY.

St. Petersburg, July 23, 2.05 a. m.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under the agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia, she will be permanently inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries, and released together with her cargo unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case only the contraband will be held. British Government stores on board the vessel will not be examined. From the very first the authorities here were convinced that the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg must have had good reason for seizing the Malacca as a prize, and his report stating that the skipper of the Malacca declined to produce the ship's manifest seems to have justified their confidence. There is reason to believe that had the fact been known in advance that the Malacca's skipper took upon himself the responsibility of questioning the war status of the St. Petersburg, and had defied the Russian war flag, contrary to international law, which evidently came as a complete surprise to the British Government, that nation might not have acted as it did. In spite of this development, however, Russia adopted a most conciliatory attitude. The Emperor himself was desirous of avoiding the slightest pretext for a quarrel, and personally gave orders to settle the matter promptly. According to a high authority Russia has conveyed assurances that there would be no repetition of the Red Sea incidents.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Harding this afternoon. Therein Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court and undertakes that no similar incident shall occur in the future.

As a matter of formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at some port in the Mediterranean, probably Suda Bay, Island of Crete, in the presence of the British consul. A claim for damages as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British Embassy.

VOLUNTEER FLEET RECALLED.

St. Petersburg, July 22, 6.45 p. m.—The Russian authorities, after receiving the report of the captain of the St. Petersburg, tried to stop the Malacca at Port Said, but she had already sailed. Both countries in the final agreement displayed a conciliatory spirit. In usually well informed quarters the belief is expressed that the recalling of the volunteer fleet steamers has been ordered.

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\$1.25 for

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