

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS BETWEEN THE MAIN ARMIES

Huge Forces Reported to Have Clashed in Death Grapple North of Kai Chou.

JAPS REPULSE REPORTED NORTH OF KAI CHOU

Che Foo, July 14. — 3 p.m. — Private advices just received from New Chwang indicate that the long-expected battle between Kai Chou and Ta Tehe Kiao is now in progress.

Another Repulse.

London, July 14. — The Yui Kow correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that a battle occurred north of Kai Chou, July 12, when the Japanese were repulsed with great loss. Ta Tehe Kiao, Monday, July 11. — Delayed in transmission. The Japanese attacked Ta Tehe Kiao yesterday, but the attack was not seriously pressed, the Japanese retreating eventually toward Kai Chou.

Yin Kow Occupied.

Tokio, July 13. — It is reported that Yin Kow has been occupied by the Japanese without any resistance upon the part of the Russian troops.

St. Petersburg, July 14. — Under yesterday's date, the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Russian headquarters at Liao Yang, whose telegrams heretofore have been conservative and reliable, announces the receipt of the "joyful news of the brilliant repulse of the Japanese assault on Port Arthur with a loss of 20,000."

The correspondent says whole masses of the enemy were blown up with mines and adds that the Russian loss was 1,800, and that Major-General Fock pursued the Japanese to the Nan Ga Pass.

Correspondents say the reports are causing general rejoicing, and conclude:

"It is believed that General Oku will now retreat to the south." It is possible that the correspondent is confused. Major-General Fock's pursuit with the attack made by him July 5 on the Japanese right flank, when he was also reported to have driven back the enemy to Nan Ga Pass.

MULLAH MENACES BERBERA

Has an Army Close to the Capital of Somaliland.

Aden, July 14. — The Mullah is reported to be 50 miles from Berbera, the capital of Somaliland.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from July 6, said that the Mullah's forces had attacked the Somali, killing 50, leaving on the natives friendly to the French, and looting about 1,000 sheep and 50 cattle. They then retired, pursued by pioneers, who shot down twenty of the Mullah's men.

The correspondent of the same paper at Berbera maintained that the Mullah's campaign had been fruitless, the Mullah retaining full control of his particular region.

A BURNING TRAIN

Engineer Raced at Full Speed to Save Freight Cars.

Plainville, Conn., July 14. — With a blazing freight train behind him, Engineer Thomas Nelson sped his locomotive seven miles from Plainville to Plainville this morning.

While passing Plainville the engineer saw a dull glow as he looked back over the train. "Looks like a fire on the train," he remarked to the fireman. The fireman climbed to the top of the tender. "The train's alight," he shouted at the top of his lungs.

At the top of his lungs the crew had been trying to get word to the engineer to stop, but they were shut off in the rear end of the train by the blaze.

"We'll run to the water tank at Southington," shouted Nelson as he pulled the throttle wide open. The cars were burning fiercely when the tank was reached. The fireman pulled the tank's lever, but to no water came.

"We'll have to run to Plainville," shouted the engineer. Again he pulled the throttle open and the blazing train sped over five miles in about as many minutes.

While the train crew was disconnecting the blazing cars, Nelson blew an alarm with his whistle that aroused the firemen, who with the villagers extinguished the flames after a fight of two hours.

BIG DELEGATION ASKS THE GOV'T TO TAKE UP GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

Want It Constructed as a Gov't Work—Would Cost \$80,000,000—Premier's Reply.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., July 14. — There was a very large delegation from all along the Ottawa Valley, which waited on the Government today in the railway committee of the House of Commons in support of the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. Among the principal speakers in favor of the construction of the canal was a Government work were Hon. John Gargarty, Michael Wright and Mr. Mackie, M. P. They favored the construction of the whole scheme. The ministers who received the delegation were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Mulock and

Chamberlain and Lansdowne Leaders of Reconstructed Liberal-Unionist Party

1,800 Delegates From All Parts Favor Fiscal Reform and Retaliatory Policy.

London, July 14. — Joseph Chamberlain was elected president, and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selbourne, vice-presidents of the newly-reconstructed Liberal-Unionist council at a meeting in London today, which was attended by from 1,700 to 1,800 delegates from all parts of the kingdom.

STUNG TO DEATH

Was the Mail Carrier's Team That Disturbed the Bee Hives.

Mishaway, Ind., July 14. — While eating his dinner yesterday Hugh W. Grant, a rural mail carrier, was stung to death by a party that made the horses frantic. In seeking to escape they overturned two more hives, and this augmented the attacking force, so that the carrier's horse was stung to death. Grant secured a new team and completed his route.

LONDON HEARS OF PT. ARTHUR'S FALL

But Report Lacks Confirmation, as Does Story of Big Jap Loss.

London, July 14. — There is published this morning a rumor that Port Arthur has fallen, but it is discredited and lacks confirmation of any sort.

The special correspondent of the London Standard at the seat of war, published in this morning's London newspapers, do not give any confirmation of the sensational reports of Japanese losses at Port Arthur.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends official dispatches giving the progress of the Taku Shan army up to July 11, on which date the heights south of Sakaiyui were stormed and taken after a stubborn resistance. The Russians, the dispatches say, have retired to strongly fortified positions.

THINKS HIMSELF SLAV MESSIAH

Czar Regards Himself as the Center of World and Torch-Bearer of Civilization.

London, Thursday, July 14. — A remarkable article in the Quarterly Review, entitled "The Czar," attracts much attention owing to the status of that magazine.

The article was written by a Russian official of high rank. He indicates the Czar as being personally responsible for the war and the general state of Russia, and contrivances the idea that Nicholas is a puppet in the hands of the Holy Synod.

He declares that the Czar is a puppet in the hands of the Holy Synod, and regards himself as the center of the world, the peace-maker of mankind, and the torch-bearer of civilization to the yellow and other barbarous races.

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EX-PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER PASSES AWAY IN SWITZERLAND

Former Leader of Boers Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia and Constitutional Weakness.

PERMISSION TO BURY IN TRANSVAAL WILL BE ASKED

Clarens, Switzerland, July 14. — Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock this morning from pneumonia and supervening heart-weakness.

Mr. Kruger lost consciousness Monday. His daughter and son-in-law were with him at the time of his death. He had been out only since his arrival here, at the beginning of last month.

Mr. Kruger was staying at Villa du Bochet and had been gradually failing for a long time, but he was able to attend to affairs, read the newspapers and receive visitors until Saturday.

A change for the worse set in on Sunday, he became unconscious Monday and remained so until his death. Besides the Eloffs, Mr. Kruger was attended by his own physician, Dr. Deymann and by his secretary, Mr. Redel.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country.

The ex-president's body was embalmed, and will be placed in a vault pending funeral arrangements. Application will be made to the British Government for authority to transport the remains to the Transvaal. In the meantime, they will be temporarily interred here.

The death of the former president of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, at Clarens, aroused widespread regret here, owing to French sympathy for the Boer cause, and personal admiration for the ex-president. When he recently

left Mentone his health was gradually failing through old age, constitutional disorders and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs. Kruger resisted the idea that his physical powers were failing. He had arranged to return to Mentone next fall, re-reading the picturesque villa which he had occupied on the outskirts of the town. Nevertheless, his near friends recognized that Mr. Kruger's once rugged constitution was gradually going to pieces. Visitors described him as being a pathetic figure of calm endurance. His eyesight had dimmed, but he sat much at times with his Bible open before him, muttering well-known passages. He avoided references to the Boer war, but when it was occasionally mentioned he showed no resentment, and expressed the belief that Providence would eventually render justice to the Boer cause.

[Stephen J. Paul Kruger was born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, Oct. 10, 1825. He emigrated across the Vaal in 1839. In 1862 he was made commandant-general of the South African Republic, and in 1872 a member of the Executive Council. In 1883 he visited England as a delegate from the Transvaal, and spent the following year in travel throughout Europe. He was president of the Transvaal Republic from 1882 to 1900, being re-elected three times during that time. On Nov. 19 he left the Transvaal to seek refuge in Holland, during the Boer war.]

SHOT HIS BROTHER

Seven-Year-Old Lad Takes Revenge With a Revolver.

Lafayette, Ind., July 14. — Advice reached this city yesterday that Matt Jesko, aged 14 years, had been accidentally shot. Today it developed that the Jesko boy and his brother, "Ellick," aged 7 years, had become involved in a quarrel. When they separated the 7-year-old boy went home, got a loaded revolver, returned to the scene, and with the statement "I am going to shoot you," sent a bullet into his brother's body, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The father, who is nearly crazed, asserts that he did not know the revolver was loaded.

100,000 BREASTPLATES

Russia Orders Them For Early Delivery to Far East Troops.

New York, July 14. — According to the Herald's Milan correspondent, the Russian Government has ordered 100,000 breastplates from a local company engaged in the manufacture of the Benetton cuirass, for use by the Russian forces in the far east. The cuirass in question is a breastplate weighing 500 grammes—about one pound—measuring 17 centimeters square, 12 centimeters (4 1/2 inches) less than half an inch thick, and capable of resisting bullets.

The inventor gave a demonstration of the breastplates last winter in the presence of the czar at St. Petersburg. The present order is to be delivered to the Russian consul here by Aug. 15, and the total price aggregates a little more than \$250,000.

The manufacturing firm, which employs some 200 workmen, keeps secret how the breastplate is made.

TO STAR ELLEN TERRY

Novelist Barrie Now Writing a Play for Her.

London, July 14. — The Telegraph says that Charles Frohman has engaged to produce a play that Mr. Barrie, the novelist, is writing, in which Miss Ellen Terry will play the principal character.

Mr. Frohman will sail for New York on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. He has engaged more than 400 English actors and actresses for the coming season. He will present an unusual number of English stars in plays in the United States.

KIND EDWARD LEAVES RACE TRACK TO PAY VISIT TO A POORHOUSE

His Majesty Adds Another to His Many Democratic Acts.

London, July 14. — King Edward yesterday added one more to the many informally democratic incidents that have marked his relations with his poorer subjects since he came to the throne. Slipping away from the crowded Newmarket race track, where his Majesty stood by the bedside until the familiar air was finished.

What the King said to the dying boy is not recorded, but the King's question, "God Save the King," His Majesty stood by the bedside until the familiar air was finished.

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THE LATE PAUL KRUGER.

Ex-President of the Transvaal Republic.

DISCHARGED, SHE TAKES HER LIFE

Miss Kathleen Hamilton, of Belleville, Shoots Herself While Despondent.

Belleville, Ont., July 14. — A sad case of suicide occurred in this city last night, when Miss Kathleen Hamilton, daughter of W. H. Hamilton, manager of the Merchants' Bank, shot herself through the temple with her father's revolver, death occurring instantly.

The young lady was about twenty-five years of age, and up to a short time ago was a nurse in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York. It is said that her discharge from this institution, owing to continued ill-health, caused her to become despondent.

Whitaker Wright's Will.

London, July 14. — The will of the late Whitaker Wright, who committed suicide on Jan. 20 last in the law courts, shortly after having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for fraud, was proved today. The estate is valued at £148,000 net.

Cught With the Goods.

Spokane, Wash., July 12. — George Wilson, believed to be one of the men who held up a Northern Pacific train near Burien, Wash., and on the night of June 15 dynamited the express car, is under arrest here. On his person were found several small diamonds, three of which were part of a consignment of 800 diamonds stolen in the robbery.

French National Holiday.

Paris, July 14. — The French national holiday is being celebrated in London. The review of 20,000 troops at Longchamps this morning.

Exceptional Cases.

St. Petersburg, July 14. — An official statement regarding the suspension of the trial of the Russian revolutionaries, who were charged with the murder of the czar, is issued.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Tomorrow—Fair and Warm.

London, Thursday, July 14.

Sun rises, 4:48 a.m. Moon rises, 6:24 a.m.

Sun sets, 7:58 p.m. Moon sets, 1:56 p.m.

Toronto, July 13, 8 p.m. Showers.

Have occurred today in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, and also over Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine. Over the greater portion of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba the temperatures have been somewhat lower, but in other districts there has not been much change.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50-58; Kamloops, 50-74; Calgary, 46-66; Qu'Appelle, 40-58; Winnipeg, 54-76; Saginaw, 41-74; Toronto, 47-75; Ottawa, 50-72; Montreal, 58-68; Quebec, 58-68; St. John, 55-66; Halifax, 60-78.

Thursday, July 14—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Moderate westerly and southerly winds; fine and warm.

Friday—Moderately fair and warm, but local thunderstorms before night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.

Calgary 48 28 Cloudy.

Winnipeg 54 29 Clear.

Parry Sound 64 54 Clear.

Toronto 66 54 Clear.

Ottawa 66 54 Clear.

Montreal 66 54 Clear.

Quebec 66 54 Clear.

Father Point 54 48 Clear.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather is fine and warm throughout Ontario and Quebec. Showers have been prevalent in Manitoba since yesterday, while it has been fine and cool in the Territories.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Wednesday, July 13, were: Highest 74.5, lowest 44.5.

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107

Job Department 175

Editorial Department 184

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The Passing of Kruger.

The death of Kruger, which took place today in Switzerland, removes a picturesque if not an heroic or venerable figure. He had the virile qualities of his race in an extraordinary degree. As a youth he was renowned for his physical prowess and energy of character, which marked him out as a future leader of his people.

As a lad he was in the second rank of the Boers, who crossed the Vaal to escape British rule. The party had to fight its way against savage hordes, and for years lived in a state of siege. At an age when most boys are at school, Kruger was being educated as a warrior. In 1838, when only 13 years old, he was a member of a commando which defeated an overwhelming force of Zulus at Blood River, a stream named after this battle. For over forty years he literally lived in his tent. When not fighting the natives he was fighting his own countrymen in the strife that raged between political factions in the wretched little republic. At the age of 30 he was so commanding a figure that he was chosen a member of a committee to frame a new constitution, thus securing a training in statecraft. He took a prominent part in the religious discussions which swept over the Dutch Church, invariably siding with the conservative branch, which enforced a rigidity and austerity of life and manners.

In 1863 he was commander of the army of the Republic, having succeeded the previous year in crushing a rising in favor of a pretender to the Presidency. He was as ruthless in his warfare on members of his own race as on the blacks whom the Boers regarded as fit only for the shambles. In 1877 he was vice-president of the Republic, the year which saw its downfall after a troubled existence of forty years. The energy and patriotism of the Boers had been apparently exhausted by political feuds and faction fights, and the British flag was hoisted over Pretoria without the firing of a shot. The nation was defended by the British as a necessity to the peace and safety of South Africa. The excessive cruelty practiced by the Boers against the natives had resulted in chronic warfare, so that British forces had to constantly intervene to save the white population, Dutch and English, from extermination. The bankrupt South African Republic, rent by civil strife, had become impotent to protect itself.

The loss of their independence, however, was a shock that united the Boers once more. In the same year Kruger was chosen one of their delegates to go to Great Britain to protest against annexation, but the mission was fruitless. The following year he again went to Westminster to lay at the foot of the throne a memorial signed by four-fifths of the people of the new colony, praying for the withdrawal of the British. In 1890 the Boers rose against the new government, and Kruger was one of a triumvirate appointed as a provisional administration. Then came Lang's Nek and Majuba Hill. The British forces were absurdly small, and still more absurd was their method of fighting in fully exposed positions, while the embattled farmers fought partly or wholly under cover. A British force of 12,000, under Sir Evelyn Wood, was advancing in the attempt to retrieve the disaster, when it was halted by the decision of the British Government to arrange an armistice and restore local autonomy to the former republic. The Pretoria convention was concluded in the next year, followed by the convention of London in 1884, in which the suzerainty of Great Britain was still further reduced.

The discovery of gold in 1885 in the Rand opened a new chapter in the history of South Africa. Prosperity proved the curse of the Transvaal Boers. Addicted to pastoral pursuits, and primitive modes of living, they had not the aptitude to develop the new-found resources of their own land. All they could do was take toll of the wealth created by the energy and enterprise of the foreigners, who rushed to the gold fields from all corners of the earth. These sudden riches exerted a corrupting influence on the Boer character. The Government became an oligarchy, regardless of everything but the spoils of office. The public service became infested by crafty Hollanders, blood relations of the Boers, but more nimble-witted and more dexterous in plucking advantage from the new conditions which transformed the country with magical rapidity. It was unfortunate for the republic that it was the prey of these parasites and that Kruger happened to be at the head of the state. When, as a lad he crossed the Vaal in the great trek, he carried with him that undying hatred of the British which drove his people to seek a home in the midst of savage tribes. His character was molded in the crucible of war. He was an intense embodiment of all the prejudices of his race. If the enlightened Joubert had been at the head of affairs there is reason to believe there would have been no war; but Kruger, blind, inflexible, bigoted, refused to accommodate himself to the new spirit of the times and the new forces which were sweeping over his country.

There was nothing dignified or impressive in his downfall. He fled from the country in the comparatively early stages of the war, with his purse well-lined. He lost even the opportunity to pose as hero and martyr of a lost cause. As a lonely old man, exiled, broken in health and spirit, he has been an object of world-wide compassion, but it has been impossible to generate him or invest him with heroic proportions. Yet he has played a great, if malign, part in history, and must have been a man of remarkable individuality and original powers.

Mr. McKillop's Appointment.

The vacancy in the position of county crown attorney and clerk of the peace caused by the elevation of Mr. James Magee, K. C., of this city, to the high court bench, has been filled by the appointment of his former partner, Mr. James B. McKillop. The appointment is one which will be generally and cordially approved.

Mr. McKillop received his early education at the celebrated Dr. Tassie's school at Galt. He has been a member of the bar 23 years, having been called in Hilary Term, 1881. He entered into partnership the following year with Mr. Charles Hutchinson, then county crown attorney. The firm of Hutchinson & McKillop continued until Mr. Hutchinson's death in 1892, when Mr. Magee was appointed to succeed him, and the firm of Magee, McKillop & Murphy, was formed, which continued until Mr. Magee's elevation to the bench. Mr. McKillop has had, therefore, 22 years' experience in the duties of the important office, which he has been appointed to fill. Apart altogether from this experience, it is recognized that he is eminently fitted for the post. He is a well-read careful, conscientious lawyer, who scrupulously guards his clients' interests. He is fair towards his opponents in litigation and in practice. He is a good business man as well as a good lawyer, and the public interests will be eminently safe in his hands. A man of unflinching courage, he is extremely popular with his fellow-citizens.

Among the names prominently associated in the public mind with the position when the vacancy occurred were Mr. John M. McEvoy and Mr. Alexander Stuart, K. C., Mr. McEvoy is, however, a candidate for the Commons in East Middlesex, with bright prospects of success. It is understood that he did not seek the office, but preferred to remain in the field. We hope to be able to congratulate him upon his election.

Mr. Alexander Stuart, K. C., of the well-known firm of Stuart & Gunn, would have been an excellent appointment. There are four members of the bar in London who possess its confidence and good-will to a greater extent than Mr. Stuart. His name has more than once been mentioned when vacancies occurred on the bench, and he is becoming daily better qualified to assume that responsibility when the occasion comes.

We congratulate the new county crown attorney and feel certain he will fill the office for many years to come as well as the late Mr. Warren Rock, K. C., with whom he studied law. "He would have wished him to do. We cannot refrain from remarking that Mr. Rock would have been much gratified by the recent appointment of two of his students, that of Mr. Talbot Macbeth, as judge, and Mr. McKillop, as county crown attorney.

Biggest in the World.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Peterboro, Ont., rejoices in the possession of the biggest thing of the kind in the world. It is the new hydraulic lift-lock on the Trent Valley Canal. There are only three other lift-locks in the world—one in England, one in France and the third in Belgium; but this one at Peterboro is the biggest of the bunch.

Lost the Immortal Part.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Former Princeps Chimay has gone to London to have her complexion restored. Unlike her reputation, her complexion can be restored.

Confidential.

(Chicago News.)

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a remote period? Pa—A remote period, my son, is the period due at the end of your mother's remarks. Remember, however, I am giving you this explanation in strict confidence.

Was Sick Soon After.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"It was his first trip to sea," said the first sailor; "and when we were going down the bay we worked off a lot of old yarns on him."

"He swallowed them, of course," said the other.

"Yes, but only temporarily. We struck rough water pretty soon."

Proof of the Pie.

(New York Weekly.)

Granddaughter—Mrs. Pinetask doesn't say "pumpkin pie," she says "pumpkin."

Old Lady—She does, eh? Then I'll bet a cookie she doesn't know how to make one fit to eat.

Fine Japanese Chemists.

(The Lancet.)

Probably no Eastern nation is more strongly represented than are the Japanese in the English annals of science, and more particularly in the literature of chemistry. They possess an undoubtedly strong faculty for original research and they combine this faculty with a sharp-sightedness as to the possibilities of practical application of the fruits of research. The Japanese chemist, in fact, unites the power of the originality of the English chemist and the practical intuition of the German.

At the University of Tokio practical study is very much favored, and splendid facilities for work are provided in the laboratories and workshops. There are several distinguished Japanese chemists who are fellows of the English Chemical Society and who are elected to the fellowship on account of the excellence of their contributions to original science.

The Japanese chemists discuss with a freedom which astonishes the western chemist all the modern abstruse theories, the constitution of matter, the theory of dissociation, and so forth. They write powerful dissertations on the views advanced by such esteemed thinkers as Ostwald, Arrhenius, Van't Hoff, Kelvin, Thomson, Lodge, Crookes, Ramsay and others, and have offered valuable criticisms on the methods of systematizing and compiling atomic weights adopted by western chemists. Chemistry is a powerful weapon in war, and there can be little doubt that

among other things which have so far contributed to Japanese successes is a sound knowledge of explosives, their composition, action and behavior under a variety of conditions. When there is no longer any need for the implements of battle, and may that soon be, we may be pretty sure that the same subtle insight which is so marked a feature of the Japanese intellect will turn with equal success to the application of science to peaceful pursuits.

A Good Reason.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)

"I never heard of such a queer name. Why do you call your dog Independence Day?"

"Because it's our Fourth."

Oh, So Thoughtful.

(Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.)

Mrs. Taunk—John is so thoughtful. Why, last night he gave me the pleasantest surprise I have had for a long time.

Mrs. Drinkwater—What was it?

Mrs. Taunk—Just think, he came home at 9 o'clock perfectly sober!

His Way.

(Chicago News.)

I would not like to say that he has never told the truth to me. If not by actual intent, he has, at least, by accident.

He's vivid of imagination. And somewhat loose in allegation. His statements are sometimes fallacious, and thus fall short of the veracious.

I would quite willingly believe he has no purpose to deceive. And yet it is unfortunate that he will so exaggerate.

A thousand pities he will tarnish the truth with such a coat of varnish. And make one feel a sort of bias in favor of old Ananias.

Still we, of course, who know his fault, can always use a grain of salt. And ninety-nine per cent subtract from anything he states as fact.

You understand, of course, that I don't mean to say the man will lie. I mean to say he will exaggerate.

Pointed Paragraphs.

(Chicago News.)

Shut your eyes when you look at the faults of a friend. A woman is always pretending that she never pretends.

Nearly every time a man displays his temper he loses it. A man may destroy his own business and still be narrow-minded.

Love not only laughs at locksmiths, but giggles at an old thing. A crank is the discoverer of a theory before the public is ready to pay for it.

A man's idea of hard work is any kind at which he can't sit down and smoke. More worry is caused by the money people have than by the money they haven't.

By the time a wise guy is rich enough to marry the girl he has children big enough to support him. A man likes to get his wife in an automobile and then run it so fast that she is frightened speechless.

A woman can get more real enjoyment out of a glass of ice cream soda than a man can out of a two-gallon demijohn.

A Crank, Indeed.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)

"Is Scorchem a crank on autos?"

"I should say he is. Yesterday he ran short of oil and I saw him bring out five parlor lamps and empty them into the tank."

The Champagnes.

(Toronto Telegram.)

"Britannia Ruled the Waves" until the job was taken away by Admiral Togo and Lou Scholes, who are both great men on the water.

Lessons in Motherhood.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

It is a bad blot on our civilization that over a hundred babies should have died in Montreal within a week, and that the cause of the appalling mortality should be the lack of a medical health officer, have been the ignorance of young mothers. It would seem as if human race has not grown its instincts, when its mothers cease to know how to care for their young. Nature "red in tooth and claw."

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a remote period? Pa—A remote period, my son, is the period due at the end of your mother's remarks. Remember, however, I am giving you this explanation in strict confidence.

The Song of the Drum.

(Pail Mail Gazette.)

Do you hear my summons hammer 'thud' the crackle and rattle of the drum? Do you hear my throb and thrill? When I meet the smell of powder, Oh, my merry notes, I am a soldier.

And my song shall not be still. Follow, each beside his fellow, 'neath the wildly cheering, sternly dumb. And rumble, rumble, when the smoke wreaths toss and tumble. You shall hear the rolling drum. Follow the drum!

Men forget their fears and follies as they face the blinding volleys. And the young recruits they come. With their simple, sunburnt faces from the quiet country places. To call me, the drum. Come, follow me, led and carter, and your life blood freely barter. For the bullet sure for some. And rattle, rattle, rattle through the din and roar and battle. You shall hear the rolling drum. Follow the drum!

When the boys that follow fast drop aside and fall at last there. From the surging lines of red. Then no more pomp and rattle, my notes awhile I muffle. And I moan and mourn the dead. But the losing battle needs me. And the whistling bullet speeds me. Through the rolling ranks I come. And clatter, clatter, clatter, where the broken regiments scatter. You shall hear the rolling drum. Follow the drum!

Fielding and Cartwright.

(Toronto News.)

It is known also that when he (Mr. Fielding) was asked by Mr. Laurier to accept the office of Finance Minister he made his acceptance conditional upon the consent of his partner, Mr. Richard Cartwright, who became the only at the personal solicitation of the old Liberal financier. He did not force his way into the federal cabinet, and would not expose himself to the suspicion of dispossessing any other claimant to the finance ministry. It has never been hinted that he has led a faction in the cabinet, but he has aspired to pre-eminence among his colleagues, and he has ever been a most conspicuous and influential gentleman in all his relations

with his associates and with Parliament.

Man of Good Taste.

(Pearson's Weekly.)

I praised her hair and bright blue eyes, I praised her lips and teeth, I praised her in her roundest chin. And the white throat beneath.

Her figure roused my keen regard, Her waist my homage won, Her bird-like voice made me rejoice To hear its joyous tone.

Her mind was a delight to me As it became revealed, Her brain so clear seemed quite sincere, Without a thought concealed.

To prove my admiration, too, Was not my purpose, I thought, This lassie that I sought to woo Simply adored—my taste.

ENGULFED IN THE RUSS DEATH PIT

Jap Recklessness May Have Caused Reported Repulse.

FORTS SURROUNDED BY CHASMS

Besiegers Are Believed to Have Assaulted Port Arthur Without Assistance of Bombardment.

St. Petersburg, July 14, 1:55 p.m. — The general staff, although it has no further news up to the present hour of the reported Japanese disaster at Port Arthur maintains that there is no reason to doubt the fact that the Japanese have suffered a substantial repulse, pointing out that it is significant if the report is untrue that no denial has been issued from Tokio, which did not hesitate to deny the Russians reports of the losses of the battleship Shikishima and the atrocity stories. Experts who have carefully studied the Japanese method are not surprised that they should attempt to storm without a preliminary bombardment, the chief drawback of which is that it warns the garrison of what is coming.

The experts say the Japanese may have hoped to take the fortress by surprise, giving up the bombardment after Rear Admiral Witthof's squadron went out on Saturday and dismantled their siege battery. An officer who has just returned here from the front said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Japanese were not likely to have been sustained by the besiegers of Port Arthur were not unlikely in the fanatical determination of the Japanese, never hesitating before the most terrible chances. Some of the forts at Port Arthur are ditched by ditches four and five fathoms deep, hewn out of the solid rock. Whole regiments could easily be engulfed in these chasms.

The rumors emanating from St. Petersburg that Port Arthur has fallen arouse only smiles on the Russian officers. It is not improbable that fighting is now progressing at Ta Tche Kaio, a large town which is within striking distance of Hai Cheng would render it impossible for the Russians to encircle the Japanese at Ta Tche Kaio, in which event there will be a fight at Hai Cheng, the result of which will be much more important than the one at Port Arthur.

The general staff denies that the Russians were driven out of their entrenchments at Sikany, or that severe fighting occurred at the place. Sakhoroff reported that Japanese cavalry advancing July 12 towards New Chwang encountered Russian cavalry and that a slight skirmish followed.

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"What We Advertise Is So."

Kingsmill's

Half-Price MILLINERY Sale.

Here's an exceptional opportunity to secure the greatest Hat Bargain of the season. Handsome combinations in Women's Trimmed Hats. These are all the daintiest creations, and at Half Price.



You'll find this an item of the greatest moment if you're interested in Hat Bargains—all the latest shapes and styles. The attractiveness of our Millinery is doubled when you consider we are clearing all our

MILLINERY AT HALF PRICE

All our Millinery has been marked at Half Price for this Great Clearing Sale. This is a most worthy exposition of the best Hats and must be cleared out at once.

Wash Stocks and Laces

Special line Wash Collars, in white, and white with colors, worth 25c, for 15c
Wash Stocks, in white and colors..... 25c to 55c
Wash Ties, in white, embroidered in colors, 25c, 40c
Net Laces and Insertions to match, in white, ecru and cream..... 20c to 45c
Lace and Insertion, frilling 5 inches wide, only..... 15c
Guipure Appliques and Insertions, in white, cream and ecru, from..... 25c to \$1.00

THE CHAMPION SNAKE-EATER

Declares He Consumed Lots of Morphine and Bites of Repiles Were Harmless.

Atlanta, July 14. — The trials and tribulations of a snake-eater and some very interesting details connected with that remarkable "profession" was aired before Justice Walter Ormond the past week. The "man who eats 'em alive" in this case was Chas. Pierce, who comes from all sorts of the country, and dropped in on Atlanta in the hope of securing a place for the playing of the Texas straight line.

According to the story told by Pierce he found an opening, but was a little shy on snakes, and to remedy this difficulty he decided to take in a silent partner. This partner was to have nothing to do with the public performance, and the only part required was to put \$5 into the firm for the purchase of snakes. Prof. Pierce took the idea of buying a money order for the purchase of snakes from a firm in San Antonio, Texas, which deals in just this sort of thing.

But on the way to the postoffice Prof. Pierce switched off after a little walk down Decatur street. Here he proceeded to drink the kind of snakes that they sell with whiskey labels. More than this, he told Justice Ormond that he had procured a lot of morphine, and that the \$5 had gone, and he didn't know where it was or where it went to.

Justice Ormond here said he inclined to be suspicious of his profession of snake eating, but the stranger immediately showed him a lot of correspondence on the subject that left no doubt that Pierce was a regular Boscoe. Some of the letters bore letterheads advertising the way of the Texas straight line.

"I see that all the snakes are quoted at a price of so much per foot," remarked Justice Ormond.

"Yes," responded Pierce. "They are always sold that way to the show business. Frog snakes and grass snakes are the cheapest, although they are considerably higher than they used to be. Hop snakes and moccasins are away up yonder, and rattlers are worth twice what they were two years ago."

"Mercy," exclaimed Justice Ormond, "I don't know what we are coming to. What with the price of cotton goods away up, and rattlers jumping to twice their price in two years, this is getting to be a terrible country for a poor man to live in. Were you going to send for a yard and three-quarters of rattler before you struck Decatur street?"

"No," replied Pierce. "I only had \$5, and I was just going to get six or eight yards of the cheaper stuff, but they would have been all right to start on, and if business had been good, why, I would have bought a rattler, but I have never been able to get just the kind I wanted. It's worth good money to eat these things, but they will always draw a crowd. The snake-eating profession is getting to be overrun with a lot of amateurs who don't know the first thing about it, and what with their getting the prices and the price of the snakes going up every six months, it's getting pretty hard for an honest snake-eater to make a living."

"But, don't they often bite you?" asked Justice Ormond.

"Oh, yes, but you will see by the let-

thead of the firm that they guarantee all of their snakes. They take the poison out of the glands, you know, and then I don't care whether they bite me or not. That's the way I got to talking the white stuff. When I entered the profession the snakes weren't always fast, and they used to bite me often. Then it was that I used to drink lots of whiskey and take morphine, and I reckon I've got the habit pretty well fixed now."

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT

Train Lost Four Cars, But Coupled Up Again and Went On.

Cincinnati, July 14. — One of the seemingly impossible railroad accidents which has been the theme for the story of many a hoary-headed knight of the throttle, while willing away the leisure hours in the oil house or roundhouse bunkrooms to the wonder of the green hand, but which every old-timer has declared an impossibility, actually occurred here this morning when a long coal train was speeding down the long piece of straight track and heavy grade known as the Barree straight line.

An axle broke on a coal car that was in the middle of the train, wrecking the train, which left the rails and tumbled over the embankment. Three more cars followed in its wake, after which the gap was closed, the automatic couplers acting, their part promptly, and the train went on its way, the crew knowing nothing of the accident until half an hour later, when the train was again wrecked, three cars being smashed. A track walker who was standing beside the track near where the first accident occurred, saw the train was coupled and seemingly all right when passing him except that there was something dragging under one of the cars. This was supposed to have been a brake rigging, which, dropping on the rails, caused the second wreck.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Grand Lodge Officers Elected at Brantford—Business Concluded.

Brantford, July 14. — The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Ontario concluded the annual meeting yesterday afternoon with the installation of officers, who were elected as follows: Grand chancellor, W. C. Macdonald, Toronto (acclamation); grand vice-chancellor, A. G. Burdick, Prospect, London (acclamation); grand prelate, C. V. Campbell, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie; grand keeper of records and seals, Alex. Coulter, Toronto; grand master of arms, B. Dunlop, Petrolia; grand master of the exchequer, John Burns, Hamilton; grand inner guard, A. Ram-sperger, Bismarck, Hamilton; grand outer guard, T. E. Gough, White Lily, Strathroy.

The thanks of grand lodge were tendered to Calanthe Lodge, No. 36, of Brantford, for entertainment provided. The usual grant of \$50 was made to the Pythian Review under the same conditions as before.

Deputy Grand Chancellors Gough, of Strathroy; W. R. Cunningham, of Sault Ste. Marie, and W. J. Stewart, of Toronto, reported for their districts, giving a summary of the work done during their terms. The recommendation of the latter, that supreme lodge be requested to lower the dues from 18 years instead of 21, was fully discussed, and the supreme representatives were instructed to again bring the matter up.

In the afternoon the officers were installed by supreme representatives, A. G. McWhinney, of London, and D. J. Peace, and after the report of the mileage and per diem commit-



tees the grand lodge adjourned to meet again in London next year.

Excursion to New York July 14th. \$10.25 return from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo to New York, good 15 days, with privilege of trip on Hudson River boats in either or both directions, between Albany and New York. Write Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto. 47a

Through Sleepers and

CHOICE OF NEW CROWN ATTORNEY GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION A BLOODY ONE

Appointment of Mr. J. B. McKillop Received With Approval in All Circles.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. J. B. McKillop, of this city, to be county crown attorney for Middlesex, has been received with the greatest approbation by all classes in London. Mr. McKillop's long experience in crown prosecutions and his exceptionally clean and consistent record as a lawyer and a citizen, stamp him in the minds of all as a man pre-eminently fitted for the position, and one who will reflect credit upon the office of crown attorney. Around the courthouse, where for 22 years Mr. McKillop has been intimately associated, the verdict is that no better man could have been chosen, and that in his prosecutions he would be inflexibly just and fair to all. In county, municipal and every branch associated with the administration of justice, the appointment is greeted with satisfaction, and this means that in the carrying out of his duties, Mr. McKillop will have the undivided support of all. As one legal gentleman put it today: "Mr. McKillop is a worthy successor of Judge Magee, than whom no more efficient, painstaking, or better read crown attorney was to be found in Canada."

The new crown attorney was born in Aldborough township, Elgin county,

and after attending the public schools, finished his education in the Tassie school at Galt. He then entered the law office of the late Warren Rock, Q. C., with whom he studied, until admitted to the bar, in 1881. For nearly four years he practiced alone, when in 1885 he formed a partnership with the late Crown Attorney Hutchinson. Upon the death of Mr. Hutchinson, and the appointment of Mr. James Magee to the crown attorneyship, Mr. McKillop formed a partnership with Mr. Magee, the partnership existing until Mr. Magee was elevated to the bench, a few weeks ago.

In the 22 years in which Mr. McKillop has been connected with the crown attorney's office, he has participated in many famous Middlesex murders, in which Grant Sisco, a storekeeper, was killed by a burglar striking him on the head with a weight in his own store. Other trials in which he took a prominent part were the McCabe alleged poisoning case, the Stokes murder (for which Ben Simmonds was hanged), the trial of Henry Smith for the murder of his wife (for which the husband suffered the death penalty), "Peggy" Brown's trial for the murder of Policeman Toohy (Brown being hanged), the trial of Actor Emerson (who shot Tuttle in the London Opera House), the Sifton murder trial and others. In all of these cases Mr. McKillop exhibited an unflinching grasp of the law and a marked adaptability for the position of crown prosecutor.

APPALLING RAILWAY DISASTER PICNIC TRAIN IN COLLISION

Twenty Killed and Many Injured in Crash Just Outside Chicago.

Chicago, July 13.—Twenty persons were killed and about 25 injured to-night in a collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway at Glenwood, Illinois, 23 miles south of Chicago. The collision occurred between a picnic train from Chicago, which was returning from Monmouth, Ill., and a freight train, into the rear end of which the excursion train dashed at high speed. The picnic train was composed of a locomotive, a first coach of the picnic train, and a rear coach. The freight train was composed of a locomotive, a first coach, and a rear coach. The freight train was running in the second section of regular passenger train which is due in Chicago at 8:25 p.m. When the picnic train reached Chicago Heights, four miles beyond Glenwood, where the accident took place, it was switched to the regular southbound track, although it was coming north it was given a clear track by the operator at Chicago Heights until it should reach Glenwood, four miles away. The train, after leaving Chicago Heights, gradually increased its speed, and when the distance between the two sections had been covered, it was plunging along at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Just half way between Chicago Heights and Glenwood, there is a sharp curve. At the picnic train tore around this on the southbound track, a freight train was backing from the southbound to the northbound track. It was partly

on both tracks and no train could have passed it in either direction. The picnic train did not see the freight train until it was about on it. It was too late to do anything but to set the brakes, but before they could take effect, the passenger train smashed into the freight train at full speed. The locomotive and the baggage car of the passenger train went through the freight train and were piled up in a heap of wreckage. The first coach of the picnic train plunged into the wreckage and burst itself in mass of kindling wood. Nearly all of the passengers in the first coach were caught beneath the mass, and it was here that the loss of life occurred. The people in the rear coaches were hurled from their seats and many of them were bruised but all of the serious casualties occurred in the first car. The uninjured passengers and trainmen at once hastened to the relief of those who were pinned under the wreckage. The wreckage was two miles from any station and much delay ensued before some of the injured were held down by heavy timber, could be extricated. Nothing could be done for them until lifting machinery came from Chicago Heights. The first train to arrive at the wreck came from Chicago Heights and it carried six physicians. A short time afterwards a second train arrived from Glenwood, bringing additional physicians and a number of nurses. Darkness had fallen and rescue work went on by the light of bonfires. A regular relief train was made up at Glenwood and it brought the dead and wounded to Chicago.—Engineer Hoxie and the crew of the freight train say that the wreckage was piled up in a heap of kindling wood. The break was not noticed until the train was near Glenwood, causing delay. The engineers knew that the excursion train was coming, but believed that it was on the northbound track and was switching its train from the northbound to the southbound track in an effort to keep out of its way when it came north on the southbound track and smashed into the freight train.

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Continued from page 1.

The outposts of the armies are scarcely fifteen miles apart. The slow movement of the advance is apparently due to the natural difficulties in the way of a rapid movement of the Japanese eastern flanking column. Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff reports that Gen. Kuroki is massing his troops near the Hikanlin Pass, and moving out by both roads upon Hai Cheng. Heavy pressure from this quarter would render Ta Tche Kiao untenable. All the Japanese energy is being concentrated on Ta Tche Kiao and Hai Cheng. The operations to the north, which throughout may have been feints, have been suddenly suspended. The growing activity of Chinese bandits in the valley of the Liao River is causing critical military attention and embarrassment to General Kuropatkin. The usually well-informed military critic of the Russian, "Nedostoi," believes that General Kuropatkin is deliberately surrendering the southern positions, like that of Kiao Chou, for the purpose of drawing on the Japanese into the open country at or above Ta Tche Kiao, where the Russians will be able to deploy large forces due to their full advantage from their superior cavalry.

He attributes General Oku's advance to the necessity of helping General Nodzu, whose divisions are stalled in the Chapin and Dolin Passes, on the Japanese frontier.

Difficulties, and to the stubborn resistance of Gen. Zarubiaeff, commander of the fourth Siberian army, whose forces will have to be cleared out before a southern advance is made. The critic thinks that the Japanese game of strategy is to effect a juncture between Nodzu and Oku in order to force Kuropatkin to the northward, and if this plan should be successful, the combine with Kuroki near Liao Yang.

Steadily Advancing.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The general staff has received a dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated July 12, reporting that the Japanese, on July 10, commenced to construct field works on the heights between their line and the road from Kai Chou to Ta Tche Kiao. Japanese outposts were observed on July 11, between Mad Lin Kiu and Sung Aiehsan. Skirmishing occurred on July 11 between the advance guards, near the village of Su. Din Tsia. The Japanese retired when the Russians were reinforced. A Japanese detachment of one battalion of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry were in the heights about eight miles northeast of Tai Chou.

General Sakharoff also reports that the Japanese are working on earth-works on the heights on both sides of Khehon. A Japanese force is encamped on the road between Si Hou Cheng and Feng Wang Cheng, and advance guards have occupied the valley of the Sauke River. General Sakharoff adds that a number of outpost engagements, with trifling losses on both sides, and

indicating the persistent advance of the Japanese. He says that there is no change in the position in the direction of Ta Pass or Hai Cheng. Bands of Chinese bandits are active in the neighborhood of Liao Yang. The Russian sentinels exchanged shots with them.

Liao Yang, Tuesday, July 12 (delayed).—After the occupation of Kai Chou the Japanese southern army entrenchment. Detachments of Japanese are reported by General Mischchenko to be at Hoi Zia Pudz, and advancing toward Sia Dian and Taja Chia, their advance posts reaching Kou Ta Tse. The total Japanese force on this front according to the Russian accounts, is not less than four or five divisions. The Japanese cavalry is concentrated on the left flank. The Japanese outposts, north of Su Yan, extended to Pha Pass. No changes have been made in the Russian position. A Japanese effort is reported to be cruising off the mouth of the Liao River.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—A special dispatch received from Mukden to-night, dated July 12, reports the story of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur with the loss of 30,000. The dispatch says: "News has been received from reliable sources that the Japanese third army, on the night of July 11 attacked Port Arthur and was heavily defeated, an immense number being killed by the Russian mines. The total loss is about 30,000. There was great anxiety throughout St. Petersburg this evening for further details of the reported disaster. It has developed that the official report which was at first supposed to emanate directly from Vice-Admiral Alexieff, was not specifically fathered by him, but was given out as a report reaching his headquarters from Japanese sources. What these sources are has not yet been explained. Possibly the report was intercepted by wireless telegraphy but it is more likely that it came from the Russian consul at Port Arthur. A full report on the subject from Lieut.-Gen. Stoessek, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, is awaited with the greatest interest.

A Japanese Prize.

Che Foo, July 14, 5 p.m.—A report has just been received that the China Mail Company's "Engineering" Company's steamer Hsi Ping, from Shanghai July 8, was captured by the Japanese ten miles north of the Foo this morning loaded with contraband of war.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Henry for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. Walding, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials will be found in the circular. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Always, criticize people. It yanks the conceit out of them with such a jerkiness.

Half-Clad Japs Beat Off Fierce Russian Attack.

Hand-to-Hand in Trenches
The First Russian Onslaught Was Repulsed, But Muscovites Returned to the Assault Repeatedly.

At the front with General Kuroki's forces, July 4, via Seoul, Korea, July 13.—The brief and disastrous attempt of the Russians to overwhelm the small Japanese force which guarded the entrance to the Mo Tien Pass was a bloody affair. The Japanese troops again exhibited their resourcefulness and courage, and the Russians again threw away many lives. The losses cannot be ascertained until the battle is over, but the Japanese are still driving the enemy up the valley. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw enough to justify the estimate that the Russians lost more than 200 men killed or wounded, and that the Japanese casualties probably will amount to 60. The Russians left 20 dead in front and in the trench where the attack began.

At this point they had an equal number of men wounded, and the Japanese took several prisoners and captured one hundred rifles. Mo Tien Pass opens up a funnel-shaped slope, which rises to a quarter of a mile from the valley, and which is flanked by hills. Thirty-six Japanese were quartered in a Chinese hut on the bottom of the valley, and two companies of the Japanese soldiers were in a trench a hundred yards long, located on the summit of the hill, which the Russians had taken. Other companies of soldiers slept near this trench.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, in complete darkness, the Russians, in complete silence, with a heavy fog enshrouding the hills, two battalions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth East Siberian Regiments, together with one hundred cavalrymen, approached the Japanese position. When the fighting began, the building where they were quartered was a Chinese house. The Japanese, aroused from their sleep by the enemy, set their swords and bayonets to resist the attack. The Russians were not able to distinguish the Japanese that it was impossible for the latter to use their rifles.

The first fighting in the trenches and in front of the trench was hand-to-hand, and the Japanese who ran out to man the trenches were but clothed in their night clothes. The Russians, repulsed, but the Russians charged twice again within half an hour. The remainder of the Japanese regiment, which had been in the trenches, followed the trenches, and began to drive the Russians back. The Japanese were sufficiently light to distinguish the enemy. Two hours after the beginning of the fight the Japanese forced the Russians to retreat one mile down the valley.

The trench and its approaches on the hill sides was thickly covered with dead and wounded. The Japanese carried them to a temple, where they were laid out in rows under huge painted and dattered gods. The Japanese details, who were training the bayonets, the dead where they fell, and Japanese soldiers were bringing water to their own and Russian wounded, and impartially giving the wounded men cigarettes.

The firing continued during the afternoon, but gradually the mud grew indistinct, indicating that the Russians were still retreating. **Dardanelles Passage.** London, July 13.—There is reason to believe that the foreign office is giving serious consideration to the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and if the reported operations of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which recently passed through the straits, in searching two British vessels in the Red Sea are officially confirmed, protests will be made both at Constantinople and at St. Petersburg.

Japanese Were Reckless.

Ta Tche Kiao, July 13.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press describing the fighting which preceded the capture of Hai Chou, says that the Japanese did not display their customary prudence. They advanced in open columns, crying of "Banzai," meeting the hail of artillery and rifle fire from Major-General Koudan's repeated orders, literally moved down. The dead and wounded were so thick that the Red Cross and coffin burial parties were unable to move. During the fight the correspondent says the Russians took prisoner a Japanese, arrayed in Chinese dress, who was on a hill the Russians had captured. All the Russian movements. It is the belief of the correspondent that the Japanese are doing their best to conceal their main movements, and are advancing and shifting positions in the most puzzling fashion, until it is impossible to tell where they will strike.

Now, He also reports the activity of Chinese bandits in the valley of the Liao River, and especially at Yin Kow. The bandits are fighting the Russian forces, and the Japanese are doing their best to conceal their main movements, and are advancing and shifting positions in the most puzzling fashion, until it is impossible to tell where they will strike.

Cassini Hears It. New York, July 13.—The Associated Press received the following telegram today from Cassini, an American, Russian ambassador, dated Bar Harbor, Maine: "An official statement to the general staff from Admiral Alexieff, reports that news has been obtained from Japanese sources to the effect that a night attack, made on Port Arthur, on July 11, was repulsed, and that the Japanese losses were terrible, nearing the enormous total of 30,000 men."

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself, being a remedy for rheumatism, lambo, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., and within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every home.

Now cometh the summer days when the maiden carries her bathing suit in an opera-bag when the kidlet in a tomato-salad, negligee escorts her to the beach.

Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera, Morsus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this Remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not try it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

THE TALE OF A DOG

Swallowed Silver in 1896, But Returned It to Circulation in 1904.

Urbana, Ohio, July 14.—John P. Hollis, a Jefferson Democrat, residing southwest of Urbana, has a dog which hangs round his house, and the dog has just given renewed evidence of its master's faith. The party to which Mr. Hollis belongs did not know of the dog's faithfulness until the dog had swallowed a silver dollar placed upon his nose.

Back in 1892, the year that Grover Cleveland was elected President, Mr. Hollis came in possession of his remarkable dog. He said that if Cleveland won, the dog's name would be engraved on the bottom of the dollar, and the dog was named Grover. The dog was made to do many tricks by the leaders of the village, and which the dog had just given renewed evidence of its master's faith. The party to which Mr. Hollis belongs did not know of the dog's faithfulness until the dog had swallowed a silver dollar placed upon his nose.

The coin retired from circulation all yesterday, when the dog swallowed a tarnished silver dollar. Mr. Hollis, in remonstrating with his wife, who wanted to kill the dog, declared that it should not be done, and said: "He swallowed free silver in 1896 and he throws it up in 1904. No, sir, such a good Democrat were not made in a day. The dog is now called the party prophet, still survives."

A YELLOW FLAG

And Trouble It Caused On the 12th in a New York Street.

New York, July 14.—A yellow flag in the hands of John Cusick, an employee of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, came very near causing a distressing scene on Jerusalem street, in front of the Municipal building, Tuesday morning. The Rapid Transit Company is engaged in making repairs to the tracks at this point, and as a result only one set of tracks is in use, thus making it difficult for the cars to pass each other. The car which was carrying the yellow flag to signal a car to come on. To his surprise, the motorman, also a member of the Rapid Transit Company, both hands and dropped back on the seat. Cusick shook the flag violently, but the motorman made no response, and the car stood still. In the meantime the cars began to collect and come to a standstill, but the motorman of the first car did not budge.

Finally Inspector Ryan, who is stationed at Fulton and Jerusalem streets, ordered the car to move on. Cusick, who had probably no amount of money would have induced him to have unfurled it. About a mile away, he had started to be picked up the yellow flag to signal a car to come on. To his surprise, the motorman, also a member of the Rapid Transit Company, both hands and dropped back on the seat. Cusick shook the flag violently, but the motorman made no response, and the car stood still. In the meantime the cars began to collect and come to a standstill, but the motorman of the first car did not budge.

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STEAMERS ARRIVED.

July 13.—At New York—Barbarossa, from Bremen; Liguria, from Genoa; Princess Irene, from Genoa; Majestic, from Liverpool. At Queenstown—Ivernia, from Boston; Westernland, from Philadelphia; Teutonic, from New York. At Plymouth—Deutschland, from New York. At Quebec—Indianapolis, from Demarara; Corinthian, from Glasgow; Belou, from Leith; Tancard, from Montreal; Syssas, from Montreal; Swift, from Montreal.

JUST ONE MORE REMARKABLE CURE

Diabetes Is Again Vanquished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Donat Ladamme, of St. Marguerite, Que., the Man Cured—Further Proof of the Far-Reaching Power of the Great Kidney Remedy.

St. Marguerite, Dorchester County, Que., July 13.—That all varieties and stages of Kidney Disease yield readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills has been proved almost daily for years, but when an another victory over the deadly Diabetes is scored it is always worthy of mention. Such a case has happened here. Donat Ladamme is the man cured, and the cure was quick as well as complete. Speaking of his cure Dr. Ladamme says:

"For two years I suffered from Diabetes. I was attended by the doctor but all his remedies did me no good. I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes cured me completely."

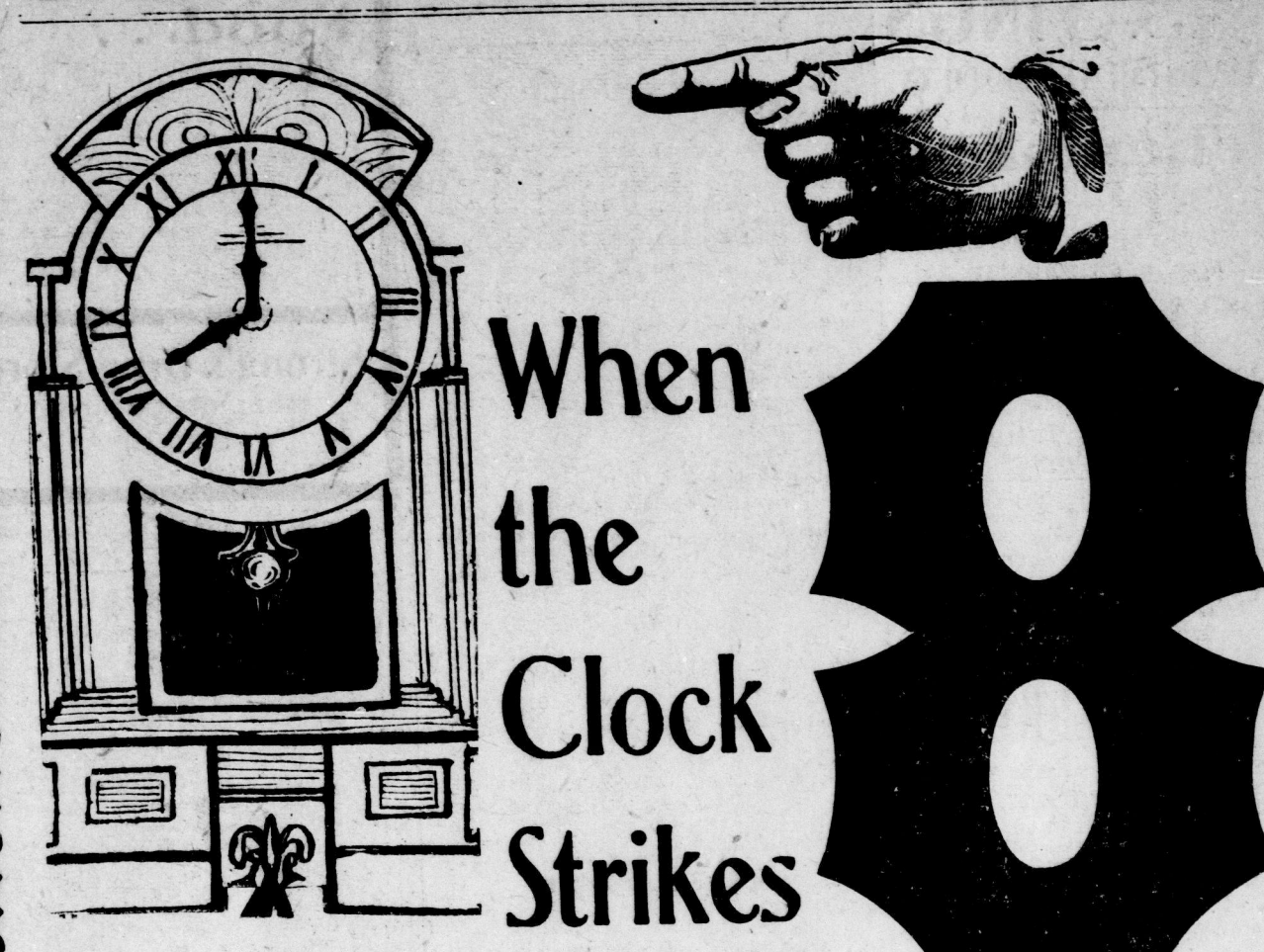
What will cure Diabetes will cure any Kidney Disease. It is an old saying that no doubt remains that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes.

The C. P. R. an Educator.

A prominent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway has received a letter from a well-known Canadian visiting Rossland, B. C., in which the latter says: "Can I pay you any higher compliment when I tell you that your railway is doing by its good management, efficiency of employees, both on land and in boats, and in the cars and in both—more to educate the people that are of the greatest country on earth, than any other factors that I know of."

Always get all that you can out of others. It keeps them from being so selfish.

OAK HALL. OAK HALL.



When the Clock Strikes

ON SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16th, we start our big Midsummer "Opportunity" Sale (and that's a good word.) It's an opportunity which only comes to you twice a year. As you are well aware it has not been our practice to try and make you believe that right in the busy season of the year we are giving our goods away at cost or under cost prices, and then throwing you in a present by way of an extra inducement. We have too much respect for your long-continued confidence in us to thus juggle with your feelings. Only twice a year do we have a sale and as you have learned to know they are the "real thing," not simply a 10 per cent. discount or a 20 per cent. discount, but in many cases 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. discount. In former sales you have got bargains of which you speak with pleasure even today, but we never had a better "opportunity" of going you one better in the bargain line and you will never have a better OPPORTUNITY of supplementing your wardrobe on a very small outlay of cash, than during this

GREAT OPPORTUNITY SALE.

We only take space now to give you a few illustrations, but watch the papers and our windows for other examples:

Men's Suits.		Men's Trousers.	
This season's new and stylish garments. Several lines have just arrived and have not before been offered to the public:		These include strong work pants, fine Tweeds and English Worsteds.	
Regular Price.	Opportunity Sale Price.	Regular Price.	Opportunity Sale Price.
\$6 50	\$3 95	\$1 25	95c
\$8 50	\$6 50	\$2 00	\$1 45
\$10 00	\$6 95	\$2 25	\$1 65
\$12 00	\$8 95	\$2 50	\$1 95
\$13 50	\$9 50	\$2 75	\$2 15
\$14 00	\$9 95	\$3 00	\$2 30
		\$3 50	\$2 45

Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

This is the OPPORTUNITY many have been waiting for. Don't miss it. Get here sharp at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, or as soon after as possible.

Opportunity Sale commences at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, July 16th, and ends at 10 o'clock Saturday night, July 30th.

JUST TWO WEEKS—EMBRACE THE "OPPORTUNITY."

OAK HALL. 151 Dundas St. Wm. Gibson, Manager.

The same Old Store that has always used you white.

BE SURE TO SEE THAT THE INDURATED FIBREWIRE TUBS, PAILS, ETC., YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME EDDY.

They are manufactured by NEW PROCESSES and are SUPERIOR to any other makes on the market. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE. DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 436 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

THE FINEST SWEETS FOR DESSERT ARE Queen's Dessert Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bars, Chocolate Ginger, Chocolate Wafers, Milk Chocolate.

THEY ARE PURE AND GOOD.

THE COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

The Soo Fleet. Windsor, July 14.—All the vessels of the Algoma Central Steamship Company, which is the lake wing of the great Soo Industries, have been placed in commission in the past week, and this is taken as a "sure sign" of returning activity in the various enterprises. The six freighters and the passenger boats owned by the company did not turn a wheel since last fall until within the past few days.

Ambition is the fidgety bumpiness of a man who wants to step over his own head.

A glass of Kronthal Lithia Water puts you in trim for the whole day.

JAMES THOMPSON, Kingston, Ont.

