

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

What we know to a certainty about the situation at Port Arthur is now, as has been the case ever since the siege began, just nothing at all. What we are able to guess with a fair degree of probability is very little. When a general assault is being made by the Japanese we soon know the bare fact by the thick crop of rumors that come to Chefoo. Also the latest rumors usually suffice to show that earlier rumors were false. But what positions the Japanese are now holding, and more especially whether they have driven the Russians permanently out of any one of the chain of great inner forts of Port Arthur, cannot be told.

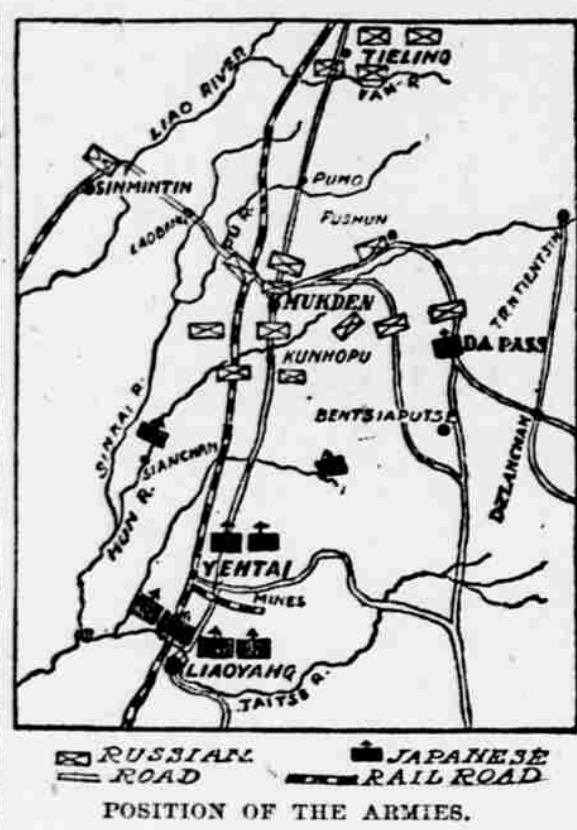
Nevertheless it is worth while to cast a glance over the progress of the siege and make the best guesses about it that we can. The first landing of Japanese on the Liaotung Peninsula was made May 5, immediately after the battle of the Yalu. May 27 was fought the battle of Kinchuan, with the storming of Nanshan, and thereupon the effective investment of Port Arthur by land began. Dainy was at once occupied by General Nogi and made his base.

About the last of June or the first of July, concurrently with the occupation of the three passes in the Manchurian mountains by Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu, the first bombardment of Port Arthur was made. This was at long range, and it resulted in enabling the Japanese to occupy an advanced line across the peninsula at a distance of some ten or twelve miles from the main defenses of the fortress.

The Japanese seem then to have divided their armies into three sections. At any rate, three general lines of attack on the fortress can be marked out. Their left came along the east coast of the peninsula against Mount Takushan and Siao-hou-shan. Their center advanced on the village Suez-yang, about five miles north of the harbor, close to Wolf Hill. Their right sought to work around to Pigeon Bay, on the west coast of the peninsula, directly west of the City of Port Arthur. Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 15 we can locate with a none too certain guess the Japanese occupation of Takushan Mountain, of Wolf Hill and of a village and minor fort on Pigeon Bay. With this the besieging army was in direct opposition to the line of exceedingly strong forts which make up the inner defenses. Rumor after rumor at that time told of the capture of Etse-shan and Antszshan, two of the strongest of these forts, and the sortie of the Russian fleet Aug. 10 gave grounds for the belief that the fortresses were true and that the fall of the fortress was impending.

These rumors proved all wrong, and if the Japanese actually succeeded in forcing the Russians out of Etse-shan they were unable to hold it themselves. A month of comparative quiet—a time of bombardments, but not of assaults—followed. Then, as it would seem, about two weeks ago—most of the stories say Sept. 19—a new series of assaults began. We were told that the Japanese had captured nine minor forts, part of them lying close in to Etse-shan and Antszshan and part south of Wolf Hill. These latter controlled the waterworks of Port Arthur and gave the Japanese a new point from which to make attacks either upon Antszshan to the west or upon the strong Keekwan forts to the east. We are still in ignorance whether these positions, if actually taken, were held, and also as to whether they are now being used as aids for further assaults, or whether assaults have now ceased for the present. We have little reason to think that any one of the main chain of forts is now in Japanese occupation. The fact that both sides are losing confidence is a striking evidence of the desperate fighting around the place. The Russians feel that they cannot much longer resist the desperate attack. The Japanese fear they cannot batter down the indomitable defense.

There have been outpost skirmishes between the armies of Oyama and Kuropatkin, but no serious fighting. The Japs took Da Pass, about forty-five miles southeast of Mukden. But its defense was not seriously attempted, and it is not a place of great importance. Oyama's troops were still concentrated, at last reports, just north of Liaoyang and at Yental. This being so another big battle is not soon imminent, for two armies cannot fight when they are twenty-five miles apart. Liaoyang is being fortified by the Japs on its north side. When these works are completed the town will be a perfect stronghold, for Kuropatkin already had fortified it on its southern and eastern sides. The plan of the Japanese is evidently to push the Russians back as far as practical, and then relying on their fortifications to hang on like death to the territory



POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

they occupy, defying the Russians to push them back again. The railroad around Lake Bakfil has finally been completed. Prince Killkoff, director of railways, has done himself proud. Communications between European Russia and the far east have been better sustained than was thought possible at the outbreak of the war by either military experts or railway men. But hereafter the railway must transport not only communications, clothing, re-enforcements and hospital supplies, but also food. The Manchurian territory south of Mukden is fertile and generally cultivated. North of that town little food is produced. So long as the Russian army occupied southern Manchuria it could live on the country. Now it must get its provisions from central and western Siberia.

SLAUGHTER AT PORT ARTHUR.

Stoessel Reports Slaying 10,000 Japs Before Fortresses.
Emperor Nicholas has received Gen. Stoessel's official report of the desperate four days' assault of the besiegers upon Port Arthur from Sept. 19 to Sept. 23, from which it appears that the unofficial report from Chefoo was by no means exaggerated. The Japanese displayed frenzied bravery, but they lost 10,000 men and their only success was the capture of two redoubts guarding the water works.

The Japanese prepared for the assault by a general bombardment and then launched their attacks simultaneously from the north and west. Night and day they fought under cover of a continual bombardment from their siege guns and finally reached the redoubts on the north side, but only after the defense there had been completely demolished by shell fire from the west.

The Japanese efforts were directed chiefly against the commanding position on High Mountain, which faces Pigeon bay, slightly south of Port Etse-shan. The mountain is 500 feet high and if it had fallen its possession would have given the Japanese a tremendous lever against the chain of inner defenses. The carnage there was terrible and culminated Sept. 22, when the Japanese succeeded in reaching and occupying the Russian armored shelter trenches, whence they expected about the next day to storm the summit.

BOTH REPULSED IN ATTACKS.

During the night Lieut. Pogorsky of the navy, at the head of a detachment of volunteers, descended on the trenches and blew them up with pyroxylene bombs, producing a panic among the besiegers, who fled, leaving the mountain side strewn with dead.

The loss of the water works was not considered vital, as there is a fresh water lake and numerous wells as well as a condensing apparatus within the defenses.

Both sides were repulsed in attacks. Japs Fall in Masses and Russians Suffer Later at Port Arthur.
The London Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says that Sept. 24 and 25 the Japanese made repeated and reckless brave attempts to capture High Hill at Port Arthur. Owing to the destruction of earthworks their advance was completely unopposed and under the rays of the searchlight the Russian machine guns swept them down in masses.

"More troops, however, came on with fanatical bravery," the correspondent adds, "leaping over the bodies of their dead comrades. Then the Russians, emboldened by their success, made a sortie. The Japanese replied with machine guns. It was the first time the Japanese had been able to entice the Russians from their shelters, and they worked terrible havoc among them."
"The scene the next morning was appalling. The hillside was strewn with mingled Russian and Japanese bodies, some of them gripped with ghastly realism."
"A brief message was received on torn paper, in Chinese, and signed by Gen. Stoessel. It states that all had been quiet since Sept. 25, and that the Japanese again had asked for and were refused a truce to bury their dead."
"An official Japanese statement admits the repulse and confesses the necessity of a resort to a passive siege. Enteric fever has broken out in the garrison at Port Arthur."

MARKS A CHURCH EPOCH.

Convention of the Protestant Episcopalians in Boston.

Leading churchmen from all over the world assembled in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States in Boston. The important problems solved in this notable gathering, the far-reaching actions taken, will no doubt serve to mark this event as an epoch in church history. An interesting international character was given to the gathering owing to the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it being the first time that a primate of all England has attended a convocation of the American church.

The opening service was held in Trinity church, made famous by the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the provisional program was included a plan for business and other important meetings for every day of the triennial session. Fully 15,000 Episcopalians made this convention a memorable one, and a fund of \$20,000 was raised for the entertainment of the visitors. Bishop Lawrence gave a great reception at his home on Commonwealth avenue, and the usual visits to the historic spots about the city were made.

The matter of changing the name of the church was reopened by the report of a committee, headed by Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis, which reported that it is inexpedient to change the name at this time, the diocesan conventions having declared against it by a vote of 1,101 to 636. Some of the delegates, however, urged a consideration of the proposition on the floor of the convention. Appeals and legislation for the good of the church in general developed numerous suggestions and much argument.

The social functions in connection with the convention were numerous and brilliant. The leading society women of Boston having planned a number of receptions and other gatherings, at which the visitors were the special guests.

SAYS GIRL KILLED HERSELF.

Brother Declares Minnie Harmening Committed Suicide by Hanging.

From the confession of John Harmening, brother of Minnie Harmening, a 17-year-old girl, who was believed to have been murdered in the barn at her father's farm near Palatine, Ill., it would seem that the girl had ended her own life by hanging from a beam in the barn.

The boy, who is 20 years old, told his father that when he and the two younger children returned to the barn from the field they found the girl hanging from a beam by a rope, dead. Fearing the father would "feel bad" if he knew his daughter had committed suicide, they took the body down, he said, hid the rope and told the story which led to the theory that she had been murdered. To substantiate the story the boy went to the left of the barn and produced the rope with which he asserted his sister killed herself.

The story of the boy surprised the villagers and neighboring farmers. The father would not believe that the girl had hanged herself. Several did not hesitate to say they believed the girl was murdered and then hanged to the rafters in the position in which her brother said he found her.

On Thursday the coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the girl had committed suicide. The father, however, persists in his belief that she was murdered.



Women will cast the heaviest vote known in history this year in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

Timothy Sullivan of New Haven has been nominated for Governor by the Connecticut Socialist Labor party.

Carl Schurz devotes the greater part of a long campaign letter to a detraction of Roosevelt, whom he deems dangerous as President.

The rulings of the Supreme Court for some, raises few doubts as to the outcome of the election in November.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin replies to recent charges contained in a magazine article, defending the purity of the Legislature and calling on his accuser for proof.

David B. Hill, in a speech in Albany, attacked President Roosevelt's course in the Panama treaty as "lawless," and declared that the Chicago convention did not uphold it.

United States Senator-elect Isidor Rayner of Maryland, in a speech in a Democratic rally in Baltimore, called President Roosevelt a man of war and Alton B. Parker a man of peace.

Norman E. Mack, member of the Democratic national committee for New York, predicts a majority of from 75,000 to 100,000 in that State for the Democratic national and State tickets.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, in an address in Milwaukee, attacked Gov. La Follette for alleged interference in nominations and said the court decision in the factional fight does not beat the "stalwarts."
Walter Wellman relates an interview with Senator Bacon of Georgia, who says the people of the South consider themselves under a political ostracism because their solid Democratic strength is overcome constantly by the Republicans of the North.



The pointed shoe is due for a return engagement.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Has your butcher discovered that the beef strike is declared off?—Newark News.

Divorce has become a luxury that even the poorest can enjoy.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A corset trust is one of the latest devices for squeezing poor people.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Most men are unable to ride in the head carriage of the procession until they die.—Acheson Globe.

The hardest work on the Panama canal is being done on the typewriter.—Newport News Times-Herald.

J. Pierpont Morgan's money is going to the dogs at the rate of \$10,000 for four colts.—Rochester Post Express.

A Chicago woman can whistle like a fife and her husband cackles about it like a speckled hen.—Macon Telegraph.

Naturally enough, Admiral Schley is being criticised for telling some more truth about the naval battle.—The Commoner.

It seems the only really safe place for the poor, persecuted automobilists is in the British diplomatic service.—Atlanta Journal.

Five telephone girls resigned in Pittsburg in order to marry. The rush for their places was terrific.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Carnegie is writing a book, but his greatest fame arises from what he has written in his checkbook.—Newport News Times-Herald.

Joaquin Miller has drowned his muse with \$1,000,000 worth of oil. His retirement comes high, but may be it is worth it.—Washington Times.

"New York has a boy who is not happy unless he is whipped every day." He ought to join the Russian army.—Richmond News-Leader.

Dr. Dowie will have a hard time to find 11 fakirs as adroit as himself to complete the roster of his new apostles.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Dowager Queen Margherita, of Italy, has a lace handkerchief worth \$10,000. Very few ladies can afford to blow in that much.—Nyah Star.

An accordion player in New York complains that a woman beat him with a broomstick. She should have taken an ax.—Augusta Chronicle.

"Why do the Japanese win?" asks the London Times. Well, one reason is because the Russians lose; but there may be others.—Washington Post.

There is a school in Philadelphia which teaches brides the chafing dish habit. And still we wonder at the increase of divorces.—Chicago Journal.

There are so many new fashions this fall that it will take three or four meetings of the missionary society to try out all of them.—Bristol (Va.) Courier.

Dowie may claim to be an apostle, but he will have to offer better security than that at a bank if he wants to borrow money.—New York Commercial.

Mme. President Dressmakers urge all ladies to make their belts dippy, "the dippier the better." At last we have heard the worst.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Mexican worth \$300,000,000 is visiting the United States, and it never occurs to any of us to think that the Mexican dollar is below par.—Atlanta Constitution.

A contemporary asks, "Does spell-binding pay?" There is quite a prevalent impression that in a good many cases it pays the spellbinder.—Richmond News-Leader.

The missionaries have been killed by the natives in German New Guinea, and with this sacrifice civilization will probably take another step forward.—Indianapolis News.

It is astonishing how much time some people have to spare for the supervision of other people's business, and how well they do it—in their minds.—Binghamton Press.

A new use for trading stamps has been found in Philadelphia. A Sunday school in that city gives them out for regularity of attendance. This is putting a premium on godliness.—Providence Journal.

The Mayor of Baltimore complains because he has to sign about 300 checks a day. How much worse it would be, though, if they were all against his private bank account.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Can it be that this General Corbin who speaks out against the marriage of young officers is the same General Corbin whom the country a short time ago felicitated as a bridegroom? If so, why?—Philadelphia Press.

The packers estimate that the meat strike has cost them \$7,000,000, but they look upon this simply as a loan to the consumers, to be paid back on the installment plan, with interest.—Washington Post.

May Irwin has two new songs—"Nothing But Talk," and "Taint No Use in Lovin' That Way"—either one of which seems to be a sensible answer to the story that she is going to marry David B. Hill.—Kansas City Star.

A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

Unique Expedition to Leave This Country in November for the Orient.

A big ocean steamship will sail from Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15, carrying a diminutive exposition which the merchants and merchant princes of the Orient are to be urged to visit while it lingers at their doors.

This ship will carry no passengers but exhibitors and no cargo but exhibits. It will anchor only at ports of commercial importance, and from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. of every day that it is so anchored it will be given over entirely to visitors. No admission will be charged, but on the contrary every effort will be made to get as many as possible to come aboard, with preferences, of course, for those who have business interests.

History appears to record no precedent for such an undertaking. Maritime commerce is older than Damascus, and the orientals have been trading with foreign peoples for centuries. But the Occident has been slighted. Uncle Sam has been a buyer since his first birthday, but a seller only during the last decade. Recently European countries and Russia, to some extent, have embraced the opportunities held out to them by the Yankees, but the Orient has held aloof. It has seemed almost obstinate to remain ignorant of our Uncle Sam's ability to produce and sell, as well as collect and buy.

Under such circumstances it has become apparent that something must be done. And something is to be done. The products of the United States are to be placed so directly in line with the Orientals' range of vision that the Orientals simply cannot help seeing them. The old world having declined to come and find out what the new world has to offer, the new world has packed a huge sample case and will go over to show the old world, right at the old world's front door.

The exposition ship will visit Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki (Port Arthur and Vladivostok, war conditions permitting), Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Mauritius, Delagoa bay (Johannesburg and Pretoria), Cape Town, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney, Honolulu and on the return, Santiago, Valparaiso and Callao, South America.

Each of these ports it will remain from two days to ten days, a total of about six months having been assigned for the voyage. American consuls in all of the cities will be informed in advance of the arrival of the floating exhibition, announcements will be made in the newspapers of the ports of the names of the firms represented on board the vessel, their lines of business and the consuls will be requested to see that importing and exporting merchants in the interior and adjacent cities are fully advised. In short, every possible effort will be made to create a keen and general interest. All exhibits will be arranged on board the vessel before sailing from Seattle and will remain in position throughout the voyage, obviating the necessity of packing and unpacking.

Fair receipts \$3,950,836.
First Statement of Financial Standing of Admissions Department.
The first statement of the financial standing of the department of admissions at the world's fair has been issued. It shows that the total receipts up to Oct. 1 in this department were \$3,950,836.66, as follows:
Five million three hundred and twenty-four thousand and seven hundred and eighty-two cents, at 50 cents, \$2,662,301.17
Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-four children, at 25 cents, \$81,448.50
Total, \$2,743,849.67
The above represents coin admissions. Total number of tickets sold to Oct. 1, 7,707,938.
Total tickets received at gates, 2,051,110.
Total coin admissions, as above, 5,654,576. Total paid admissions, 7,705,686.
Free admissions, 4,692,507.
There is on deposit with treasurer Oct. 1, \$3,950,836.66.

Winston Churchill will not stand for re-election to Parliament.

John Jacob Astor has ordered a thirty horse power automobile in Paris.

Tamagno, the noted Italian tenor, is in politics. He wants to go to Parliament.

E. Komolowsky, a Hungarian artist, is painting two portraits of John D. Rockefeller.

The wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury is the daughter of her husband's predecessor.

Sir John Usher, who died at Cairo the other day, was a great Edinburgh philanthropist.

The Sultan has sent a valuable collection of Assyrian weapons as a gift to the King of Italy.

The wedding presents of Emperor William, or some of them, will be on exhibition at St. Louis.

Herr Schabelitz, a well-known Zurich publisher, who died recently, did all his correspondence with postal cards.

Dr. Robert Koch has secured leave of absence until January next in order to continue his work in Bulwaryo.

G. S. Batcheller, a member of the International court of appeals at Alexandria, Egypt, has sailed for his post.

Camille Pelletan, French minister of marine, and M. Tisser, president of the cabinet, were chums at college and are close friends now.

Charles Chabosseau, an old school teacher of St. Zazeille, France, died recently and left his entire fortune to Paul Kruger, former president of the Transvaal.

Emperor William has presented his autographed picture to the officers of the royal garrison artillery at Gibraltar.

Marmaduke Pickthall, one of the youngest and most picturesque English writers, is deeply interested in Arabic literature.

A duplicate of the memorial to Sir Walter Besant in St. Paul's cathedral is to be erected on the Thames embankment, London.
Lord Edward Cecil, fourth son of the late Lord Salisbury, has been appointed director of intelligence and agent for the sizar at Cairo.

Nothing Young There.

Albert, the young man of the family, was undeniably ill. The doctor was sent for. He pronounced it a case of jaundice, as indeed the parents had suspected, from the patient's yellowish appearance.

Albert's little sister was explaining to a caller.

"He's got the yellur janders," she said. "The doctor says so."

"But how could the doctor tell, Bessie?" asked the caller.

"Easy enough," replied Bessie. "Anybody could tell it by jes' lookin' into the—the yellur of his eyes."

Cure to Stay Cured.

Wapello, Iowa, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—One of the most remarkable cures ever recorded in Louisa County is that of Mrs. Minnie Hart of this place. Mrs. Hart was in bed for eight months and when she was able to sit up she was all drawn up on one side and could not walk across the room. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Speaking of her cure, Mrs. Hart says:
"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me after I was in bed for eight months and I know the cure was complete for that was three years ago and I have not been down since. In four weeks from the time I started taking them I was able to make my garden. Nobody can know how thankful I am to be cured or how much I feel I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

This case again points out how much the general health depends on the kidneys. Cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and nine-tenths of the suffering the human family is heir to will disappear.

Queer Place for a Magazine.

An American traveler who explored the northern part of Siberia states that he found in the hut of a Korak peasant a picture of Mayor Dix cut out of a copy of Harper's Magazine. The Mayor's picture was enthroned on a wooden shrine, and adored by the Korak and his family as their household deity.
This is probably the most extreme case on record of veneration for a magazine page. But fifty years ago in this country it was not uncommon to find a single copy of a magazine being read by fifteen or twenty families every month, and regarded by all as an infallible authority.
It is said that when the Shah of Persia visited England several years ago it was one of his chief delights to buy a dozen magazines and "read the pictures." As there are only about 3,000 people in Persia who can read and write, his amazement at the number of magazines is not surprising.—Woman's Home Companion.

THIS WOMAN KNOWS

WHAT ONE OF THE SEX DISCOVERED TO HER GREAT JOY.

Mrs. De Long Finds that the Indescribable Pains of Rheumatism Can be Cured Through the Blood.

Mrs. E. M. De Long, of No. 160 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, found herself suddenly attacked by rheumatism in the winter of 1896. She gave the doctor a chance to help her, which he failed to improve, and then she did some thinking and experimenting of her own. She was so successful that she deems it her duty to tell the story of her escape from suffering; she says, "was enthusiastic on the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a purifier of the blood, and when I was suffering extreme pains in the joints of my ankles, knees, hips, wrists and elbows, and the doctor was giving me no relief, I began to reflect that rheumatism is a disease of the blood and that, if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so good for the blood, they must be good for rheumatism and worth a trial."

"I was in bed half the time, suffering with pain that cannot be described to one who has never had the disease. It would concentrate sometimes in one set of joints. When it was in my feet I could not walk, when it was in my elbows and wrists I could not even draw the coverlets over my body. I had suffered in this way for weeks before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Two weeks after I began with them I experienced relief and after I had taken six boxes I was entirely well. To make sure I continued to use them about two weeks longer and then stopped altogether. For several years I have had no reason to use them for myself, but I have recommended them to others as an excellent remedy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood with all the elements that are needed to build up healthy tissue, strong muscles and nerves, capable of bearing the strain that nature puts upon them. They really make new blood and cure all diseases arising from disorders of the blood or nerves, such as sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitis' dance, nervous prostration, anemia and all forms of weakness in either male or female. They are sold by all druggists.

Works Both Ways.

"I have frequently observed," said the vegetarian, "that when a man lives on beef he becomes something like an ox; if he eats mutton he becomes sheepish; and if he eats pork he becomes swinish. I will become swinish."

"Perhaps you are right," rejoined the obese epicure, "and I have also observed that a man who lives on nothing but vegetables is apt to be a pretty small potato."

Proud of His Marksmanship.

Magistrate—The evidence clearly shows that you threw a stone at this man.
Prisoner—An' the looks of the man shows more than that, your honor; it shows that I hit him.—Scraps.

The barbers in Cuba lather their patrons with their hands, from a bowl made to fit under the chin. A brush is not used.

Mrs. Winslow's Sorcerer Ointment for Children (sore throat, whooping cough, measles, inflammation of the eyes, cure wind colic.) It comes a bottle.



RUSSIA'S UNDERGROUND QUARTERS AT HARBIN.

War News in Brief.
Japan has decided on another loan of \$40,000,000.
Russia has ordered eleven torpedo boats in France.
The Japanese have about 150,000 men around Mukden.
The new Japanese conscription will furnish 200,000 men.
Russian papers say that country is fighting two wars—one with Japan and a diplomatic one with the European powers.