

ONE WEEK OF WAR.

LITTLE NEWS HAS LATELY COME FROM THE FAR EAST.

Only Events Recorded During Week Are Unimportant Skirmishes—History, in the War Dispatches, Has Given Place to Speculation.

During the last week there was little news from the far East, and in the war columns of the newspapers history gave way to speculation. The only events recorded were several skirmishes between the outposts of Kuroki's army, which is concentrated at Fengwangcheng, and Cossacks thrown forth as feeders from the Russians at Motien pass, midway between Fengwangcheng and Liaoyang. The skirmishes were intended only to develop the position of the enemy, and signify nothing, as is evident from the small number of casualties resulting from them. Other skirmishes occurred between Cossacks and the rear guard of Gen. Oku's army at Vangenfueh, about forty miles north of Kinchow on the railroad. Casualties slight and honors easy.

Later news of the storming of Kinchow and Nanshan hill shows that the Japanese lost 4,300 men in that success. To lose 4,300 men in the taking of an outpost may seem at first to be magnificent, though not war. However, the taking of the hill seems to have given the Japanese a clear road to the gates of Port Arthur, and to have enabled them to take Dalny and its fine harbor without a struggle. In view of these later events, the taking of Nanshan hill may turn out, after all, to have been as wise as it was courageous.

The two questions which are most thoroughly agitating the prophets at present concern the Russian fleet in Port Arthur and Kuropatkin's reported attempt to raise a siege of that town.

If the Japs seem about to storm the line to Port Arthur will the Russian fleet make a run for it? The result of this run would be the destruction of the Russian fleet, but also the severe crippling of the Japanese fleet, which would open the way for the Baltic squadron's appearance in oriental waters. If the Russian ships staid in the harbor their fleet would be destroyed just the same, but no coincident damage would be done the Japanese. There is one consideration in this respect which must not be overlooked. It is reported that the big naval guns have been removed from the ships and stationed in the land fortresses.

Will Kuropatkin try to relieve Port Arthur? If he does he must march down the railroad from his present position at Liaoyang and strike Oku in the rear. It is fair to suppose that Oku has fortified his rear, and his base is, of course, safe, because his base is the sea. If Kuropatkin marched in any force southward from Liaoyang his left flank would be exposed to attack from the third Japanese army at Takushan, which is under command of Lieut. Gen. Nodzu, while his rear would be open to a simultaneous attack from Gen. Kuroki, whose forces are now concentrated at Fengwangcheng. That is the situation as sized up by military experts.

Investment of Port Arthur.
Those who follow the Russo-Japanese war closely are perplexed at the course of the European power in allowing Port Arthur to be invested by the enemy from the land as well as the water without taking measures to relieve the besieged.

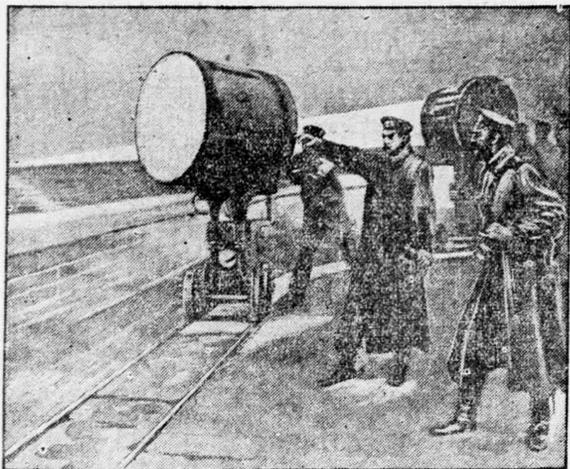
The prestige of Russia has suffered much since the war began. The driving out of her entrenched battalions at Nanshan Hill was perhaps the most severe blow dealt her pride, for here she had the advantage of position, troops equal numerically to the assaulting columns and splendidly equipped for battle. Yet her army was overborne. If fortified places are wrested from her with odds so much in her favor how can Russia expect to win on ground where the combatants stand somewhere on nearly equal terms?

Instead of being the aggressor, as she promised, Russia has been content to be the contrary. She has displayed a woful lack of energy in dealing with her wily antagonist and the latter has been obliged to take the initiative from the first. The provisioning of Port Arthur is thought by some impartial observers to have been indifferently done, and that hunger will conquer if fire fails to subdue the stout-hearted defenders. At any rate, the do-nothing policy of Russia in letting the garrison of Port Arthur fight it out alone is one which brings out the incompetence of the government of the Czar in a more conspicuous way than any of the series of blunders which Russia has committed since she forced the Asiatics into fighting.

The long-contemplated attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur began early Thursday morning. The Russian forces around the beleaguered city were reinforced by the troops which had garrisoned Dalny and Kinchow. The Russian vessels in the harbor, with their great guns, aided the land forces in repelling the attack.

Talienwan Cleared of Mines.
Admiral Togo has succeeded in clearing the channel leading into Talienwan. He began locating mines on June 3 and since then he has found and exploded forty-one. The work of locating other mines is now continuing and it is expected that the vicinity will be speedily cleared of all such dangerous obstructions to navigation. Admiral Togo reports that a southerly gale and a high sea prevailed during his operations.

SEARCHLIGHTS USED AT PORT ARTHUR.



The illustration shows the high-power searchlights in use at Port Arthur and the manner in which they are operated by the Russians. Each lamp is mounted on a stand specially constructed, and is moved from place to place behind the bastions on a railway track. Storage batteries supply the electricity for the intense light, and the power of the lamps is so great that objects miles out at sea can be discerned by their aid. From nightfall until daybreak these searchlights now are in continual use, officers with telescopes following the moving rays and scanning the dim horizon.

FIGHT IN WATER WAIST DEEP.

Japs and Russians Clash in Sea at Nanshan Hill Battle.

Wounded officers who have returned to Japan from the Liaotung peninsula give details of the battle of Nanshan Hill. After the first ineffectual attack on the hill the Japanese scouts discovered that there were mines at some spot at the foot of the hill. It was determined that they could be definitely located only by the sacrifice of some men. Hundreds volunteered to go to what appeared to be certain death. They led the second advance and found that heavy

rains had washed away the covering of earth and exposed the mines. Engineers cut the connecting wires, rendering the mines useless, and sustained no loss. The volunteers were nearly all killed in the subsequent ineffectual attack on the hill.

The Osaka men, from the right wing, while advancing through the water along the shore, encountered a body of Russians, also in the water. A fierce fight ensued, both sides being waist deep in the sea. When the Russians finally retreated the water was crimson. Both sides lost heavily.

During the day the Russians used several war balloons well out of range.

JAPS RETURN TO TAKUSHAN.

Chinese Say Army of 20,000 Does Not Join Gen. Kuroki.

Chinese who have arrived at Chee Foo from Takushan say that the Japanese army of 20,000 men which landed at Takushan last month and proceeded to toward Fengwangcheng, presumably to reinforce Gen. Kuroki, returned to Takushan May 28. The Chinese believed that the Japanese had been defeated by the Russians, but it is regarded as more likely that the advance toward Fengwangcheng and return to Takushan was simply a Japanese feint.



ONE OF DALNY'S PRINCIPAL STREETS.

Turkey Keeps Black Sea Sealed.
The Associated Press is informed officially that no negotiations are taking place between Russia and Turkey concerning the passage of the Black sea fleet through the Dardanelles. The Turkish government has affirmed positively its intention to maintain neutrality and to observe strictly the obligations of the Berlin treaty.

While diplomatic circles do not believe in the existence of danger in the Balkans, it is thought that Russia will not consider a reduction of the Black sea fleet at this time.

A Chinese formerly employed in the machine shops at Port Arthur, who arrived at Chee Foo, says that only five of the nine largest Russian ships at Port Arthur are capable of going to sea and that steam is kept up on but three of the five sound vessels.

CURRENT COMMENT

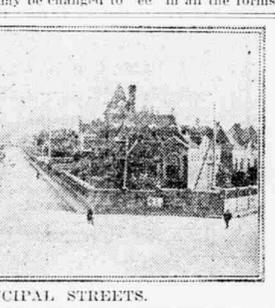
Now that the religious emblems have been removed from the courts in France, the minister of justice has ordered that the declaration of the rights of man, adopted by the National Assembly in 1789, be posted in the court rooms. The famous statement contains seventeen articles, and is to French republicans what the Declaration of Independence is to Americans.

People who sit in their houses and run the business of the world are now planning campaigns for Russia and for Japan. One is reminded of the story which Punch told during the Boer war of two parlor strategists who were walking down the Strand, quarrelling with Gen. Buller's poor strategy in crossing the Tugela. Presently they tried to cross the street, and were run over by an omnibus.

One of the Northwestern railroads will substitute a row of evergreen trees for the board snow-breaks which have long been employed to protect the tracks from the drifts of winter. Planks often get out of order and are constantly showing the effects of wear. A live tree repairs its own injuries. This distinction was in the mind of the man who said that he preferred his bare hand to mittens, which could not mend their own bruises.

It is reported that a number of mines, similar to those which sunk the Hatsuse, have been set adrift by the Russians in the Gulf of Pechili, and are floating about on the high seas. Two of them, it is reported, have been seen within six miles of Wellaivai, across the strait from Port Arthur. These reports have occasioned uneasiness, and there is a general feeling that it will be necessary to define the legitimate use of mines by international agreement.

When a reader has difficulty in recognizing the Russian names now appearing in the newspapers, he should remember that it is possible for the English alphabet to represent the sound of Russian words in a great many ways. Take "tsarevitch," for instance, which has more than two score different forms. The first part of the word may be "tsar," "tzar," "czar," "cesar" or "cezar," and the last part may be "vitch," "vich," "vitz," "witz" or "tsh," and the "i" may be changed to "ee" in all the forms.



As one writes the word he is forcibly reminded of Andrew Jackson, who did not think much of a man who could not spell a word in more ways than one.

Port Arthur Well Supplied.
It is said that Port Arthur is abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions of war. The bulk of the supplies now there was sent from Vladivostok before communication was cut off. Vladivostok was not weakened by sending these supplies and there is plenty of everything remaining except sugar. Kerosene is also scarce among the civilians, but the quantity on hand is adequate for the needs of the garrison. The railway is open and the traffic in ordinary freight is considerable.

American Tin Mines.
The newly discovered tin mines at Gaffney, S. C., bid fair to prove much richer than was at first thought. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of fifty feet, and the report is that "the deeper the shaft goes the richer the deposit is found to be." One expert expresses the opinion that the mines will prove to be the richest of their kind in the world. Machinery is being established for the working of several tons of ores per day.

Three hundred Russians are reported to have fallen in the fight at Kinchow.

BANDITS ROB TRAIN.

PASSENGER ON DENVER AND RIO GRANDE HELD UP.

Masked Men Wound a Brakeman, Blow Safe and Get Bag of Specie—Bandits Cross a River and Flee to the Mountains.

Denver and Rio Grande passenger train 5, west bound from Denver, was held up Tuesday night by five masked men three miles west of Parachute, a small fruit station between Grand Junction and Glenwood Springs. One sealed bag containing specie was taken from the express safe, which was dynamited. The express car was wrecked, but the robbers were forced to take to the mountains before they could gather up the valuables in the car.

When the train reached a point three miles west of Parachute two masked men crawled over the tender of the engine. They placed six-shooters to the head of Engineer Allison and his fireman and demanded that the train be stopped. Three men were waiting on the tender, and as the train stopped they ran back and uncoupled the express and baggage cars. These cars, with the engine, were run two miles west.

Members of the train crew were ordered to remain with the passenger coaches under threat of being shot. When the point selected for the dynamiting of the express car was reached the engineer and fireman were ordered down. One of the robbers covered them with two revolvers while the remainder of the gang went to the express car. Messenger D. M. Shea refused to open the car and piled the baggage in front of the door. The robbers placed a stick of dynamite at the side door and it was blown away and half a dozen trunks piled up against it were demolished.

The large iron combination safe was the only one in the car. The robbers showed that they were familiar with conditions on the road, for they did not even ask the messenger to open the safe. This safe can be opened only in Denver or Salt Lake City. A stick of dynamite was placed against the lock of the safe. At this point Brakeman Schellenbarger, who had been ordered to remain with the passenger coaches, two miles behind, came running up the track carrying a lantern. One of the robbers shot at him. He was wounded in the leg.

When the robbers saw the train crew coming they fled to the mountains. One of them, as he jumped from the express car, seized one sealed bag which had been blown out of the safe. The scene of the robbery is only 600 yards from the Grand river, and it is believed the robbers had a boat hidden in the Grand and used this to cross the river, destroying it after they had crossed.

WORLD'S FAIR EXPENSES.

Cost of Seeing the Big Show for a Week. Need Not Exceed \$25.

What will it cost to see the St. Louis fair? This is the question hundreds of thousands of people are asking. And there are as many answers as there are questioners. It will cost you as much or as little as you choose. By careful economy and by making arrangements in advance, one should be able to see the fair one week—the actual fair without trimmings—for \$25. This does not include railroad fare, the Pike, the theaters, the purchase of souvenirs. It does include just this:

Room, six days at \$1.50.....	\$9 00
Admission, six days.....	3 00
Breakfasts, six days at 25 cents.....	1 50
Luncheons, six days (on grounds), at 75 cents.....	4 50
Dinners, six days (on grounds), at 75 cents.....	4 50
Car fare to grounds, 10 cents a day.....	60
Total.....	\$23 10

By arranging in advance, a pleasant room may be secured for \$1.50 or \$2 per day. By good luck, this may include breakfast. Of course a breakfast of 25 cents will not be very elaborate. But it should consist of good coffee, good rolls and fruit.

To save time and a second admission ticket, one should count on eating luncheon and dinner inside the grounds. The gates are open from 6 a. m. to midnight. Prices inside the grounds are high.

Of course, one might live on a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee, but the exertion of walking around the immense extent of grounds makes one's appetite ravenous. Sandwiches cost 15 cents each and coffee 10 cents per cup, and neither is very large.

But for 75 cents one may obtain a simple meal, including a roast, coffee and a small dessert. An elaborate dinner in the high-grade restaurants will cost you as much as you wish to spend.

By remaining six days, you can devote one-half day to each main building. Your evenings you may spend on the Pike, witnessing the illuminations or inspecting the State buildings.

This is the minimum one should expect to spend. There will be many things to tempt you to exceed the limit, and it will require great strength of will to resist them. This, however, is a fair basis upon which one can estimate what it will cost to see the fair.

By writing to the bureau of information, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, people can arrange for rooms or learn how it can be done.

Marion N. Butler, the well-known Kansas prohibition agitator, died at his home in Topeka of cancer of the stomach. He had spent the past ten years trying to reform things in Kansas. He lectured on temperance and ran a temperance paper.

Harry W. Kelley, a plumber at work on a Santa Fe deep well at Shawnee, O. T., stepped out of the way of one engine on to a main line track, where a swiftly moving engine struck him in the back, tossing him outside the right-of-way and instantly killing him.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One hundred Years Ago.

Vaccination for the cowpox was introduced with great success in Persia. The Bank of Cape Fear, with branches, incorporated the mother bank at Wilmington, N. C.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held at St. Louis, Mo., the Supreme Court was organized, and a postmaster appointed.

The Harmonists, a religious sect, settled in Pennsylvania.

John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., built a steamboat with twin screw propellers and engine supplied with blue boiler.

Aaron Burr was proposed as the Federalist candidate for Governor of New York.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The steam frigate Fulton was blown up and twenty-six persons killed. Fort Pierre was established in South Dakota.

The woman's college at Andover, Mass., was established.

The board of internal improvements was organized in Mississippi. A branch of the United States mint was established at St. Louis.

The United States Telegraph became the organ of General Jackson's administration.

Fifty Years Ago.

Riots occurred at Brooklyn, N. Y., between the advocates of street preaching and the Catholics, when many persons were killed and wounded, quiet only being restored by the militia.

The city of Omaha, Neb., was laid out. Gold was discovered at Plainfield, N. H., in the Connecticut valley.

Albumen paper was introduced for use in photography.

A reciprocity treaty was concluded between the United States and Great Britain respecting Newfoundland fisheries, international trade, etc.

Four British steamers attacked and destroyed the ships, dockyard and stores at Uleaborg.

Forty Years Ago.

Major General John C. Fremont, having accepted the Presidential nomination at the hands of the anti-Lincoln Cleveland convention, resigned his army commission.

General Pisk at St. Louis, Mo., issued an order forbidding the prosecution in the State courts for harboring fugitive slaves.

Provost Marshal General Fry recommended to Secretary of War Stanton that the \$300 financial exemption clause of the draft act be repealed.

Secretary of the Treasury Chase advertised for sale \$75,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the United States, to meet the war's demands.

Thirty Years Ago.

Congress defeated the Eads \$11,000,000 scheme for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River by jetties, and passed the Fort St. Phillips Canal bill, providing for a ship canal connecting the river and Gulf of Mexico.

Electrical, wind and rain storms, occurring simultaneously in Illinois, New York and Michigan, did much property damage and cost a score of lives.

Rochefort, Paine and Benedict, French communists, who had toured the United States, sailed from New York.

Twenty Years Ago.

The Emperor of Germany gave a state banquet at Berlin in honor of the Czarina. While en route to the function Prince Bismarck was surrounded by a mob of workmen and hoisted.

The Republican national convention in Chicago nominated James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice President of the United States.

An attempt of William H. Vanderbilt to dominate the Rock Island management was answered at the annual meeting, when his candidate for director was defeated.

The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company was merged into the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company.

Ten Years Ago.

Ladas won the English Derby, and the student days ambitions of Lord Rosebery, its owner, to marry the richest girl in England (Hannah de Rothschild), to be Premier, and to be owner of a Derby winner were all realized.

The United States Senate passed the revenue measure known as the "sugar trust bill," which was declared to give the trust a profit of \$50,000,000.

RIOT AT VICTOR.

Colorado Dynamite Outrage Followed by Fatal Battle.

The authorities at Victor, Colo., have arrested and are holding 250 union miners prisoners, as a result of the riots and clashes with the troops in the labor war. These men have been arrested throughout the district and taken to the military prison. A reign of terror still exists throughout the region and although the situation is well in the hands of the troops, further outbreaks are feared at any time. The union men are in the minority and many of them are seeking the shelter of the military prison in order to save their own lives.

At an early hour Tuesday a mob of 200 armed men crushed in the front of the Miners' Union building in Bennett avenue with a battering ram. Union men fled to escape mob violence. The soldiers pursued and continued firing and to scour the country for men who were in the union hall.

The vigilance committee organized is still at work in the small towns arresting unionists and bringing them to Victor, where they are placed under heavy military guard. These arrests will continue, a Victor dispatch says, until every man of influence in union circles is a prisoner, when, it is understood, they will be placed on board a special train and deported from the county.

Sheriff Bell, who succeeded H. M. Robertson, announced that all citizens must go unarmed and any one who disobeys this order will be promptly arrested by the militia. Resistance to his orders means shooting and no interference of any kind will be tolerated.

Sheriff Henry M. Robertson resigned under compulsion. He was forcibly taken to the headquarters of the Mine Owners' Association and his resignation was demanded. At first he refused to resign, but when finally a coil of rope was thrown at his feet he weakened and signed the resignation which had been provided for him.

The sentiment of the mine owners, as voiced by C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the association, is that all union miners must be driven out of the camp. His declaration that the time had come to "purge the district" started the rioting at the mass meeting in Victor called to discuss the dynamite outrage at Independence, which resulted in the killing of Roxie McGee, a non-union miner, and the wounding of six other persons, one of whom, John Davis, also a non-union miner, died a few hours later.

The first shot was fired by some one in the crowd. This was followed immediately by two rifle shots from the windows of miners' union hall. Sheriff Bell called on the local company of the State guard, commanded by Capt. Harry G. Moore, to assist in preserving order and in arresting the men in the union hall. Soldiers were stationed on the roof of the building opposite the hall and from this point of vantage fired into the doors and windows of the hall. A scattering fire was kept up by both sides for twenty minutes, at the end of which time the miners surrendered. Two men were killed and eight wounded in the rioting.

The city marshals of Anconada, Goldfield and Independence are among the prisoners held by the authorities. Together with the city marshal of Victor and the sheriff of Teller County, this makes a total of five officials of the gold camp towns who have been deposed since the troubles of Monday began.

A VICTIM OF MOONSHINERS.

Body of Missing Philadelphia Millionaire Found in the Mountains.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the young Philadelphia millionaire, Edward L. Wentz, last October, was partially cleared the other day, when his body was found in the mountains near Kelleyview, Wise County, Virginia. But the manner in which he met his death may never be ascertained. It is believed he was murdered by moonshiners who inflicted the region and

Edward L. Wentz, with whom he was not on good terms. The body was found by a boy who was searching for a stray cow. The front teeth were missing. His revolver, from which three shots had been fired, and his eyeglasses were discovered twenty feet from the body. What are supposed to be bullet holes were found in the coat and vest. There was a bullet wound above the heart, which was probably the cause of death.

The vast property on which the scene of the tragedy is laid covers several counties and extends in part over the borders of four States—Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is wild, mountainous land, rich in undeveloped coal and other minerals. Its mountain strongholds are peopled with squatters, who have lived there for generations and who have furnished the men who have shed so much blood in the Hatfield-McCoy feud. This tract is owned by the Wentz family, and the sons a few years ago organized a company to develop the property. They built a mansion on the scene and went there from Philadelphia to live.

Early last October a big illicit distillery in the neighborhood was broken up. One of the revenue officers was killed and the leader of the moonshiners mortally wounded. The responsibility for the whole affair was placed upon the shoulders of Edward Wentz by the moonshiners. He was warned by friends that his life was in imminent danger. Oct. 14 last he started out for a ride on horseback, and that was the last seen of him until his body was found recently. The whole country roundabout was thoroughly searched, and the spot where the body was found was gone over again and again. Rewards aggregating \$100,000 were offered for information concerning him.

To Reclaim Huge Swamp.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company this year will commence the largest irrigation scheme ever undertaken in that country and by it will reclaim over 3,000,000 acres of swamp lands and make them suitable for farm purposes. The company will commence by dredging the main canal, which will be twenty miles long, and will reclaim over 3,000,000 acres of land. The work is to be carried on near Calgary in the Northwest Territory.

Old papers for sale at this office.