

Telephone 68. We Close Saturday at 4 P. M. Bee, August 30, 1904.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Unusual Display of New Autumn Dress Goods.

Way unusual? Because, besides their newness, they are exclusive. Of many of the finest stuffs, only single dress patterns are shown. Now is the great buying time. Experience has proven that on this class of goods the prices here, by reason of our direct gathering, are much the lowest. Come and see them—it will be an illustrated guide to dress.

NEW BLEND AND WOOL DRESS TEXTURE—Fashion put her thinking cap on when she dictated silk and wool fabrics would be strictly dress elegance for the coming season. For a prettier, finer or more dainty fabric could scarcely be found than silk and wool crepe de Paris, crepe de Chine, Pointille crepe, Colonna, Belleme Pointille, etc. Magnificent value at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co. Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Sts.

near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

Post Guns at Night. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated from Liao Yang, at 10 a. m. today, says:

The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian center and right, where the Russian line has been the heaviest.

The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all Russian positions during the night. A hot fire was opened at 1 a. m. and by 2 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions.

General Sakharoff reports that a large Japanese force is advancing northward along the Taitse river valley, west of the railroad.

Russians suffer heavily. The latest reports received by the War office indicate that the battle at Liao Yang will probably extend for several days. The Japanese are directing their energies to bombard segments of the circle of defensive position occupied by the Russians.

The latter already have suffered heavily from the hail of shells.

The Russian cavalry, which prevented the turning of the Russian right flank Sunday, had to operate amongst the fields or Chinese corn, which was above the heads of the riders.

The report from General Sakharoff also announces an engagement between a Russian force and 50 Chinese bandits, of which about fifty were killed.

The combined armies of Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu probably will exceed 200,000 men. Their forces are considerably superior in numbers to General Kourapatkin's, but the Russian commander-in-chief probably relies upon the strength and character of his position to overcome the disparity in numbers.

The War office is waiting with breathless anxiety for news of the progress and result of the battle on which the fate depends.

The Japanese shrapnel fire inflicted considerable losses on our troops at several points. Lieutenant Colonel Polittok, commanding a battery of the Sixth East Siberian brigade, was killed.

The Japanese are delivering an obstinate attack on our center, and at 10 o'clock this morning they were in close proximity to our advance guard.

The Russian cavalry won a notable success west of Liao Yang, repulsing the Japanese advance from that direction. This was the first time the Russian cavalry had an opportunity to charge the Japanese on open ground since the war began.

Think Decisive Battle is On. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—3:32 p. m.—The long expected battle at Liao Yang has begun and the two armies are now fighting what probably will prove to be the decisive battle of the campaign.

The Japanese are attacking General Kourapatkin's forces upon his chosen ground and his friends and admirers here are confident that, having accepted a general engagement, he will defeat the Japanese.

In a brief telegram this morning Kourapatkin says the general advance of the Japanese began yesterday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the main line. The heaviest fighting was taking place when his dispatch was sent, from a point ten miles southeast of Liao Yang, where the Japanese seemed to be concentrating for their main blow. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery.

The Japanese selected the midnight birthday for the decisive battle and it will not be surprising if today is also signaled by a grand assault on Port Arthur.

The Russian forces are disposed at Liao Yang to meet the onslaught of the three armies which are expected to descend upon patches yesterday. The telegram from Kourapatkin which gives this information together with the details of the retirement of the Russian troops upon Liao Yang, have not been given out for strategic reasons.

Hear Rumor of Battle. BERLIN, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Liao Yang to the Lokal Anzeiger, time 9:30 a. m. today, says that what appears to be

Lies About the Inside Inn. "We don't believe in knocking, hence we're not going to say a word about the inside (follows); but in simple self-defense we propose to absolutely refute the malicious statements circulated by the St. Louis hotel and boarding house fraternity regarding the ability of the Inside Inn to care for the crowds who daily seek its hospitable roof. We therefore make the following statements in all honesty and good faith, and are prepared to "make good" on each and every one of them:

1. The Inside Inn is able, at all times, to comfortably accommodate all who come, at whatever rates they may please.

2. The enormous size and wonderful equipment of the Inside Inn—with its 237 bedrooms and its immense dining hall, seating 1,000 people at a single meal—absolutely precludes overcrowding or discomfort.

3. The fact that the Inside Inn is situated upon a beautiful eminence and surrounded by a natural forest makes it the coolest and most delightful spot in all St. Louis.

4. The convenience, comfort and economy of staying right inside the grounds has been appreciated by all, and the management spares no pains to make the sojourn as such and every guest thoroughly enjoyable in every way, and use the pleasant memories of the great World's Fair.

5. The rates are very reasonable, ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day European, and \$2.00 to \$3.00 American plan—including daily admission to the grounds.

For further details of reservations, apply to the Inside Inn, Pacific Fair Grounds, St. Louis.

the baggage and artillery trains. The roads were washed out and heavy with mud, produced by the deluge of rain preceding Friday. Many guns were mired and the horses exhausted. Cossacks and infantrymen were harnessed to the guns and managed to haul them along. It was slow work, but was successfully accomplished. The greatest difficulty of the retirement on the front was experienced before Yantahai pass, where it was necessary to haul the Japanese in check until the artillery transport passed through and also to keep in touch with the Tenth army corps, commanded by General Henschelmann, to the north, as well as with the southern division, in order to prevent a turning movement.

From dawn until dark the eastern troops, although fatigued by four days' fighting, sustained a rear guard action.

THREE-DAY FIGHT BEFORE ANPING

Story of the Battle on Details by Japanese. TOKIO, Aug. 28.—4 p. m.—Toda of the operations against Liao Yang from August 25 to August 28, which include an account of the desperate three days' battle in the neighborhood of Anping and the abandonment of Anshanshan, reached Tokyo today.

The first Japanese army was divided into three columns and moved against Anping, where the Russians occupied a steep and well fortified eminence, which they had spent months in strengthening. The Russian position to the east and south of Anping extended along a ridge north of Taitsehou to the north, and was held by three columns and moved against Anping, where the Russians occupied a steep and well fortified eminence, which they had spent months in strengthening.

The Japanese left column moved forward August 25, driving back a small force of Russians, and occupying a strategic position of a line on an eminence north of Erhshankou and south of Pelingtau, and prepared to give battle the following day. The center and right columns made their preparatory moves before the night of the 25th.

At midnight of the 25th the Japanese suddenly rushed forward, and a bayonet charge against the Russian center column was located in the vicinity of Kungchaling.

This charge was a surprise and proved to be eminently successful. The Japanese captured the entire position. The Russian forces on the second and third lines were then strongly reinforced and offered determined resistance. A fierce rifle engagement ensued and continued without abatement throughout the 26th. The Russian artillery posted at Anping got the range of the Japanese lines and sent in a deadly fire.

The Japanese artillery was not able to maintain good positions and was badly exposed. The Russian infantry endeavored to recover its lost ground, but the Japanese held their positions and managed gradually to press the Russians toward the valley of the Liao river.

A severe rifle and artillery duel then opened and lasted until dusk.

The Japanese left column, the principal strength of which was infantry, attacked an eminence north of Taitsehou at dawn of the 26th. The Russian position was in semi-permanent fortifications north of Taitsehou and northwest of Kaofengsu and in strength was superior to that of the Japanese. The bombardment reached its height between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian fire had dwindled at night, but the Japanese were unable to silence the enemy's guns. The Russian infantry was reinforced and pressed against the left wing of the Japanese left column.

The Japanese troops were dangerously exposed and the advance of the left column in the meantime the Japanese center had pierced the Russian line, completely dividing it, but both the Russian wings held their position firmly.

During the afternoon of the 26th a great thunderstorm broke over the battlefield, covering the hills with mist and preventing accurate use of the guns.

During the night of the 26th the Japanese made fruitless assaults upon the Russian positions at Hungshaling and Hengkou. They finally succeeded, however, in getting possession of the position at Hungshaling, where they captured eight guns, which had previously wrought havoc in their line.

On the morning of the 27th, through mists and haze, all three of the Japanese columns moved forward. The Russians resisted this advance vigorously, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the Japanese were in possession of the long range. The most fierce engagements of August 27 occurred at Hungshaling and Kungchaling.

The moonlight revealed the Japanese troops as they advanced. The Russian defenders of these positions, besides opening a fierce rifle fire on the enemy, rolled boulders down the hillside upon the Japanese soldiers. The Japanese reserved their fire and climbed steadily upward, finally reaching the summit and driving the Russians out.

The Russian force included the Second army corps, the Russian division attached to the Tenth corps and half of the Tenth corps. They numbered in all sixty-five battalions and 120 guns. The main force retreated toward Liao Yang. The Japanese casualties in this fighting numbered 2,000. No estimate is given of the Russian casualties, but they are believed to have been heavy.

The Japanese army which operated against Anshanshan advanced along the Hsicheng-Liao Yang road, clearing away small forces of Russians. On the morning of August 27 the Japanese line extended from Shuangshihaitai to the west to Shuangshihaitai, and prepared to attack the Russian line, which extended from Anshanshan to Tengpo. The Russians abandoned their positions here without offering resistance.

The Japanese pursued the enemy and overtook him east of the road in the neighborhood of Tiaochuntai, Tashihai and Pakukou, and attacked vigorously at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. The Russians retreated in confusion toward North Shaho.

The column of Japanese infantry and artillery which pursued the Russians on the west side of the Hsicheng-Liao Yang road overtook the main body of the enemy as it was retreating to the northwest and drove it also toward North Shaho.

The Japanese captured eight guns and a number of ammunition and commissary wagons.

JAPANESE USE INDIAN TACTICS

Report from Port Arthur Newspaper Tells of Existing Conditions. CHE FOO, Aug. 30.—3 p. m.—The last issue received here of the Novikoff, the official organ at Port Arthur, contains an article, written by a Russian, practically no resistance being offered. A light screen of batteries facing the Japanese guns beautifully disposed on a chain of hills masked the withdrawal of the main force. When night fell the batteries also took up the retreat, their rear guard lighting bivouac fires to conceal the movement. But the Japanese soon discovered this ruse and pressed forward, coming up with the Russian rear guard Sunday morning.

For an hour the light batteries were both engaged. To the lot of the Onoki, Tobolsk and Krasnovarsk regiments fell the duty of covering the retreat of General Zaroukhoff's Fourth Siberian army corps. The task was difficult, as the enemy continued to advance, deploying light mountain guns.

The Russian retreat and left flank, and it was imperative that the enemy should be held, to permit the removal of

garrison and inspiring the troops to the emulation of heroic deeds.

Following a grand three days' assault on the defenses of Port Arthur, the Japanese rested during the daytime of August 28. At 11 o'clock that night they concentrated strong forces to attack Zaredoutsk fort, which is a strong position on the Russian right flank. The Japanese made clever use of the available cover, creeping forward in Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian fire. Midnight found them properly formed within striking distance of the fortifications. They then made a powerful rush, and were mowed down in all but one quarter. Here a body of Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayoneted inside the fort. The remnant retreated, losing several as they fled. After repulsing the enemy the Russians were ordered to move down in all but one quarter. Here a body of Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayoneted inside the fort.

The Japanese saw they were reinforced and recommenced the attack furiously, but were repulsed. The Novikoff soberly stated that the Japanese troops were forced forward by their own aboriginal fire, the guns having been placed behind them to prevent a retreat.

A third attempt to capture the position also failed, and anticipating a fourth attack the Russians were reinforced, but the fourth attack was not made.

The Zaredoutsk presented to the Japanese a high stone wall of Chinese construction and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is accounted marvelous.

Daylight found the Japanese in that quarter engaged in an artillery duel. General Gorbatsowky personally directed fire, although he had been six days and six nights without sleep. The forts surrendered consequently to the Japanese artillery and General Gorbatsowky ordered the garrison into undamaged trenches.

The next glimpse the Russians had of the Japanese was at 10 o'clock on the morning of August 24, when a mountain battery on the left side of the battery and whether it was seen in motion. The Russians opened fire on the battery and the Japanese charge against the Russian center column was located in the vicinity of Kungchaling.

This charge was a surprise and proved to be eminently successful. The Japanese captured the entire position. The Russian forces on the second and third lines were then strongly reinforced and offered determined resistance. A fierce rifle engagement ensued and continued without abatement throughout the 26th. The Russian artillery posted at Anping got the range of the Japanese lines and sent in a deadly fire.

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FIGHT LASTS UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK

Japanese Assault on One Position Repulsed Seven Times. LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Liao Yang to a news agency, dated August 30, says:

"The Japanese artillery fire only ceased at 8 o'clock this evening. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"The third Russian corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japanese being driven back by a bayonet charge, first by the Twenty-third and then by the Twenty-fourth regiments, which repulsed the enemy no less than six times.

"Two Japanese companies which succeeded in occupying a Russian position were driven back and annihilated by Japanese artillery fire.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese concentrated their fire on a Russian southern detachment and also tried to outflank the detachment from the right, under the protection of the batteries.

"One company after another was noticed running swiftly to the westward in an attempt to outflank the positions, but a Russian regiment and a battery were ordered to advance and succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat in disorder, evacuating their positions before they had gained.

"There has been an immense expenditure of ammunition throughout the day, especially on the southern front against the Russian third corps.

"It is believed that the Russian losses so far have not been very heavy except to the regiment which sustained bayonet charges. All the men serving one Russian gun except one were killed by shrapnel. The survivor, who was badly wounded, heroically brought his gun to headquarters and even then refused to quit his place until the general temporarily ordered him into a hospital.

"A more energetic attack is expected tomorrow.

"It seems that General Kuroki's force did not participate in today's engagement. The morale of the Russian troops is excellent.

Battlefield is All Right

REVVAL, Russia, Aug. 30.—The report that a gun on board the battleship Souveroff was exploded during the night of Tuesday last night with the Baltic squadron for Libau.

The Sea Want Ads Are the Best Business Boosters.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE BROMO-LAX

Cares Colds in the Head—Stops Those Awful Headaches. Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. guarantee it.

"This is the season of the year when so many people are troubled with those awful headaches, accompanied with those awful headaches. If you are one of these, don't fill yourself full of quinine. It won't do you any good. It won't cure your cold—it won't stop your headache. It will make it all the more intense. QUILINER'S POLKON-ING. Go to Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. and get a box of Bromo-Lax Tablets, the new and scientific cure for colds and headaches. They clear out the passages of the head, leaving the head clear and free, after a few doses has been taken. They act upon the nerve centers in the head, thereby relieving those awful headaches that usually accompany colds and influenza.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. absolutely guarantee Bromo-Lax will do what we claim for it. If it does not cure your cold, it does not stop your headache, Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. will refund your money. Isn't this guarantee good? Then go and get a box of Bromo-Lax Tablets, the new and scientific cure for colds and headaches. It will cost you nothing if it doesn't.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Ordinance Fixing Telephone Rates in Read First Time and Referred.

ZIMMAN FATHERS THE NEW SCHEDULE

Maximum of \$5 Per Month for Business Phones and \$3 for Residence Instruments is Proposed by Ordinance.

Acting Mayor Zimman's ordinance to cut telephone rates was introduced in the council last night and referred immediately to the committee on telegraph and telephones at the urgent request of its chairman, Councilman Evans. Maximum rates for single party line business and residence phones are fixed at \$5 and \$3 a month, respectively, and graduate down to \$1.50 for more than five-party line service. The ordinance provides the rates enumerated for 6,000 instruments or less with full metallic circuits, the rates to be increased twenty-five cents for every additional 100 phones. The maximum rates named are as follows:

One-party line, business phone.....\$5.00
Two-party line, business phone.....4.00
Three-party line, business phone.....3.00
Four-party line, business phone.....2.00
Five-party line, business phone.....1.50
More than five-party line, business phone.....1.50
One-party line, residence phone.....2.00
Two-party line, residence phone.....1.50
Three-party line, residence phone.....1.25
Four-party line, residence phone.....1.00
Five-party line, residence phone......75
More than five-party line, residence phone......75

For grounded or common return circuits provision is made for a 25 per cent reduction under the above rates. Desk or extension telephones may be charged for at half rates under the ordinance and extra bells at 20 cents each. The rates are to apply on all residence instruments inside the city and to business phones within two miles from the exchange; beyond this limit 25 cents additional for every quarter mile.

Zimman wanted the ordinance laid over until next week, but withdrew the motion at Evans' strong insistence that it should go to his committee.

Favor a Voting Machine.

The council placed itself on record as favoring the purchase of United States Standard voting machines by a vote of 7 to 2, in accordance with a report brought in by Councilman Hoye, who was chairman of a committee that investigated the matter. The endorsement was opposed by Nicholson and Evans, who favored another machine, the Universal. The resolution adopted declares that the council authorizes the use of the machines in Omaha elections to be determined later by ordinance, and because the devices will do away with defective ballots, incorrect returns, contests and effect a large saving in election expenses, the purchase to be made when the city can do so legally after the laws have been changed. The resolution also provided that the city should be authorized to purchase the machines, but was altered to a plain resolution after debate for fear that a concurrent resolution might irrevocably commit the council.

Hoye and Nicholson Look Horns.

Hoye and Nicholson had something of a brush on the voting machine matter. The report, which said the county committee had selected the United States Standard city thirty-three for use in the city, was adopted with little trouble, but when the resolution came to hand Temporary President Nicholson was in the chair. Although Hoye presented an opinion from County Attorney English and approved by the council, Nicholson objected, and proposed to adopt the resolution proposed Nicholson promptly objected. Nicholson became so heated that he left the chair and he and Hoye had it out on the floor. Nicholson argued from the position that the resolution would bind the city to purchase United States Standard machines and held that the city attorney's previous opinion ruled against such a proceeding. Zimman said the resolution amounted to a mere endorsement of the particular machine mentioned. Hoye then made the resolution nonconcurrent and O'Brien and Huntington declared the matter closed. The mayor had to sign it, promptly fell into line.

STRIKE IS EXTENDED

(Continued from First Page.) work at this season. If men apply for work and we have places for them they will be put to work regardless of the strike.

Manager Patterson at Swifts says he has over a full regiment of men working and is not needing additional help at this time. He declares that he had been compelled to turn away a few men during the last few days because he had no work for them.

At the Omaha plant Manager Urquhart is not looking for additional men.

On account of the increasing receipts of live stock at the employees of the yards who have been away on vacations are being given notice to return to duty.

Strikers Disappointed. Hopes of a settlement had been holding many of the union men together, and Tuesday afternoon when the news was received that President Donnelly had decided the strike still on, disappointment was manifest on many faces. Expectation of a speedy settlement had run so high that the news from Chicago came as a sudden shock to many. As far as Henry Carey and other leaders are concerned they are glad that the union men of America, will have charge of the funeral.

REAL WAR NOT YET BEGUN

Controversy Over Cement Rates, However, is Benefiting Omaha Dealers in That Line.

It is evident the rate war on cement is not yet in sight, although Omaha is not yet benefiting by the present struggle, but is being placed on a more equal footing with competing cities, which enjoyed lower tariffs on this class of material. It was the fight on the rates over what is known as the natural cements which drew the Portland cements into the controversy. Until recently the natural cements, which are used for the heaviest class of work, were not included in the largely for paving purposes and similar grades of work.

The Portland rates in force yesterday were 80 cents per hundred in Omaha, but Joseph. A rate of 54 cents is in force to these points from the Mississippi river, and 10 cents is the schedule from Chicago, which is also the Rock Island rate from Ufa, Ill. The Iowa lines have now made the Mississippi rate apply on cement here, but a discrimination obtained unfavorable to Omaha.

While local shippers must benefit in the rate slashing which is now going on between the Milwaukee, Northwestern and the Rock Island, their interest in the controversy involves only the question of just equal rates for cement, so that they will be upon an equal footing when enter-

MR. BEMIS ABLE TO BE OUT

Former Mayor at Office for First Time in Two Months Since Last Operation.

For the first time in two months Former Mayor Bemis yesterday was at his office for an hour or two. He has been confined during this interim from the result of the last operation on his leg. The surgeons again have placed the leg in a plaster cast from the knee to the toe, the same as they did shortly after the accident which caused all the trouble in April, 1902, when the terrific storm blew down part of a sign board on Mr. Bemis. With a small operation over the unhealed portion of the leg the surgeons think the bone has begun to knit, but they think it will be several days before Mr. Bemis will be able to do without crutches, upon which he has had to depend continuously since the accident.

Swedish Journal Sold.

The Swedish American Publishing company has sold the Swedish Journal and

FORMER SULTAN IS DEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

Tamirafu, owing to an intended massacre on the part of the Bozers, who call themselves "Talyun." The local telegraph company refused to transmit a message from these missionaries to American Minister Conger at Peking. Fortunately, however, an English friend in Honan forwarded their message, whereupon Yuan Shihka, viceroy of Pechili province, dispatched order for their protection.

In view of the fact that the local authorities gave them no protection and there was no hope of continuing their work, the missionaries came out. They traveled in safety.

Grave doubts are felt in some quarters here as to the real intentions of Tie Hing, who is at present absent from Peking on a visit to the southern provinces. A similar mission undertaken by Kang Yi before the late Boxer rising is recalled.

HOASTS THE CORRESPONDENTS

Russian Officer Calls Attention to Some Nonessential Reports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—1:30 p. m.—General Dragomiroff, the former governor of Kiev, and authority on military matters, devotes a long article published in a military magazine today to the exaggerations of the war, ridiculing the marvelous tales of Japanese exploits in scaling precipitous heights, etc., and saying that the imagination of some of the Russian correspondents is apparently running riot. He refers to one correspondent who described the Cossacks lances and swords as being blunted on shots of mail worn by Japanese officers and quotes another who described the Japanese as transporting dumplings which were used to distract the Russian fire. The general mentions a third correspondent who said the Japanese gunners carried a map of the whole of Manchuria with every range marked on it.

General Dragomiroff, who himself is a partisan of the bayonet, takes issue with the assertions that the Japanese have a distaste for this weapon, declaring that the Japanese evidently understand its use better than the Russians, knowing the folly of relying on a enemy from a long distance without preliminary fire. He says the Japanese of the past were accustomed to cold steel and produced some famous swordsmen and swordsmen.

VERDICT IN GRIMM CASE

Death Due to Shock Sustained While Working on Wires that Were Crossed.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at Coroner Bralley's office into the death of James C. Grimm, who was electrocuted Monday morning in the cellar of W. Selby's, 408½ Broadway street, after several hours of lengthy testimony and the most rigid cross-examination the jury returned the following verdict:

That the deceased, James C. Grimm, came to his death at about 3 o'clock Monday morning August 29, 1904, by being electrocuted while in the act of repairing a cross wire operated by the Omaha Electric Light and Power company.

In the absence of Coroner Bralley, who is in California, Sheriff Power acted as coroner.

General Manager H. H. Holdrege and Foreman Keebler in English of the electric light company were placed on the stand and questioned in the most technical manner by the jurymen and attorney for the family of the deceased.

The incandescent lamp which transmitted the fatal shock was testified to be examined by Foreman English, who stated that the socket was in perfect condition, although part of the insulation was burned. The witness could not say whether the burning of the insulation occurred before or after the time of the accident. Under ordinary conditions it would be safe to take hold of any part of the lamp," Mr. English said. Asked about the periodical examination of houses, the witness said electric wires are treated in much the same manner as water pipes, namely, that repairs are made when breaks are ascertained.

Foreman Keebler testified that the real source of the trouble in question was due to the limb of a tree falling on the wires at Forty-ninth and Cass streets, causing wires of a high and low voltage to come in contact and thus creating a short-circuit residence with the unusually high current.

It was brought out in the testimony that W. L. Selby's son, Frank, merely touched the brass socket of the lamp with one finger, when he received the shock that stunned him, while Grimm took the same stand between the fingers of his right hand and was killed, which evidence gave the conclusion that the lamp was defective when Frank Selby took hold of it.

City Electrician Michaelson was examined and testified in substance to the statements he had already made through the press.

Electrician Wesley Morrison, who was called to the Selby house before Grimm arrived, said he took the precaution to stand on a dry plank while working on the cellar, while it was shown that Grimm used neither a plank nor the gloves provided by the electric light company.

Grimm will be buried this afternoon from the late residence. Interment will be made at Forest Lawn cemetery. H. & M. camp, Modern Woodmen of America, will have charge of the funeral.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY—SATURDAY MATINEE—