

Telephone 64. We close Saturday at 6 p. m. See Sept. 13, 1904.

"A hard beginning maketh a good ending."

## New Bags and Belts

Many new and pretty novelties have been received in the past few days. They are all well finished and are shown in the much wanted colorings.

Peggy from Paris Bags, in black, tan and brown, at \$1.75, \$5.00 and \$6.50 each.

Tourist Bags, mountain goat leather, fitted with coin purse and card case, two plain leather strap handles, colors tan, green and blue, \$3.00 and \$4.25 each.

Carriage Bags, in tan, brown and black walrus leather, fitted with coin purse and card case, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50 each.

Vanity Bags, in tan and brown walrus leather, \$6.50 each.

### BELTS.

Wide Silk Belts, in brown, green, navy and black, exceptionally pretty and special good value, 50c each.

Black Silk Belts, striped front and back, at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

INVESTIGATE OUR DEPOSITORS ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

## THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Sts.

officer-in-charge is satisfied that the boat's

war risks on cargo to Japan jumped yesterday from 3 per cent to 3 to 4 per cent as a result of the arrival of the Russian transport Lena in this port.

Captain John K. Bulger, United States inspector of hulls and boilers, acting under instructions from Collector of the Port Stratton, this morning began an examination of the Lena's hull and machinery. He will make a very thorough inspection, and it may not be complete today. His report will be forwarded to Washington, and probably will not be given out here.

Among government officials best informed regarding the situation the impression prevails that permission will be granted the Lena to make all the repairs found to be necessary. It is also thought that the vessel will then be disarmed, so that it may remain until the close of the war.

Admiral Goodrich's report shows that to make temporary repairs to the boiler and machinery of the Lena, according to the naval expert's opinion, would require about six weeks' time. The captain of the vessel claims that it needs new boilers, and if the request is allowed to put these in is granted, no less than eight months' time will be required to make the change. State and Navy department officials were in conference this morning and the indications were that the temporary repairs would be allowed.

Russian Officials Express Ignorance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—(5:37 p. m.)—The authorities here profess ignorance of the circumstances surrounding the case of the Russian transport Lena, which arrived at San Francisco. A high officer of the admiralty says that its appearance at San Francisco was a surprise, as Vice Admiral Skrydloff had not notified them that the Lena was going to San Francisco from Vladivostok, and they have no information as to the purpose of its voyage. The foreign office also states that it is without advice on the subject. Nevertheless, if the ship is in need of repairs and coal Russia will expect the United States to ignore the reported Japanese demand that it be forced to leave within twenty-four hours, and to permit the necessary repairs to be made and also to allow the Lena to take on board sufficient coal to enable it to reach the nearest Russian home port. It is not believed, however, that Russia would object to the stipulation that if the Lena is allowed to coal that the ship shall undertake not to interfere with neutral commerce pending its arrival at a home port.

In unofficial quarters there are two versions of the Lena's mission. According to the one which is most generally accepted, the Lena was sent out to stop contraband of war bound for the Japanese, possibly, as in the case of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg and Smolensk, under the direct orders of Grand Duke Alexander Mikailovich, head of the Department of Maritime and River Affairs, in-law of Emperor Nicholas, and was driven by stress of weather, exhaustion of its coal supply or fear of returning to Vladivostok after the defeat of the Vladivostok squadron. The Japanese squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Kamimura, to seek shelter at San Francisco.

The other version of the Lena's mission is that it is to examine into the possibilities of the Cape Horn route for the Baltic squadron.

Lena Really Needs Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary Morton today received a report from Rear Admiral Goodrich, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, stating that he had an inspection made yesterday of the Russian ship Lena at San Francisco and that it was genuinely in need of repairs. The report shows further that the official of the Pacific fleet, stating that the official of the Navy department decline to make this part of the telegram public. The report has been referred to the State department for action.

Fleets With Goodrich's Work.

Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific station, is in the process of examining the Russian transport Lena with an energy which has earned him the praise of the Navy department officials here. Without awaiting special instructions or failing in doubt as to his powers in the matter, the admiral not only was the first to report to the government the arrival of the Lena in San Francisco harbor, but he subsequently detailed one of his expert naval

WHAT'S THE USE

To Keep a "Coffee Complexion."

A lady writes: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My complexion used to be coffee colored, muddy and yellow but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indigestion, palpitation of the heart and sinking spells."

"After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place."

"I had drunk coffee all my life. I suspected that it was the cause of my trouble, but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain; then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again."

Signatures furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous "Little Book, 'The Road to Wellville'."

Descriptive literature sent free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 125 Adams St., Chicago, Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

## HOW KUROKI WON THE FIGHT

Correspondent with Second Japanese Army Tells of Battle at Liao Yang.

### RUSSIANS MAKE STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Kouropatkin's Forces Able to Delay Troops Sent to Cut Their Line of Retreat and Escapes.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Monday, Sept. 13.—(Via Tien Tsin, Sept. 13.)—The battle of Liao Yang was concluded this morning after almost seven days of continuous struggling. General Kouropatkin was defeated, but after holding his ground for four days he effected a masterly retirement along the railroad, and with his army almost intact and taking away the bodies of half of his men who were killed in action.

The part that the Japanese force under command of General Kuroki played in the conflict was remarkable. From the 30th of August, when he effected a junction with the other Japanese armies around Liao Yang, he advanced night and day over almost roadless mountains, pushing the enemy before him. He then made a rapid change of base from Aiping to a point on the eastern side of the railroad and with his left wing ten miles north of Liao Yang, thus leaving a wide gap between his troops and the main body of the Japanese. The purpose of General Kuroki was to cut the railroad which was General Kouropatkin's only possible avenue of retreat and attempt a surrounding movement. On the night of September 2 his force reached a position two or three miles from the railroad with the right division ready to strike, but General Kouropatkin was able to send a superior force against him and held him at bay while the Russian army made good its escape.

For two days it seemed possible that the Russians might assume the offensive on a large scale and perhaps force the Japanese right army, as the command of General Kuroki is called, to abandon its position. This morning, however, General Kuroki following General Kouropatkin's rear guard and a brisk action, but probably without result, is in progress.

Japanese Loss Is Heavy.

No estimate of the casualties can be obtained at this writing, but during the forty-eight hours in which the right army was engaged in desperate fighting the dead and wounded doubtless totaled several thousands.

During September 1 and 2 the army under General Kuroki advanced to the westward from a line between the village and the stone fort of Kwang Tung, with the division forming the right wing extending to the north and the division on the left to the south. The Japanese right wing and center of General Kuroki's line were fighting with determination and gaining every foot of their advance at great cost. On the morning of September 1 the Japanese artillery was close to Kwang Tung. It advanced several times during these two days, shelling the positions and taking advantage of low tides. During this time the Russians shelled the Japanese artillery furiously. Their fire was concentrated principally upon the batteries located near Kwang Tung, but it never disturbed the Japanese gunners, who continued coolly to man their pieces.

With the advent of darkness on September 2 the right division of General Kuroki's army had occupied some hills which the Chinese aptly named the "Five-headed Hills," situated four miles to the north of Kwang Tung and overlooking the railroad station at Yenai, which is two or three miles to the west of them. One brigade of the extreme right division of General Kuroki's army had occupied some hills which the Chinese aptly named the "Five-headed Hills," situated four miles to the north of Kwang Tung and overlooking the railroad station at Yenai, which is two or three miles to the west of them.

At the extreme end of the line, about a mile or two further north and to the northwest of Coal Mine hill, where foreign buildings could be seen, the Japanese center division held a long, low hill five miles to the west of Kwang Tung and above the village of Suwantung. Between Kwang Tung and Suwantung, on a stone fort on a bare and rocky hill, General Kuroki observed the conflict for four days, exposing meanwhile to the fierce rays of the sun, and the hills which formed the Japanese advance line, beyond which they gained but little ground until the night of September 4, there lies a rolling country with several low hills and many groves, giving cover to both armies.

Advanced by Digging Trenches.

The Russians had cut away the grain and trees from in front of their entrenchments on these hills, leaving the approaches open and bare.

In the advance movement of this section the Japanese troops were under fire constantly and the country was covered only by the digging of successive rows of trenches. The suffering was great. The men, already exhausted by several days of the hardest kind of fighting and marching, were obliged to work unceasingly with their rifles or with trenching tools. They were unable to obtain rest, and the Japanese fire would disclose their positions to the enemy. The taking of these hills, particularly the one at Helyingtal, cost the Japanese heavily. After announcing this hill during the day of September 1 and gradually forcing back the Russian infantry on the plain without being able to dislodge them, the Japanese again resorted to the favorite operation, a night attack, and drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet. They also stormed the "Five-headed hills" to the northwest during the afternoon of September 2.

While this engagement was going on the left division of General Kuroki's army, the highest hills at Skywantung to the south of Helyingtal, and facing a bend in the Taitse river, where the Russians had strong fortifications and batteries. A part of the left division, supported by the fire of the batteries on the plain, attempted to advance in extended formation across the wide gravelly flats south of the river and bordering the fields. They came under a heavy fire of the Russian guns. The only possible protection was the depressions in the flats and their ranks were raked by the enemy's shrapnel. The Japanese soldiers laid flat on their faces and were under the Russian fire until 6 o'clock that afternoon, at which hour the movement was suspended. A member of the staff described this movement as a demonstration. It probably was intended to support the advance of a part of the center division on the same hills.

LOVER IS TOTALLY BLIND

Man Gets License to Wed Woman

He Never Saw in His Life.

Love is blind theoretically always, but in the case of William H. Greer, who applied at the marriage license office for authority to wed, theory had become practice. He was blind. The groom had never seen his fiancée, Miss V. Miller, but he was as certain of the beauty of her hair, eyes, nose, lips and dimples as are other men at the same period of affairs.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—A suit for a restraining order and rough riders of the world's fair is on at the circuit court.

Homeowners' Rates to North Dakota.

Every Tuesday until October 25 the Chicago-Great Western Railway will sell round trip tickets to points in the above named state at a great reduction from the usual fare.

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Mr. and Mrs. Chambers

Will reopen their School of Dancing 1241 Farmington street, September 13, complimentary reception, by card only, introduction of the academy 5 to 8 p. m. Dancing 8:30 p. m. For juveniles, Saturday, September 24th; dancing 4 to 8 p. m. Applications may be made now.

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The ordinance provides that the transfers shall be allowed in either direction at any crossing without the payment of additional fares, and secondly it stipulates that street railway companies may charge a regular fare of 5 cents for every person more than 7 years old, provided the company sells for 11 commutation tickets good for thirty rides between the hours of 5 and 8 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening, the same to have the same transfer rights of regular fares.

The penalty clause prescribes fines from \$5 to \$50 for every violation of the ordinance by any person. Its agents or conductors, all of whom are restrained from collecting or issuing transfers or charging fares other than directed by the terms of the ordinance.

Another Telephone Rate Ordinance.

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Evans said that the duplicate ordinance would have no effect whatever as it is not permissible with the original before the council. Zimman had expected the ordinance first introduced would come up for consideration last Monday, but Evans was absent from the committee meeting.

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Nicholson remarked that the finance committee felt able to cope with the situation without the assistance of the city engineer, who had advised the street work stopped, and Back said the time to mend the streets and alleys was just before the winter set in. Huntington declared order to stop work would be penny wise and pound foolish, saying there was no fear of a shortage in the general fund because the \$10,000 asphalt plant and \$2,500 Ak-Sar-Ben lighting appropriations would go over to next year, while \$2,000 reserved for the emergency hospital could be drawn upon. He estimated that the scavenger law and tax collections would yield from \$30,000 to \$35,000 and asserted a sufficiency of money for necessary things.

O'Brien resented the advice of the acting mayor and the city engineer and said so. Zimman said that the \$10,000 from the asphalt plant appropriation would be used for the present shortage, while the Ak-Sar-Ben lighting reservation would be used for the construction of the temporary fire engine house at Twenty-fifth and Cumming streets.

Councilman Schroeder said he thought the resolution illegal because the Board of Public Works or its chairman should be instructed and not the street commissioner, but Assistant City Attorney Herdman rendered an off-hand opinion to the contrary.

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