

JAPANGAINING

The Russians are Withdrawing From Liao Yang.

BIG BATTLE IS NOT YET ENDED

Train Service Between Mukden and the City Is Reported to Have Been Interrupted.

Tokio, Sept. 5.—The Japanese left began pressing the Russians toward Ta Tcho at dawn this (Friday) morning. The Japanese right is engaged in the neighborhood of Helyingtail. The Japanese casualties since August 29 are officially estimated at 10,000.

Thursday's news from the seat of war closed with the receipt of two dispatches giving information of a most significant character bearing on the domination of Manchuria, at the close of the present campaign. The first came from the Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg, filed there at 1:16 P. M., and said General Kuroptakin had withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Taitz river so as to meet General Kuroki's flanking movement. The inference drawn from this dispatch was that Liao Yang had been evacuated, that city lying on the left bank of the river.

Nothing to confirm this was received until several hours later, when a dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg dated September 2, and timed 1:26 Friday morning, said "the news of the evacuation of Liao Yang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Taitz river had caused intense excitement."

Late Thursday night the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press obtained an opinion from the war office that the withdrawal to the right bank of the Taitz river became necessary so that the Russians would be able to repel a blow in that direction and that General Kuroptakin's movement was the carrying out of a well-defined idea rather than a retreat. The same dispatch points out with notable lack of comment that the Japanese took advantage of General Kuroptakin's withdrawal to occupy the city of Liao Yang.

The second dispatch, which may have a significant bearing on the campaign, is that filed at Mukden at 9:27 P. M., Thursday, stating the train service between Mukden and Liao Yang was interrupted, and it may mean the cutting of the railroad communication which may deprive General Kuroptakin of an opportunity to retreat to his more northern base at Mukden. As pointed out in the St. Petersburg dispatch, the Mukden correspondent does not mention whether the telegraph communications are open.

A dispatch from Tokio, filed there at 2 P. M., Thursday, said popular estimates of the date of the fall of Port Arthur inclined to the last week in September.

LEGATION IS ADVISED.

Washington Learns that Russians are Forced to Retreat.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Japanese Minister has received the following dispatch from Tokio:

"According to telegraphic advices received at headquarters this afternoon, our army corps on the left, by fierce and repeated assaults took possession of the heights which the enemy's right occupied. Thereupon the enemy south of Liao Yang began retreating. The Japanese army is now pursuing."

The resume of the reports received up to the afternoon of the 31st is as follows:

Since August 27 our armies are continuing operations toward Liao Yang. On the morning of August 29 the right and central columns of the first army occupied a position nine miles east of South Liao Yang, on the bank of the Taitze river. The armies were advancing along the Haicheng-Liao Yang road in joint operation with the left column of the first army, and took on August 29 a position facing the enemy's line of defense, which extended to the east and west of August 30 severe fighting occupied the whole day, and it was still continuing on the afternoon of August 31. The enemy appeared to consist of 12 or 13 divisions."

Will Now Attack Capital.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have captured Villa Concepcion and 400 men with arms and ammunition. The revolutionists now refuse all the terms offered them by the government, and an attack on the capital is believed to be imminent. Argentine has refused to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

Papers received today from Assuncion report that all the public schools are closed and that the owing to the scarcity of food the price of bread and biscuits is one dollar per kilogram.

Russians Hold God on Their Side.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from General Stoessel, commanding the Russian troops at Port Arthur, dated August 26:

"The gracious telegrams of Your Majesty have been received with resounding hurrahs before the enemy, and have redoubled the strength of the defenders and the heroic spirit of the troops. From August 23 to today, inclusive, all the daily assaults have been repulsed with the help of God."

Will Courtmartial Admiral.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says that at a council of Admirals presided over by High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis it was decided that Rear Admiral Onkotsky be court-martialed for having disobeyed the order not to return to Port Arthur. The court will sit at Vladivostok, Alexis presiding.

WILL FORCE FAMINE.

Striking Butchers Deem It the Most Effective Weapon.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—"A meat famine will be forced at all costs. It is the best weapon with which to fight the trust packers, although it may not be welcomed by the independents."

In these words, President Donnelly, of the butchers' National organization, today declared a boycott against all meat, and announced that union men will quit in all packing establishments immediately, regardless of where livestock is secured.

Donnelly's announcement was made at the conclusion of a meeting of the Allied Trades Conference Board.

The executive board of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Chicago had just been in conference with Mr. Donnelly and his associates, having come to ask certain concessions for the independent packers and to seek authority to attempt to bring about a meeting between the packers and representatives of the strikers.

By ignoring these latest attempts at peace and by adopting such an aggressive step, the strike leaders demonstrated their intention to make it a fight to a finish.

The following statement was given out by President Donnelly:

"The conference board, representing all organizations involved in the present packing-house strike, has taken action to place all meats on the unfair list. This order goes into effect on Saturday evening, September 3, at 5:30. The order will be sent to every packing-house in the country, and no member of the meatcutters' and butchers' workmen will be allowed to dress any animal until the strike is settled. This action is the result of the request that the public refuse to eat meat, and no person, no matter in what capacity employed in handling meat, must handle the same after 5:30 P. M. Saturday. The packers have resorted to extortion as the result of the strike, buying livestock on the hoof for almost nothing and charging any price for the dressed product. The public will now be given an opportunity to retaliate by refusing to eat meat until such time as they can procure the same at a fair market price."

Indications are that the five independent packers within the stockyards inclosure will join the big packers in their fight, while those outside will endeavor to continue operations with union crews. Two of their number received consignments of cattle at an outside railroad yard today, and will have them driven to the yards through the streets. Within the yards independents are obviously preparing for war, a wagonload of cots having been taken to one plant.

The union switchmen employed by the Chicago Junction Railway in handling stockyards business will send a committee to the packers today to urge a plan of settlement, the details of which are not yet known.

Secretary Mallory, of the switchmen, declared there would be no strike, because the Chicago Junction Railroad Company has a force of strikebreakers ready to step into their places.

The police record of the strike at the stockyards station today reads: Assaults, 46; murders, 4; accidents, 97; removed to hospital, 43.

CONFIRMS MUKDEN RETREAT.

General Kuroptakin Has Given Up All Hope of Stemming Advance.

Rome, Sept. 7.—A dispatch received from what is regarded as a reliable source at Niu Chwang, states that General Kuroptakin has given up all hopes of stemming the Japanese advance in the vicinity of Liao Yang. According to the advices from Niu Chwang, General Kuroptakin made this announcement to his staff. He called them in council and stated that he had obtained his object in moving to the northward and thus delaying the Japanese attack upon his position. He said it is reported that it is now indispensable that the army reach Mukden, and that an orderly but quick retreat to the north was in order. This was to be attained, it is reported, General Kuroptakin continued, no matter what the cost to the Russian forces from the opposition to their retreat by the Japanese.

"Even if I sacrifice half the Russian army," General Kuroptakin said to his staff, according to the account, "Mukden must be reached."

Six Burn to Death.

Yellow Creek, O., Sept. 7.—Six persons were burned to death and four terribly injured by an oil explosion here this morning. The dead: Mrs. Henry Fling, her two children and three unidentified men. The injured: Rev. M. Stidd, Robert Alexander, Henry Fling Fish. The disaster was caused by a lamp in the Fling residence taking fire. The flames were communicated to the oil derrick and tank near the house. A terrific explosion followed, and the house was completely destroyed.

Both Armies Lose Heavily.

Mukden, Sept. 7.—The Russian losses about Liao Yang since Tuesday are now estimated to be 10,000 in killed and wounded. These estimates are given unofficially, as the department returns are not yet complete. Calculations on this basis, combined with hospital corps accounts, so far received, indicate that the Japanese losses may reach double this number, or approximately 20,000 men, killed and wounded.

Princess Louise Located.

Rome, Sept. 7.—Princess Louise of Coburg, who eloped several days ago from Elster, Saxony, with Lett. Count Komelvitsh-Mattisch, has arrived at Rome, accompanied by the count. They are staying at the Hotel Pilnus, under the name of Mr. von Russ and wife.

LIKE MAD MEN

Japanese Troops Hurl Back, Rush on Again.

FRESH TROOPS ARE IN PLENTY

Extreme Flank of the Army at Liao Yang Attacked With a Suddenness That Nearly Paralyzed It.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—Some interesting details of yesterday's battle are furnished by Russian correspondents, from which it appears that two regiments of Japanese at daybreak attempted to capture the batteries of the Sixth artillery brigade, located on the extreme flank of the Russian army. The attempt was only discovered in the nick of time. Some of the Russian troops fought continuously for 36 hours. The concussion and roar of the guns shook windows at Liao Yang, though the artillery was six to eight miles away. Nemirovich Danchenko, the famous Russian war correspondent, describing the battle, says:

"The enemy, drunk with their former successes, attacked from three sides like madmen. When they were hurled back, fresh troops, of which they seemed to have an inexhaustible supply, were sent forward."

M. Danchenko says the combatants had about 600 guns on each side and adds:

"It was our first victory. The enemy was beaten back everywhere, many of his batteries were destroyed, and in some cases his infantry was put to rout."

The utmost confidence continues to prevail here that the issue of the fight will be a complete victory for General Kuroptakin. From dawn until dark yesterday the battle raged, first in the center and left and then on the right of the Russian line. The Japanese charged gallantly and desperately in an effort to break the center, and then in the afternoon came a movement against the opposite flank. This attack was delivered from the west, but General Kuroptakin had evidently anticipated just what happened, for he not only met and repulsed it, but actually was able by superior force to overlap and envelop the Japanese.

Last night both armies bivouacked in their positions.

No attempt was made by Lieutenant General Sakharoff in his report to estimate the Japanese losses, except to say that they were extremely heavy, and the Russian losses were only approximated at 3,000. No Russian general officers fell.

MET ON CURVE.

Trains Collide in Quebec and Many Persons Suffer.

Montreal, Quebec, Sept. 2.—Nine persons were killed and 23 others injured in a head-on collision on the Grand Trunk railway near Richmond, Quebec, today. The trains involved were a special excursion from Montreal bound for Sherbrooke, and passenger train No. 5, running between Island Pond, Vt., and Montreal. The collision, it is alleged, was due to neglect of orders on the part of the train crew of the excursion train, which left Richmond without the arrival of the passenger train. The excursion train, made up of ten coaches and a baggage car carried about 1,000 persons bound for the exposition at Sherbrooke. The Island Pond train was composed of five coaches and a baggage car and had only a small number of passengers. The excursion train had barely cleared the Richmond yard when, rounding a curve, it met the Island Pond train running at a high rate of speed. The engines reversed, and with their firemen, jumped and escaped with minor injuries.

Both engines were locked firmly together. The baggage car of the excursion train was picked up and dropped on top of the car following it, a smoker, and it was in these two cars that the greater number of fatalities occurred.

The accident is the worst that has taken place in this province since the Craig's road disaster in 1885.

Hot Skirmish Fought in Cornfield.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—General Sakharoff reports that a large Japanese force is advancing northward along the Taitzu river valley, west of the railroad. The Russian cavalry, which prevented the turning of the Russian right flank Sunday, had to operate amongst the fields of Chinese corn which was above the heads of the riders. A report from General Sakharoff announces an engagement between a Russian force and 120 Chinese bandits, of whom about 50 were killed.

No Sign Evacuation Is Contemplated.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Temps' correspondent at Liao Yang, telegraphing from there today at 1:21 a. m., says: "There is no sign that the Russians propose an early evacuation of Liao Yang. Through the night from a roof top, I could see the bursting of shells from the Japanese guns. The Japanese are approaching the crests east and south of the town. The attacking force is estimated at 200,000 men and 700 guns."

Britain Will Be Party to Appeal.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—It is understood that Great Britain will become a party to the appeal in the case of the British steamer Knight Commander, sunk by the Vladivostok squadron off Izu. The case of the German steamer Thea, chartered by a British firm, sunk off the Japanese coast by the Vladivostok squadron, has also been appealed.

CALLS MEN OUT.

President Donnelly Greatly Extends Packers' Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Fearing to call off the great packers' strike on the eve of Labor Day, because of its moral effect, the strike leaders today took desperate steps to bolster up the cause that has been generally admitted as lost. It is believed the calling out of the livestock handlers, which is a direct violation of the interstate commerce laws, was done to force the government to interfere.

President Donnelly has frequently said that the powers that be were quite too apathetic to the strike on the verge of a national campaign, and before his last card was played he would bring matters to the attention of the federal officials and force their hand. An effort will also be made to involve the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and thus stop the handling of all stock-trains consigned to Chicago or any other point affected by the strike.

The independent packers, who all along have been friendly to the strikers, and who have supplied meat to the commissary depots, were today placed under the ban. President Donnelly professes to have evidence that they have been shipping meat for the packers. Strikes have been called in all these plants, involving about 15,000 men, throughout the country. This action puts Chicago nearer an actual meat famine than any yet taken.

Drastic orders have been issued by the labor leaders not to permit anyone to enter or come out of the stockyards. The force of pickets was today increased to 12,000 men in the vicinity of the yards alone, and they have been directed to slug any one coming out or going into the yards. President Donnelly issued a statement today in which he said the strike must be won at all hazards. To lose it would mean the crumbling of trades unionism all over the country, and every union laborer in the United States will be urged to contribute in every way to the cause.

FILIPINO OFFICERS TOO LAX.

Carter Says Attacks on Americans Must Be Avenged Promptly.

Washington, Sept. 3.—In his annual report Brigadier General William H. Carter, commanding the department of the Visayas in the Philippines, strongly urges the encouragement of athletic sports among the soldiers to supply the present lack of means of recreation, and carefully regulated and abundant employment as the most wholesome antidote for the effects of Philippine service in time of peace. He holds that the number of troops in the islands and the distribution should be definitely determined. He says no insurrection or invasion can succeed if deprived of the control of Manila and the principal seaport cities, and their occupation is a military necessity. Temporary construction and makeshifts of every kind only serve, he says, to develop and confirm in the minds of Filipinos the idea that Americans do not intend to hold the islands permanently, so the matter is properly one for the study of the general staff.

A considerable portion of the report deals with the operation of ladrones in this department during the past year and General Carter says:

"I am of the opinion that it is of no benefit to the good people of these islands and will delay their ultimate Americanization if the evil element is allowed to threaten, harass and openly attack American soldiers without immediate action by the commanding officer nearest to the place where the offense is committed."

The reason of this complaint is a general order which leaves the civil authorities to deal with such offenses.

Well-Known Diplomat Dies.

New York, Sept. 3.—Dr. Thomas Herran, who represented Colombia at Washington for several years up to the time of the Panama incident, died today at Liberty, N. Y. Mr. Herran was educated in the United States and devoted his life largely to his country's foreign service. In his appointment as Colombian minister to the United States, he rounded out his term of service and at the same time achieved the unique distinction of becoming the accredited minister to a country he had once represented in a minor capacity.

Fail to Slip By Ships.

Chefoo, Sept. 3.—It is reported here upon good authority that the Japanese have captured some Russian officers bound to Port Arthur with important papers. These officers left Mukden and attempted to get into Port Arthur by means of a junk from Chefoo. For some time past a Japanese torpedo boat has been at sea watching for this junk, and according to the report, she overtook it at 1 o'clock this morning and took the officers, and papers.

Germany Holds Action Unjust.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—Announcement is made coming from apparently well founded sources that Germany is making representations to the Russian government in the case of the German steamer Thea, which was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron, holding the proceedings of the prize court at Vladivostok were unjust.



AGRICULTURAL

Good Summer Hog Pen.

Where swine are to be kept in a somewhat small enclosure and fed in the house it is not always easy to keep the floor of the house clean. The plan here suggested will accomplish this and give the hogs something to keep them busy besides. The hoghouse is built with a slanting floor and in the end at the high part is cut a trough the entire width of the house, into which is thrown leaf mold or broken sod. This the swine will root down and it will act as an absorbent of the manure, particularly the liquid portions. If the floor is made quite slanting most of this sod, etc., will be rooted down to the lower end by the hogs.

While the artist has not shown the floor slanting as it should be, in the illustration, otherwise the cut will show just how the pen should be built. In

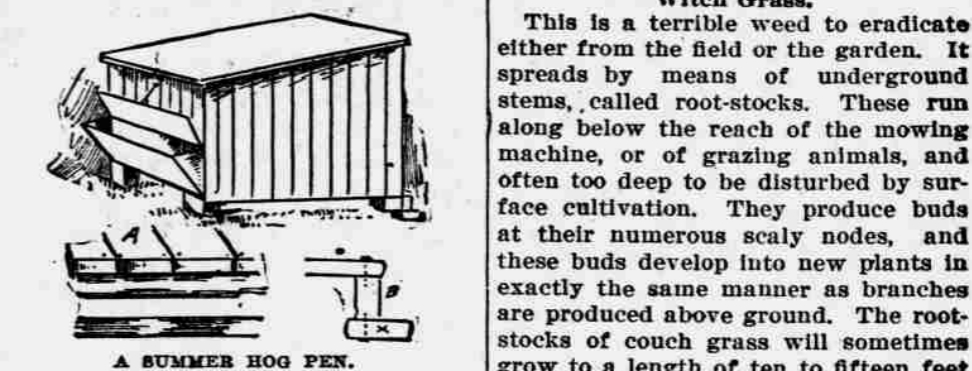
Sulphate for Blight.

While the recognized formula for Bordeaux mixture will remain a favorite for potato blight applications, there are some objections to its use, one of the most formidable ones being the clogging of the nozzle of the sprayer by the lime used in the making of the mixture. Experiments have been made, on a small scale, with the soda-copper mixture which are exceedingly promising. The ordinary washing soda is used—four pounds of sulphate of copper, five pounds of washing soda and fifty gallons of water as a basis, and increasing the quantity of sulphate and soda slightly if it was necessary.

Dissolve the soda in a barrel and then pour it into the copper sulphate, mixing thoroughly and using with the spray pump in precisely the same manner in which Bordeaux mixture is used, and at the same intervals. While it is not advised that this new mixture be substituted for the Bordeaux mixture, it is well worth experimenting with on a small scale.—Exchange.

Witch Grass.

This is a terrible weed to eradicate either from the field or the garden. It spreads by means of underground stems, called root-stocks. These run along below the reach of the mowing machine, or of grazing animals, and often too deep to be disturbed by surface cultivation. They produce buds at their numerous scaly nodes, and these buds develop into new plants in exactly the same manner as branches are produced above ground. The root-stocks of couch grass will sometimes grow to a length of ten to fifteen feet in one season, furnishing this weed with a means of rapid distribution and propagation, a character making it most pernicious in cultivated land. The only way entirely to get rid of it is by forking the ground over carefully, and picking it out piece by piece. Even the smallest bit left in the ground will start into growth.—American Cultivator.



A SUMMER HOG PEN.

The lower part of the illustration figure A shows the end of the plank floor, with a strong timber supporting the edge, and a heavy piece of plank underneath, forming the edge support. Figure B, the end section, shows exact mode of construction, the upper piece (O) floor, and X the method of splicing together to support. This rather complicated finish is to prevent the hogs from rooting under the floor.—Indianapolis News.

Exhibiting Crops.

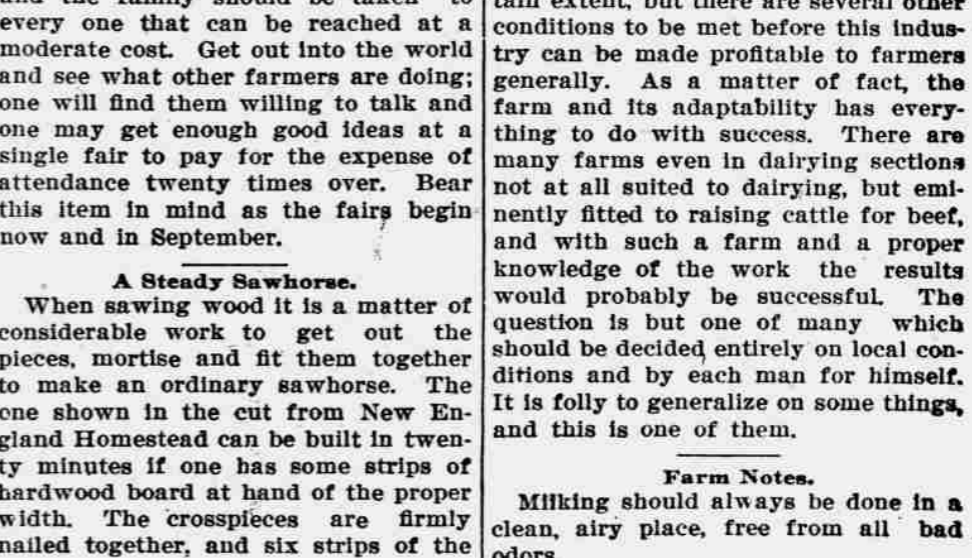
Any farmer who will religiously follow his county fairs from year to year will observe the opportunities there to make a reputation if he can grow one particular crop better than another. As every one knows, one soil worker is an expert potato grower, another raises prize swine, another understands corn better than other crops, and so on.

Let each one take a specimen of that which he can grow best to the county fair and exhibit, advises the Indianapolis News. Possibly he may not win a prize, but he will have a chance to see what others are doing and thus ascertain his own shortcomings. Again, his exhibit may attract the attention of some one who wants just the product he produces and a profitable business is worked up.

The educational advantages of the county fair ought not to be overlooked and the family should be taken to a moderate cost. Get out into the world and see what other farmers are doing; one will find them willing to talk and one may get enough good ideas at a single fair to pay for the expense of attendance twenty times over. Bear this item in mind as the fairs begin now and in September.

A Steady Sawhorse.

When sawing wood it is a matter of considerable work to get out the pieces, mortise and fit them together to make an ordinary sawhorse. The one shown in the cut from New England Homestead can be built in twenty minutes if one has some strips of hardwood board at hand of the proper width. The crosspieces are firmly nailed together, and six strips of the



A QUICKLY MADE SAWHORSE.

same board put on to strengthen and hold the ends in place. Such a horse will prove very rigid and serviceable.

Improving the Meadow.

There are many meadows yearly turned into pastures which might be saved for hay yields several years longer with a little care at the right time. One of the best ways of doing this at small expense is to plow the meadow early in August after manuring it well, and here is a way of utilizing manure one is storing under the shed, and which is going to waste, and sow rye in early September at the rate of two bushels an acre.

In April or as early as possible, plow under the rye, smooth and sow with

grass seed, using the mixture best suited to your section or using a mixture of timothy, red top and clover, which is excellent in most sections, and will not contain enough clover to injure it for sale as prime mixed hay.

While the recognized formula for Bordeaux mixture will remain a favorite for potato blight applications, there are some objections to its use, one of the most formidable ones being the clogging of the nozzle of the sprayer by the lime used in the making of the mixture. Experiments have been made, on a small scale, with the soda-copper mixture which are exceedingly promising. The ordinary washing soda is used—four pounds of sulphate of copper, five pounds of washing soda and fifty gallons of water as a basis, and increasing the quantity of sulphate and soda slightly if it was necessary.

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New Egg Plant.

Those who have a market for egg plant will find the Early Black Beauty a decided improvement on the improved Large Purple, which has been the one variety up to the introduction of the B. l. a. c. k 'Beauty' which could be relied upon.

The Early Black Beauty is entirely spineless, is ten days or more earlier than the Large Purple, the fruit is large and the plants are remarkably healthy, a characteristic which will be greatly appreciated. The illustration gives an idea of the perfect form of the sort.

Money in Growing Beef.

Many of the agricultural papers are urging farmers to raise beef for market, claiming that the demand exceeds the supply. This may be so to a certain extent, but there are several other conditions to be met before this industry can be made profitable to farmers generally. As a matter of fact, the farm and its adaptability has everything to do with success. There are many farms even in dairying sections not at all suited to dairying, but eminently fitted to raising cattle for beef, and with such a farm and a proper knowledge of the work the results would probably be successful. The question is but one of many which should be decided entirely on local conditions and by each man for himself. It is folly to generalize on some things, and this is one of them.

Farm Notes.

Milking should always be done in a clean, airy place, free from all bad odors.

Too heavy loads make balky horses. With all stock discomfort always costs in extra feed.

Plowing for wheat should begin just as soon as possible after the harvest work is finished up.

Dairy stock can not be improved if a promiscuous trying of all breeds is permitted to go on.

Cream should have a uniform consistency as well as being of uniform ripeness before churning.

The cow, to do her best and continue it for the longest period, must have at least one-fifth of her food of some kind of nitrogen.

It takes longer and costs more to make up a pound of loss than it does to add five pounds of gain under favorable conditions.

In feeding fattening hogs the food should always be given in a clean, wholesome condition and never allowed to become sour.

The walk is the foundation of all the other gait, and without beginning at the foundation all future developments will be unsatisfactory.

Good hickory ashes are said to be excellent for expelling worms from the bowels of young horses. Give a couple of table-spoonfuls twice a week in their feed.