

JAPANESE WIN THE FIRST FIGHT ON LAND

Forced the Russians to Abandon Antung, Which They Burned—Japanese Control the Estuary of the Yalu—They Had Most Artillery and Handled it Better—Their Fire Was Far More Deadly Than That of Their Opponents.

Tokio, May 2, 11 a. m.—The Russians were forced to abandon Antung yesterday. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huang Cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu.

A supplemental report from Gen. Kuraki covering Sunday's fighting:

"The Russians made two stands. The enemy's strength included all of the third division, two regiments of the sixth division, one cavalry brigade, about 40 quick-firing guns and eight machine guns. We have taken 28 quick-firing guns, many rifles, much ammunition, more than 20 officers and many non-commissioned officers and men as prisoners. I am informed that Gen. Zaslavich and Castellani were wounded. Our casualties number about 700 and the Russian loss is more than 800 men."

RUSSIAN STAFF ACCOUNT.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—The general staff account of the operations on the Yalu river today is as follows:

At 4 o'clock this morning Japanese field batteries with 47 guns opened a terrific fire on the Russian position at Potienkiy.

The overwhelming superiority of the Japanese in artillery and the losses they inflicted on our troops during these positions made it clear to Gen. Sashulitch that it was impossible to hold Turenchen. Consequently the troops were ordered to retreat to Turenchen, which still holding the Potienkiy road.

When Gen. Sashulitch dispatched his telegram the Russian troops were retreating in good order from Turenchen and the battle was continuing at Potienkiy and Tchin-gu.

FORCED THE CROSSING.

Tokio, May 1 (2 p. m.).—Advices received here state that the Twelfth division of the Japanese army forced a crossing of the Yalu river above Wiju last before dawn Saturday morning. The second pontoon bridge across the river near Wiju was completed at 8 o'clock Saturday night and the Imperial guard of the Second division crossed during the night. The Russian left flank has been turned and a general attack began at dawn today (Sunday) by all the Japanese batteries on the south side of the river and a flotilla of gunboats co-operating with the army. The Japanese have the advantage of position and numbers and are confident of routing the enemy.

The Japanese have captured Chiu Tien Cheng, 10 miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu river. It is expected that the Russians will retreat to Feng Huang Cheng, which is on the road to Liao Yang.

FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING.

After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army under Gen. Kuraki has forced a crossing of the Yalu river, and with a gallant infantry charge, covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu Tien Cheng and the heights on the right bank of the river, and a flotilla of gunboats co-operating with the army. The Japanese have the advantage of position and numbers and are confident of routing the enemy.

The present position of the Japanese is a dominating one, and the Russian position is a desperate one. The Russian position is a desperate one. The Russian position is a desperate one.

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JAPS OCCUPY KURITO ISLAND.

The detachment of the Imperial guard met with some resistance, but it succeeded in clearing the enemy out and occupied Kurito Island. The Russian abandoned the island of Kinteto when attacked by the detachment of the Second division.

The actual losses sustained by the detachment of the Imperial guard is not known, as there is an error in the part of the message received here referring to the number killed, but nine of the detachment were severely and it was slightly wounded. The detachment of the Second division which took the island of Kinteto sustained no losses.

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BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

On Wednesday the Russians resumed the bombardment on Wiju, firing a number of shells throughout the day. The Japanese artillery did not respond to this.

Gen. Kuraki has received reports to the effect that the Russians are withdrawing the heights on the right bank of the Yalu river. These new defenses are declared to extend from Chiu Tien Cheng through the village of Makao to Koshoku, a distance of three and a quarter miles.

The Russians resumed their bombardment on Thursday, but it was generally ineffective.

Subsequently Gen. Kuraki ordered two companies of the Imperial guard to cross the Yalu and make a reconnaissance to prevent the Russians from doing for the purpose of discovering the character of the Russian fortifications along the heights on the right bank of the river. The Japanese force advanced toward Koshoku and then dispatched a small detachment to the village, where a party of Russians was encountered.

In the engagement which followed five Russians were killed. The Russians shelled the reconnoitering party from an emplacement in the hills in the western part of Yohoko. This was without effect.

ARTILLERY OPENED FIRE.

The Russian artillery on the left bank of Chiu Tien Cheng, firing at a high angle, again opened on Wiju, the island of Kurito and Sokocho, the south of Wiju, where some Japanese batteries held their position. This firing continued into Thursday night, and Gen.

Kuraki reports that while it was ineffective it disturbed the Russian preparations for an attack. The Russians resumed the shelling of Wiju on Friday, but the Japanese guns did not reply.

The Twelfth division of the Japanese army was chosen to make the first crossing of the Yalu. It began its preparations on Friday by driving the Russians from their position on the bank of the river opposite Suikochin, which is eight miles above Wiju, and the point selected for the crossing. This division constructed a pontoon bridge over the river and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning it began crossing. The entire division passed over the river during the day and by 6 o'clock Saturday evening it was in the position assigned to it for the battle of Sunday.

The movement of the Twelfth Japanese division was covered by the Second regiment of field artillery and another regiment of heavy guns.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock Saturday morning the Russian artillery posted to the north and to the east of Chiu Tien Cheng opened fire on the Japanese batteries which had been dispatched from Kinteto island to Chukodo, another island north of Kinteto island and under Chiu Tien Cheng. The Japanese batteries replied to this shelling and silenced the Russian fire. Later eight Russian guns posted on a hill to the east of the village of Makao opened upon the Imperial guard. To this shelling the Japanese artillery to the east of Wiju responded and the Russians ceased firing.

Then both the Chiu Tien Cheng and the Russian artillery on the left bank brought a vigorous response from the chain of Japanese batteries on the Korean side of the river. The Russian guns fired for two hours before they were silenced. Gen. Kuraki expresses the belief that his shelling was very effective against the Russians.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

The Japanese losses in the bombardment of Saturday were two men killed and five officers and 25 men wounded. A flotilla of gunboats from the squadron of Admiral Hosoya participated in the fighting of Saturday. It encountered a mixed force of Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu below Antung, and after a sharp fight scattered them to the hills.

A bridge across the main stream of the Yalu just above Wiju was completed at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and the Second Japanese division and the Imperial guard immediately began crossing. They landed and occupied the hills back of Koshoku, facing the Russian position on the right bank of the river. All through Saturday night the Japanese continued to cross the river, and at late hour Saturday night Gen. Kuraki telegraphed to the general staff of the army:

JAPANESE ATTACK.

"I will attack the enemy on May 1 at dawn."

True to his promise, Gen. Kuraki at daylight today centered his attack on the Russian position between Chiu Tien Cheng and Yohoko. To this fire the Russians made reply with all their batteries.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the Russian battery at Yohoko was silenced, and half an hour later Gen. Kuraki ordered his entire line, stretching for four miles, to attack. The Japanese infantry, on the west side of the river, charged across the river, wading the water breast deep, and began storming the heights at 5:15.

By 6 o'clock they had swept the Russian line back across the plateau.

No report has been received in Tokyo concerning the losses sustained by the Japanese in the fighting of today. It is believed that these losses were heavy, particularly during the infantry charge.

The reports of this fighting which have been received here do not indicate that the Russian position is in danger. The Russian position is a desperate one. The Russian position is a desperate one.

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CROSSED THE YALU.

St. Petersburg, May 2, 3:58 a. m.—The first Japanese army under Gen. Kuraki, consisting of the guards and the Second and Twelfth divisions, according to official and private sources, crossed the Yalu yesterday about 30 miles above the mouth of the river near Kinteto, where the river bends abruptly to the eastward. For three hours less than 5,000 Russians, under Gen. Sashulitch, Mischenko and Kashi-talniks have been strung along the Manchurian side of the river and have been harassing and impeding the crossing of the Japanese very successfully, despite their hopeless inferiority in men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese, who had occupied the heights near Tizavon and Khusan above Antung, were dislodged and driven back to the river with considerable loss. They were compelled to save it from destruction.

FLOTILLA OF GUNBOATS.

Saturday a gunboat flotilla at the mouth of the river and all the field guns pointed to the Korean bank opened a bombardment and scattered the Russian position on the Manchurian side. The bombardment was continued until late in the evening, 24 field guns and 12 4.7 guns participating, and over 2,000 shells being fired.

The Russian reports pay tribute to the fine masked positions of these gunboats.

In two days' fighting the Russians lost two officers and five men killed and six officers and 35 men wounded.

RUSSIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

On the morning of May 1 it became apparent that the bombardment of Saturday was a preliminary to the crossing on Sunday, when the Japanese opened again with their batteries, pouring an intense fire into the Russian lines, which caused great losses.

The Russian object being to retard and embarrass as much as possible the crossing. With a comparatively insignificant force this having been accomplished, Gen. Sashulitch, menaced by the overwhelming force of the Japanese, retired in perfect order to his second position, a short distance away, which the Japanese immediately attacked, and where fighting is now in progress.

The report from Tokyo stating that the Russians were retreating the passage of the river with a force of 30,000 strong led the authorities here to believe that it was put out for the purpose of alarming the crossing a great Japanese victory, where it cannot possibly warrant such a claim.

The Russians believe that it will require another week to get Gen. Kuraki's army completely across and ready to advance on the Pekin road.

RUSSIANS BUILD ENTRENCHMENTS.

The fact that the Russians have re-



Do you remember the little things that gave us so much pleasure when we were young? With what zest did we sit down to the table after play was over and eat the mush and milk our mother put before us. But as we get older it takes more to give us pleasure. Mush and milk no longer taste good to us, and our digestion must be impaired. The best advice we can give to such a person is to tone up the stomach with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that his Golden Medical Discovery is contained in his "Medical Discovery."

treated to positions back of Turenchen, where there is more fighting, shows that they have built entrenchments, which the Japanese are under the necessity of taking before they can push on, consequently continuing the fighting and skirmishing will occupy the plan of the Russians being to hang on the flanks of the enemy and annoy and worry them to the uttermost. Nothing really decisive, however, is expected until the Japanese advance shall encounter the Russian position in the mountain passes. It is even considered that the Japanese will be able to turn the Russian position there but all this is provided for in Gen. Kurapatkin's plans.

KUROPATKIN'S ACCOUNT.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—The general staff has issued the following account of the affair on the Yalu river April 29 and 30.

"From Gen. Kurapatkin's telegrams it appears that the Japanese, having consisted of two battalions of the Fourth regiment of the guards, with four companies of the guards, and a detachment of cavalry of the guard, with the assistance of our artillery from Potienkiy, our troops dislodged the Japanese from their position, losing two sharpshooters killed and wounded. The Japanese lost 10 dead and 25 wounded. They also carried away a number of their wounded, and others were taken to the Yalu. The enemy succeeded in moving their mountain guns.

JAPS ABANDON BRIDGE.

"After occupying the heights near Sindo, where our troops came under a heavy fire from the Japanese battery posted north of Wiju, two of our guns shelled a pontoon bridge, and compelled the Japanese to dismantle it. The Japanese troops at Litzavon and Khusan retreated partly to the Yalu and partly northward.

"Up to the present 10 carbines and many cartridges and shells have been found on the Japanese positions. "Conspicuous gallantry was displayed by the light infantry of the Tenth and Twelfth regiments, under Lieut. Yanichelsky.

"At 10 o'clock on the morning of April 29 a Japanese force of 1,500 infantry, with 12 guns, began to cross the river at Ambiki, and Schepouloff, near Mar Ambiki, there was a small Russian detachment under Lieut.-Col. Goussey, which was compelled to retire under the sustained fire of two Japanese batteries of six guns each. Four men were wounded and Lieut.-Col. Goussey was bruised on the head and left arm. Our mountain guns were unable to return the enemy's fire on account of the excessive range, and reinforcements were sent to the detachment with orders to drive the Japanese beyond the Yalu.

"Gen. Mischenko reports that Japanese warships from ships at the mouth of the Yalu on April 29 opened fire on our troops, the cannonading lasting for 20 minutes. No damage was done.

"All is quiet at Yinkow.

RUSSIAN TROOPS STUBBORN.

"On April 30, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, the Russian troops held their position at Turenchen, where they were shelled by the Japanese from their batteries on the left bank, where they had posted 24 field guns and 12 120-millimeter siege guns, which were cleverly mounted in the front, crossed the Yalu yesterday about 30 miles above the mouth of the river near Kinteto, where the river bends abruptly to the eastward. For three hours less than 5,000 Russians, under Gen. Sashulitch, Mischenko and Kashi-talniks have been strung along the Manchurian side of the river and have been harassing and impeding the crossing of the Japanese very successfully, despite their hopeless inferiority in men and guns.

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day detachments of the Imperial guard and of the Second division attacked and dispersed the enemy on islands in the river and occupied the islands. In these engagements 16 of the Imperial guard were seriously and nine slightly wounded, while there were no casualties in the Second division. The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded, toward Chiu Tien Cheng. A Russian cavalryman taken prisoner said that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth regiments of the Eastern Siberian sharpshooters formed the van of the Russian force. Lieut. Sonovoff, commanding the Twenty-second, was found dead and was buried at Wiju.

Ninety-five dead horses were found. From noon of the 26th until the 27th the enemy fired intermittently upon Wiju but no reply was made. On the 26th two gunboats, two torpedo boats and two steamers detached from the squadron of Admiral Hosoya, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy in Antushan and eluded him. The detachments suffered no damage. On April 28 two infantry companies of the Imperial guard reconnoitered Hushan and a part of the company was detached at Sitzu-Yuen, from which place the enemy fled, leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from the neighborhood of Chiu Tien Cheng upon Wiju without much effect upon our works.

On April 29 the Twelfth division commenced bridging the river at Suki Chien and completed the work early on the morning of the 30th, and the army crossed.

SEVERE FIRING ON ALL SIDES.

From 10:40 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. there was severe firing on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced. Our losses were five officers slightly wounded, and of non-commissioned officers two killed and 20 wounded. At 8 p. m. of the same date the bridge over the main stream of the Yalu was completed. The Russian crossed and advanced upon Hushan. On the same day the detachment from Admiral Hosoya's squadron advanced toward Antung and fought at close range with 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The enemy's artillery also directed a heavy fire against the detachment, but retreated after about an hour's fire. There were no casualties on our side. On May 1 at daybreak our forces commenced cannonading and silenced the enemy's artillery on the heights extending from Chiu Tien Cheng to the north of Makou and Yu-shukou.

MINES SOWN AT PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, May 1.—Details of the demonstration of Port Arthur, April 27 disclose the ingenuity of the Japanese, who sowed mines along the coast, connected with carrying burning matter. About 1:40 o'clock in the morning, when five miles off shore, the combustion was fired, the wind and waves bringing the burning floats toward the harbor.

Under cover of this screen of fire eight Japanese torpedo boats, towing a large float with mines, slipped around to a spot near where the Potopovskiy was sunk, but they were detected by Russian searchlights, when they retreated, and a great mine had been sown. The mines have since been destroyed. The Japanese, knowing that the Russians would intercept wireless messages, tried a neat trick to receive and worry Viceroy Alexieff. For several nights in succession they sent by wireless telegraph orders to prepare for a landing of Japanese ships, to attack with submarine boats, etc.

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

Chefoo, May 1, 3 p. m.—It is expected here that the Japanese will land on the Liao Tung peninsula near Tashan, if they have not already done so. It is learned from Chinese who have arrived from Takushan that on April 22 four Japanese warships, two torpedo boats and a number of transports, landed and destroyed some of the Japanese ships. The Japanese then returned to their ships, which were still off Takushan, when the Chinese left there. April 23, there are some grounds for the belief that a number of transports joined the Japanese fleet at a rendezvous on the west side of the bay of Korea.

LONDON'S VIEWS.

London, May 2.—The important accounts of the fighting on the Yalu river have reached London and various opinions are expressed this morning regarding the importance of the Japanese victory. It is considered in some quarters that it was never the intention of the Russians to hold the right bank of the Yalu, except for tactical purposes, and that the real struggle has been a question of the Japanese fleet, however, recognize that the success of the Japanese will greatly enhance their prestige.

The Daily Telegram in an editorial takes the rather extreme view of comparing the capture of Quilien Cheng to that of Waterloo and Plevna, and says that the present misfortune is even more serious because the Russians have been driven from a fortified position in spite of every advantage conferred on its defense by modern weapons. "The light," the editorial says, "must be that, and forever, the destinies of Europe and Asia."

The Daily Mail's Newchwang correspondent hears that the Russians are accumulating great quantities of stores at Tieling, 40 miles north of Mukden, as their principal base of supplies. The news of the very serious losses suffered by both sides are not yet known to appear in the London papers, and these losses are not yet mentioned in dispatches from Russian sources.

A dispatch from Mukden says that Gen. Kuraki's army crossed the Yalu (Sunday) morning and left in the afternoon. His destination is not stated.

The Times military correspondent, publishing the rather important Japanese operations will coincide with the Kurien Cheng affair, points out that the world is completely in the dark regarding the real nature of the Japanese army. The second army left Japan in the latter part of March under Gen. Oku, the correspondent says, and so far no one has been able to tell what it is. "It has vanished in space," while the correspondent points out the third army embarked quite recently.

YESEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

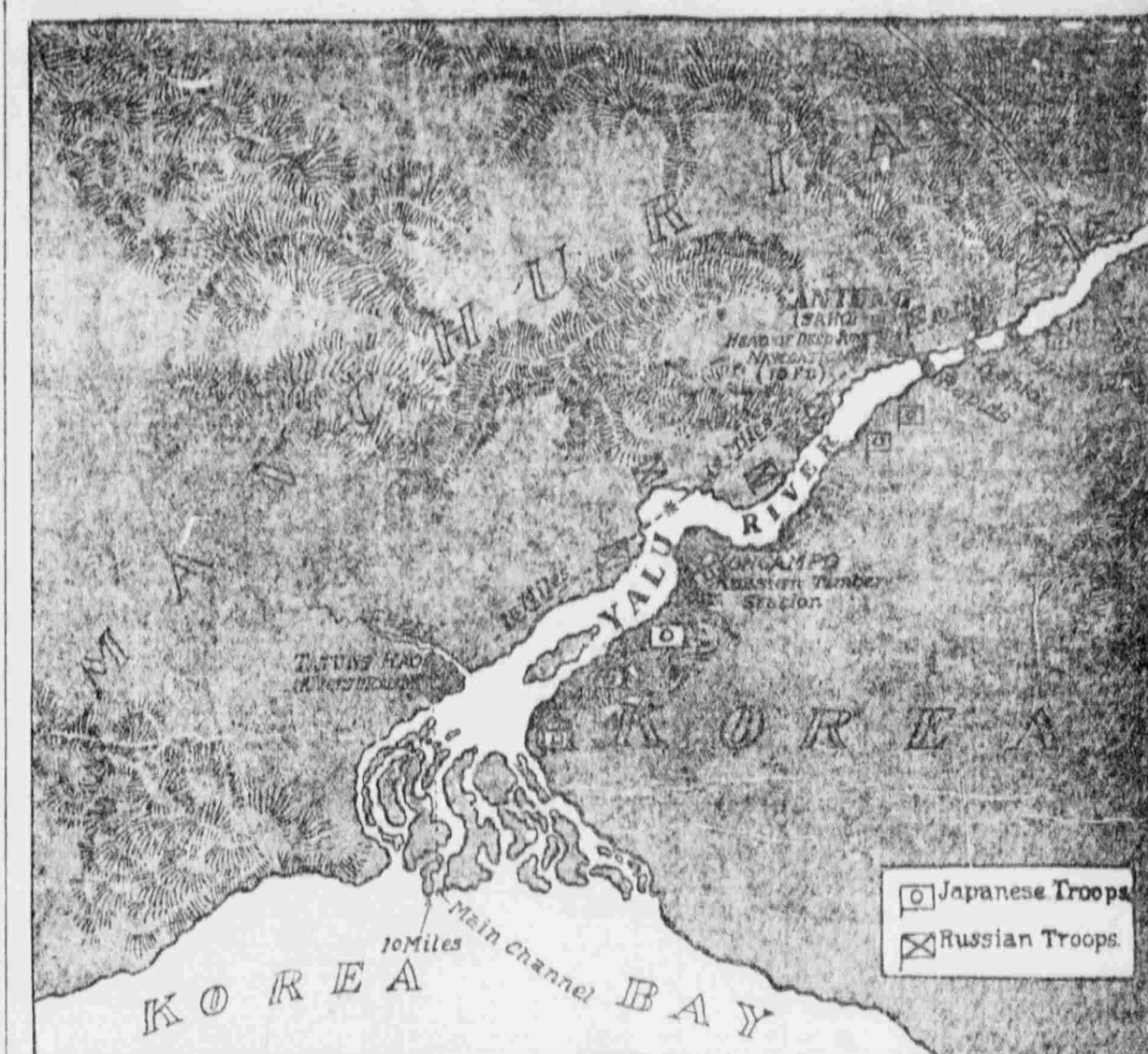
St. Petersburg, May 2, 2:40 a. m.—Information received here shows that Rear Admiral Yesen, commanding the Vladivostok squadron, had a narrow escape from the Japanese. He was surrounded by the wireless message of the enemy which he intercepted the admiral found that he was surrounded by Japanese warships, but owing to a dense fog he was able to slip into Vladivostok unobserved.

DEAD RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

Tokio, May 1, 7 p. m.—On Wednesday of last week a Japanese force found the body of Lieut. Semionoff, who had been in command of the mounted scouts of the Twenty-second and 24th regiments, in Kunito Island. They buried him at Wiju.

RULES FOR CHESS PLAYERS.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., May 1.—At a meeting of the chess masters engaged in the international chess masters' tournament it was decided today that if a player should withdraw from the tournament all the points drawn or lost by such player should remain on the score sheet and that the other competitors who have not so far met the player should receive a score point against him. Furthermore, the



PRESENT ALIGNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE BANKS OF THE YALU RIVER, WHICH SEPARATES KOREA AND MANCHURIA.

competitors authorized the managing directors, H. C. Assell and H. Helms, to decide at once all disputes under the rules, and to refer all questions of fact in all other disputes, an appeal to the judges, however, being allowed.

The managing directors were also selected to award the two best players prizes given by Baron Albert De Rothschild of Vienna, the prizes consisting of \$30 and \$40, respectively.

The fifth round is to be played in the following order tomorrow: Mieses vs Pillsbury; Lasker vs Marshall; Lawrence vs Fox; Schlechter vs Napier; Teichmann vs Marco; Hodges vs Delmar; Schuster vs Janowski and Barry vs Tschigorin.

Four Men Drowned.

Duluth, Minn., May 1.—Four men employed on the Davidson & McElree ranch in Aitken county were drowned today from capsized boats in Rice lake, eight miles southeast of Kimberly, Minn. Their names were Gilbert Neas and Christopher Peterson of Duluth, Oscar Johnson of Superior and Hoken Overland of Winona.

Rhine Bridged at Mainz.

Mainz, Hesse, May 1.—Emperor William in opening the railway bridge across the Rhine today congratulated the minister of public works on the completion of this German engineering triumph, which also had long been recognized as a strategic position. His majesty added:

"I hope from the bottom of my heart that peace, which is necessary for the continued development of industry and trade, may be preserved. I am convinced, however, that if the bridges should ever be used for more serious transport work it would be found fully trustworthy."

John W. Kissam Dead.

New York, May 2.—John W. Kissam, who went to California in 1849 and established a line of vessels between San Francisco and islands in the Pacific, is dead at his home here. He became an extensive importer of asphalt and was yet in the process of refining the mineral when he died. He was 62 years of age.

A BANK IN A CEMETERY.

In Worcester, N. Y., Commercialism Wins Over Sentiment. Cooperstown, N. Y., May 2.—After a bitter clash between sentiment and commercialism in the village of Worcester, this county, a bank there has secured the right to erect a banking house on the site of the abandoned cemetery where the grandparents and great-grandparents of President Garfield are buried.

No special effort has been made to find the remains of the murdered president's forbears for the reason that no one was quite sure in just what place in the cemetery the graves were. While the excavations were being made many bones were discovered and rotten pieces of wood were found.

The graveyard, located in the heart of Worcester, was many years ago abandoned and had become overgrown with weeds. When preparations were made for the sale of the ground many persons urged that the cemetery be kept in memory of the late president. When members of the Garfield family were appealed to they expressed a wish that the decision be left to the citizens.

TRIPACIAL NEURALGIA.

Cured by Injection of Osmic Acid into Affected Nerve.

Chicago, May 2.—A dispatch to the Record Herald from Ann Arbor, Mich., says:

Dr. Charles H. Nacredre, professor of surgery in the National department of the University of Michigan, has performed, with apparently perfect result, a simple operation for the cure of tripac neuralgia. The operation consists in the injection of osmic acid into the affected nerve, after its exposure by a trivial incision. This method has been introduced only a short time, and this was its first trial at the university hospital.

By "tripac" is meant the upper portion of the face.

Brazilian Tariff Reduction.

New York, May 2.—It is understood that the government has decided to accord to Belgium the same tariff reductions which it has granted to the United States, says a Herald dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is believed the same favors will be accorded to the products of Argentine and France and to the products of the United States.

The industrial association has adopted a resolution declaring that the concessions made to the United States are prejudicial to the interests of Brazilian industry and commerce. It has requested the government to reconsider its action.

BEASCO'S NEW PIECE.

For Next Season It Will Be Arthur's "Scirine."

New York, May 2.—David Beasco has announced his production for next season. It is Joseph Arthur's oriental drama, entitled either "Scirine" or "The Scirine."

We Shall Spend \$500,000 To Give Liquezone Away.

This Company, after testing Liquezone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid \$500,000 for the American rights. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We are now spending \$500,000 to give the product away—one bottle to each of a million sick ones. We are doing this so that every sick one may let Liquezone itself prove what it can do.

Kills Inside Germs

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease, as every physician knows.

Liquezone will do for sick humanity more than all the drugs in the world combined. It does what no skill can accomplish without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen