

GEN. KUROPATKIN
WATCHED KUROKI.

Waited Until Column Was Too Far Away to Get Aid From Japanese Army.

COSSACKS TURNED LOOSE ON IT

Fell on Japs With Such Vigor That They Were Compelled to Retire.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—Following on the heels of the news of the disasters to the Japanese fleet the general staff today received official advice of the defeat of the Japanese force which was marching northward from Feng Wang Cheng for the purpose of executing a flank movement on Mukden. Details of the dispatch will not be made public until it has been passed by the war commission, but enough has been communicated to the Associated Press to make it clear that in order to save themselves from destruction the Japanese were compelled to retreat toward Feng Wang Cheng.

Since Gen. Kuropatkin sent a column northward to gain the road leading directly west from Mukden, Gen. Kuropatkin has kept it under the closest surveillance, awaiting the moment when it should be so distant from the main Japanese army as to prevent its easy reinforcement. In observing this plan, the Russians withdrew and the Japanese, not finding a strong force of the enemy before them, continued to advance.

When the time for action came, Gen. Kuropatkin sent a column of 10,000 men, under the command of a few regiments, but they were the flower of the Cossack cavalry. On May 18 he fell on the enemy, whose number has not yet been revealed, with such vigor as to compel the Japanese to retreat 12 miles toward the base, near enough, it is presumed, to have received reinforcements from Gen. Kuropatkin, who must immediately have been advised of the awkward predicament.

The operations are described by the general staff as just such a move as it was expected Gen. Kuropatkin would make, and for which Gen. Kuropatkin's appearance on the stage was somewhat late. It had been intended that he should raid Korea at the beginning of the war, but he arrived at the front too late. The general staff believes Gen. Kuropatkin's attack must have been in the nature of a surprise. He is a man to attack quickly and hard, once given the opportunity, and his men, veterans of the Chinese campaign, had been selected especially because they knew what it was to be under fire. The casualties sustained by the opposing forces have not yet been announced.

Apprehension of Kuropatkin's Cossacks hovering north, the authorities say, may explain the cautious action of Gen. Kuropatkin in establishing a strong base at Feng Wang Cheng, and that the column which was marching on that day, it may also be a solution of the mystery of Newchwang, which at first was reported to have been evacuated and which is now said to have been occupied by the Russians. If Kuropatkin has definitely stopped his westward movement, Kuropatkin could safely continue to hold it without danger of the occupying force being cut off. The general staff took occasion today to deny the report of a battle having been fought at Kai Chou in which 200 Russians were killed. As a matter of

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They are an insurance policy against pain and its distressing effects. They guarantee that you will not be compelled to suffer from pain of any nature.

They are a sure preventative if taken when you first discover a tendency to headache, sick stomach, backache, dizziness, indigestion, periodic pains, etc. They relieve the pain and tone up the exhausted and weakened condition of the nervous system.

Should you neglect this precaution and allow a deep seated pain to possess you, no matter where located, they make good by removing the pain.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have a wonderful reputation for doing all that is claimed for them, and this reputation is backed by a guarantee, that if first package fails to give relief, they cost you nothing, because your druggist will return your money.

We urge you to try them under this guarantee, because they never fail.

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fact, the Russians quietly withdrew from Kai Chou, being unwilling to expose their force at that point to the attack of a column marching from the east—that landed in southern Liau Tung. The evacuation of Kai Chou also shows, it is said, that there is no truth in the report that Kuropatkin has sent 10,000 men to relieve Port Arthur.

The report that Kuropatkin has sent 70,000 men to relieve Port Arthur is declared by the general staff to be incredible. Such a move, they say, would only court disaster for Kuropatkin, who would take advantage of the movement to throw his entire army across the railroad and strike from the rear, while the Japanese troops in southern Liau Tung would attack in front.

No news has reached here of the engagement at Kim Chou, and the absence of information is explained by the slowness of communication due to the strength of the Japanese force assaulting the Russian positions around Port Arthur. No surprise is expressed at the fact that engagements occur as the Russians fall back on Port Arthur. It is reiterated that Kuropatkin's plan does not contemplate imperiling the fortress by the loss of the land between outside. The authorities here believe that their information that he had almost entirely withdrawn inside the fortress defense several days ago is correct.

That the Japanese will strain every nerve to take Port Arthur, in view of the disaster to their fleet, is not questioned in naval circles, and in spite of the danger of Russian mines, Admiral Togo is expected to co-operate in the assault upon Port Arthur.

Fruit Merger to Dissolve.

Los Angeles, May 21.—The announcement has been made that the California Fruit agency, the merger in control of the packing and shipping of a large part of the orange crop of southern California, is about to dissolve. The combine will go out of business next September. The California Fruit agency is composed of the southern California Fruit exchange, with 16 directors,

and the California Citrus union, with the same number. These 32 directors make up the directorate of the agency. The southern California Fruit exchange is composed of the Growers' organizations, while the California Citrus union is composed of the combined packers and shippers.

ROTHSCHILD GUILTY.

Ex-Bank President Convicted of Grand Larceny.

New York, May 20.—David Rothschild, the former president of the Federal bank, was today found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree. He was accused of inducing persons to deposit money in the bank after he knew it was insolvent. He was remanded until Monday for sentence. The penalty for the crime admits of a term of 10 years in prison.

Blew Out the Gas.

St. Louis, May 21.—Blowing out the gas resulted in the death of one, and the serious injury of another world's fair visitor. Mr. R. H. Battersby of Annapolis, Washington, was found dead in bed today at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Leonard. The room was full of gas and a jet was turned on at full blast.

Charles Krimmer of Louisville, Colo., was found unconscious and almost asphyxiated in his room. He stated that he was unconscious with gas and blew out the flame upon retiring. He will recover.

Dye Wool Interests Merger.

New York, May 21.—Plans have been announced for the consolidation of the leading dye wool interests in the country, which will be known as the American dye wool company and will be in charge of the dye wool industry.

Chinese Editors Sentenced.

Shanghai, May 21 (Afternoon).—The two remaining members of the staff of the Chinese reform newspaper Supao were sentenced today to two and three years at hard labor, respectively, dating from their arrest last year, with banishment from every foreign settlement upon the expiration of their sentence.

View of the Harbor from the Sea.

DALNY, THE CZAR'S BEAUTIFUL CITY IN MANCHURIA, CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE.

Dalny, captured by the Japanese, is the most modern city in Asia, for it was built by order of the czar, who felt that it was dangerous to risk everything in the Liautong peninsula upon the imagined impregnability of Port Arthur. Dalny was obtained by Russia by nominal "lease" from China after Japan as a result of the China-Japanese war had occupied the Liautong peninsula for some time. The official section of the city is its most beautiful portion. The lower view shows how naturally Dalny in competent hands admits of defense from attack by water.

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corporated next week in Pennsylvania with a capitalization of \$3,000,000 common stock and \$1,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred.

Plants in Boston, New York, Chester, Pa., and in the West Indies will be taken over. John W. Pepper of Chester will be at the head of the new company. All the stock of which will remain in the hands of the interests to be combined. It is claimed two thirds of the trade will be controlled.

ALICE VICTORIA MURPHY.

Sick and Destitute She Turned On the Gas and Died.

San Francisco, May 21.—Alice E. Victoria Murphy, daughter of the late Capt. Francis J. Murphy of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London regiment), sick and destitute, turned on the gas in her room today and died from asphyxiation. Before attempting her life she had carefully destroyed all means of personal identification. It is believed that she had been married in Ireland to a man named Stauch, whose death in southern California had left her penniless in a strange land.

Chinese Editors Sentenced.

Shanghai, May 21 (Afternoon).—The two remaining members of the staff of the Chinese reform newspaper Supao were sentenced today to two and three years at hard labor, respectively, dating from their arrest last year, with banishment from every foreign settlement upon the expiration of their sentence.

In August last the staff of Shanghai issued warrants for the arrest of the editor and staff of the Chinese reform newspaper Supao, published in Shanghai. They were accused of publishing seditious matter. It was reported that

the prisoners were about to be tortured, but through the intervention of the British minister, acting separately with the American government, this was averted and the prisoners were given an open trial with the above results.

Solomon Chandler's Estate.

Portland, Me., May 21.—One-half of the \$1,000,000 estate which Solomon H. Chandler of New Gloucester originally willed to the American board of foreign missions has been awarded by the probate court to his four nephews and his brother's widow, residents of New Gloucester.

Mr. Chandler was a rural bachelor who died in 1903, leaving several wills. The heirs presented one which divided the estate equally between them and the American board. The latter filed a will calling for the whole estate, but the heirs have been successful.

Plague Bacilli Lost.

Chicago, May 21.—Several thousand bacilli taken from plague sufferers in India and enclosed in a small tin case, leather bound, have been lost somewhere between St. Paul and Chicago by W. W. H. Hurbutt, a scientist from London, Eng., who has arrived here.

The bacilli are as yet unnamed, though labelled. Some are mounted and some are preserved alive in media prepared by Dr. Hurbutt.

The small and valuable objects, important in their relation to science, had been collected after three years of travel and investigation through Hindustan, the vicinity of the Egyptian desert, and the coast districts in India and are destined for the use of learned men of England and Germany in their researches regarding the Asiatic plague, which, Dr. Hurbutt says, up to this time have not yielded definite results. The loss has been reported to the police and railroad officials.

CONSUMED BY A FIRE THAT WATER WILL NOT QUENCH

Only those who have experienced the awful itching and burning of Eczema can know how it feels to be consumed by the blistering, fiery acids oozing out through the pores of the skin. There is no other skin disease that compares in severity with Eczema. It begins as a mere redness of the skin, or comes in little watery blisters and pimples, discharging a thin sticky fluid which hardens into scabs and scales, leaving a raw and inflamed surface as they peel off, while the itching is almost intolerable. Eczema is the most vicious and violent of all skin diseases, appearing in many different forms; the dry and scaly kind with brownish white crusts, which gives the skin a rough, leathery appearance, and producing sometimes painful fissures and sores. In other cases the skin has a swollen, moist appearance, with occasional profuse discharges of watery matter. But all the varieties and types of this aggravating disease are akin and are caused by impure blood and an over-acid condition of this vital fluid that seems to set the skin on fire, kindling a flame that water will not quench, and an itching, stinging eruption that lotions, soaps, salves and powders cannot suppress. As the poisonous acids in the blood increase the eruption spreads and becomes more angry looking, and the itching and burning more unbearable. Eczema is the commonest of all skin diseases, and the most aggravating and treacherous, disappearing at times, then returning suddenly and in a severer form than ever. It is particularly bad in warm weather, because at this season the skin is reacting and the blood is making extra effort to throw off the morbid secretions and acid impurities that have been accumulating during the long winter months, and there is an overflow of the acid matter and acid poison through the pores, producing irritation and redness of the skin and all the terrors of Eczema. Soothing applications are beneficial and advisable, but not curative, because the seat of the disease is in the blood, and external or surface treatment cannot change bad blood into good blood or purge the system of impurities. Only a blood purifier can do this, and while treating the skin the blood must be looked after or the disease is sure to return when the blood is again overcharged with acids.

S. S. S. to purify and cleanse the blood, and some non-irritating, soothing salve or lotion, is the proper treatment for all forms of Eczema. S. S. S. has made some remarkable cures of this stubborn skin disease—cases that had become chronic from long neglect or wrong treatment. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed strictly vegetable blood remedy. It is without a single mineral ingredient, but of medicinal roots that come from the fields and forests or Nature's store-houses. S. S. S. combines both purifying and tonic properties that enter into the circulation and destroy the impurities, and at the same time tone up the general system. Skin diseases are, after all, only symptoms of impure and vitiated blood and external signs of disordered systems, and when you cure the blood the eruptions disappear.

If you have Eczema or any blood disease, sore or eruption, write us and our physician will gladly advise you and furnish any information desired without cost to you. Book on the Skin and its diseases free.

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What Irrigation Is Doing For the United States

MOTHER NATURE taught mankind a splendid lesson on the value of irrigation when she planned the river Nile. By making it overflow its banks at regular intervals and so water the surrounding dry land she showed how arid territory could be made fertile and a desert transformed into a region full of the Creator's gift to man.

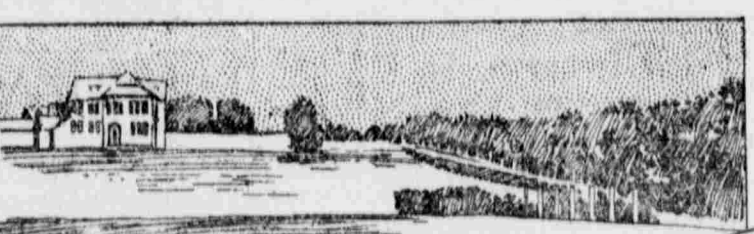
There are parts of the earth where nature, unaided by man, does not give the soil sufficient moisture to enable it to become productive. Here is where the value of ingenuity and enterprise comes in. Water is going to waste by millions of gallons because it is not guided in the right channels. It pours down from the mountains at certain seasons of the year and tears a way through the walls of great granite canyons. Often it carries death and destruction in its train because the force of the water is pent up instead of the farm being divided and its contents distributed gently over a wide area of parched and unproductive land.

Then the man of science comes along and is followed by the engineer, and soon we have a government commission at work, and the public is told that vast stretches of territory which are useless in their present condition might be made fertile and habitable by the expenditure of money on the water courses of the country, the storage in reservoirs of the water that is wasted by nature's prodigality at certain seasons and its guidance through artificial channels to the lands which need moisture. The Congress at Washington then acts, and big engineering projects are soon initiated to reclaim the arid lands and open them to settlement.

This is the way in which irrigation changes the character of wide sections of country. This is why what has been known as the Great American desert is bound to long to disappear from the map.

Although irrigation has already done so much for certain portions of the west, it is destined to do a great deal more now that through general agitation of the subject, the work of irrigation societies, including Mr. Roosevelt, the whole matter is receiving from the government attention commensurate with its importance. President Roosevelt, whose knowledge of the west is based on intimate acquaintance with its realities, the value of prompt and effective action in putting into force plans for irrigating the arid lands and in both speeches and messages has recently urged the importance of a broad and wise policy in this direction.

The irrigation reclamation service, which is a branch of the department of the interior, has been actively at work, and many plans are being executed, while others involving the reclamation of



GROWN ON UNIRRIGATED LAND. GROWN ON IRRIGATED LAND.

most extensive areas are being thought out and brought down to a definite basis.

A commission of civil and electrical engineers and experts in hydrography and forestry recently made a tour of inspection in the west, in the course of which investigations were made into the subject of land laws, water courses, the needs of settlers, etc., and this investigation will form the basis of plans to be submitted to the secretary of the interior.

The vast benefits resulting from irrigation of these arid lands justify the federal and state governments in what they are doing in this direction. In order that the deserts of these states may be made to blossom like the rose work must be carried on upon a grand scale. Ordinary private enterprise is not equal to the task, and improvements of so general and comprehensive a character need to be planned and carried out differently from private enterprises so that the benefits will be equally distributed to the community as a whole.

As an example of what the carrying out of even a single project of this kind means take the case of northwestern Wyoming, where irrigation works on the Shoshone river are in process of construction. As a result of the work of the United States government engineers, the irrigation reclamation service decided to expend \$2,500,000 in the development of the land in this part of Wyoming by use of the waters of the Shoshone. This river carries a natural storage reservoir. The Shoshone rises in the Yellowstone National park, where it obtains a sulphurous character that made the Indians call it "Stinking Water." It rushes through canyons wild and picturesque, and it is one of these which is to be tamed so that the floods may be stored and the waters distributed systematically over the parched lands, which only need sufficient moisture to make them fertile. When this project is worked out an area of fully 500,000 acres of land will be benefited.

Although the national and state expenditures in the matter of irrigation

are large, it is money which comes back to the treasury both directly and indirectly. To a large extent it comes back directly when the settlers take up the land made valuable by the irrigation systems. The funds created in this way furnish the means of extending the irrigation process to lands yet to be reclaimed from uselessness.

The Carey law, passed by congress in 1894, authorized the secretary of the interior to patent to the state free of

cost a million acres of land in each state that provided for the irrigation of not less than twenty acres of each 160 acre tract cultivated by actual settlers. Provision was afterward made by amendment that if a state failed within ten years to cause the whole or part of the lands so segregated to be irrigated

plus accrued from the sales it should be held in trust for the reclamation of other land.

Some of the states have authorized their land boards to make contracts with private individuals or corporations for the establishment of irrigation systems. One very extensive project has been begun in this way by Idaho. The corporation which is to do the work will expend several million dollars in reclaiming arid land in the valley of the

Snake river. The canals will have a combined length of more than 1,000 miles. The Shoshone falls are being harnessed, and electric railroads are to be built through the land to be reclaimed.

There is no doubt that the present administration's outspoken approval of an extended system of irrigation has given the subject a tremendous impetus, and the hitherto arid regions of the country have assumed an increased value in the eyes of the land speculator.

One of the immediate and logical results of the irrigation crusade is the growth of the irrigation fund. During 1903 it accumulated at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a month. In September of last year the treasury held to the credit of the reclamation service \$16,191,836. This enormous amount represents the sum total received from land sales in the irrigated tracts. Of the sixteen states and territories contributing to this total North Dakota stood first with \$1,224,044. Nevada yielded only \$12,485.

One of the early drawbacks to the immediate success of irrigation in this country was the determination of farmers to secure for themselves larger holdings than they could operate successfully. The American agriculturist had long been the proud owner of many acres. The accumulation of land had become an inherited characteristic. It was only the foreign peasant who was content to establish himself on a few acres of fertile soil. His success as a result of his thoroughness, especially the financial outcome of his highly intensive methods, first amazed the farmers. Attracted, the man of too many acres. In 1889 the average size of an irrigated farm in California was seventy-three acres, but ten years later it had decreased to fifty-six. The irrigatorist was learning his lesson. At present the small tract and intensive culture are becoming the rule everywhere.

In estimating the benefit actually to be derived from irrigation it must be remembered that its availability is not confined to arid lands. California, for instance, where the system is carried on more extensively than in any other state save one, Colorado, is by no means an infertile country naturally. There is usually sufficient rainfall to secure an abundant harvest, but irrigation has been found to increase the productiveness to such an extent that it is extremely profitable to employ it. The plains of Louisiana have been elevated for ages as the garden spot of Europe. The north Italian rainfall is not far from normal, but a notable excess of productiveness has been obtained by damming the waters of the Po.

From the present outlook it is evident that irrigation in its various forms is destined to a widespread exploitation in this country. The increase of population, the greater cost of the arable area and the necessity for husbanding our agricultural resources will cause intensive farming to displace the wasteful methods of our fathers.

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

A BOER HERO AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

From fighting the real battles of the Transvaal Republic to mimic warfare at the St. Louis world's fair is a long jump, but it has been taken by General Piet Arnoldus Cronje, known to fame as the "lion of Paardeburg." It was at that place that he surrendered his beleaguered army after a bombardment of seven days. Cronje was then de-

ported to the island of St. Helena, being released soon after the close of the war. At the St. Louis exposition General Cronje, with about 200 Boers and some Zulus, Swazis and Kaffirs, will give exhibitions of the sort of warfare which so long baffled the English in South Africa. At the close of the fair all of the party, excepting General Cronje, will settle in Mexico. The battle-scarred Boer leader will return at once to his farm in the Transvaal.

FIREPLACES MADE OF SNOW.

At Point Barrow, in Alaska, snow is used for building much the same as bricks are used here. The fireplaces are first made with square blocks of frozen snow, in all about two and a half feet square. When the fire is lighted, the snow, of course, melts on the surface nearest the place, but when the fire is out this becomes so hard that the next fire causes it only to become damp. A snow fireplace with a fire in it as used in the average house in Britain will last for years. When it becomes broken it is patched up by the application of water, poured on till it freezes.

GENERAL PIET A. CRONJE.

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