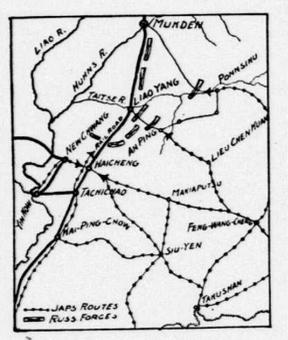


WAR IN THE ORIENT.

The Russians Again Defeated—Kuropatkin in Great Danger—Reported Japanese Repulse at Port Arthur.

THE SITUATION.

Gen. Kuropatkin's Army Becoming in Greater Danger Daily. It is clear that Gen. Kuropatkin's position is becoming daily much more precarious, and that he will have much difficulty in retiring to Mukden with the bulk of his army and supplies.



DRIVING THE RUSSIANS BACK TO MUKDEN.

driven in most of the outlying Russian posts east of the railroad, and their cavalry is reported to have reached the road north of Mukden. If this is the case, the infantry will soon follow up the cavalry and be across Kuropatkin's line of retreat by the railroad.

On the other hand, the Japanese must now be severely pressed for food. They have extended their lines so far into the mountainous country that it must be extremely difficult to provide food.

DRIVING IN THE RUSSIAN FLANK.

The Japanese Force the Russian Positions Toward the East. Gen. Kuroki has administered a severe defeat to the Russians who defended the east flank at Liaoyang, winning separate actions at Yushuliku and Yangze Pass.

At Yangze Pass also the Japanese were successful. Their artillery opened on the enemy and the infantry moved forward from Makuzema. The attack on this place was made at 7 o'clock on Sunday, and by nightfall the Japanese were in possession of a majority of the Russian positions.



MARSHAL OYAMA, Commander of the Japanese field forces.

good artillery positions, and that the great heat fatigued his troops. The Russian force at Yangze Pass was estimated at two and one-half divisions and four batteries of artillery.

PORT ARTHUR.

Likelihood of a Severe Repulse of the Japanese.

There is very much confusion in the reports from Port Arthur, but it seems that the Japanese made a determined attack on the works at the same time that Gen. Oku attacked Kuropatkin, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

A report sent out by the Russian Consul at Chee Foo states that a general attack was made Saturday, July 30, with the Japanese in immense force. There were two days of a bombardment of unprecedented violence.

The Consul further reports that the Russians have an abundance of ammunition. The telegram does not mention naval operations, but it is considered possible that the Russian warships participated in shelling the besiegers from the coast.

On the other hand, the Japanese must now be severely pressed for food. They have extended their lines so far into the mountainous country that it must be extremely difficult to provide food.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Probability that the Japanese Have Sustained Severe Repulses, but Are Gaining Ground.

An undated dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Stossel to the War says: "I am happy to report that the troops repulsed the Japanese attacks on July 26, 27, and 28 with enormous losses."

The Garrison's enthusiasm was extraordinary. The fleet assisted in the defense by bombarding the Japanese flank. "Our losses during the three days were about 1,500 men and 40 officers killed or wounded."

Another Gunboat Lost. The capture of Newchwang by the Japanese cut off the Russian gunboat Siboutch which was up the Liao River.

WESTERN IRRIGATION.

The Government Taking an Active Interest. Warning Against Hasty Schemes.

Three hundred engineers, surveyors and helpers in the Irrigation Reclamation Service are out in the field, studying and planning for irrigation projects in the Great West.

There are many instances of honest, effective and solid irrigation. Attention is called, "where the settlers themselves, or their capital to some extent, have gone in and built the works, owning or controlling them along with the reclaimed land."

deal, will draw his check for some irrigation stocks or bonds in the most trifling and confiding manner—paying for an investment regarding which he knows absolutely nothing, can find out nothing, and which is as problematical in its returns as the investment itself.

A PRETENDER.

A Southern Man Claims to Have Been the Engineer of the Andrews Raiders.

The following appears in the Nashville (Tenn.) American: "John V. Brown, a veteran engineer running on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad between Jackson, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., is spending a few days in this city with old friends."

"For many years Engineer Brown was in the employ of the Alabama Great Southern and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railways, running out of this city. He resided here for several years. Mr. Brown is one of the oldest and best known men that ever worked a throttle, having been an engineer for 30 years. During the civil war he belonged to the Federal army and was one of the famous 'A'

draws raiders who captured the engine of the Southern Railway, recaptured a short time later by the Confederates. He was also one of the Federal 'bridge burners' who destroyed so many bridges throughout East Tennessee.

HOW TO MAKE A WATER TELESCOPE.

A Useful Device for Fishermen and Picnickers.

Before you decide on a place to cast your hook, it is best to look into the water to see whether any fish are there. Certainly, you can look into the water and see the fish that are there swimming about, if you have the proper equipment.

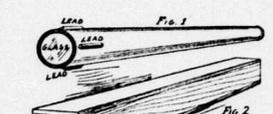


FIG. 1.—THE TIN WATER TELESCOPE.

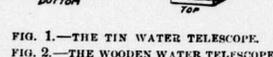


FIG. 2.—THE WOODEN WATER TELESCOPE.

All that is necessary to make a wooden water telescope is a long, narrow, clear piece of glass for one end and some paint and putty for making the seams watertight. Fix the glass in one end of the box, and leave the other open to look through.

A Hot-Sand Bag.

A sandbag is said by "Health" to be greatly superior to a hot water bag, which many people prefer to use. It is made of clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flannel; fill it with the dry sand; sew the bottom and sides together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth.

A BAD NIGHT HOUR.

Carrying Dispatches to Gen. Burnside in Knoxville.

BY COL. GEO. M. FINCH.

The Federal army under Gen. Burnside was besieged in Knoxville, in the early days of 1862. By the Confederates were commanded by Gen. Longstreet.

As a staff officer I was detailed as bearer of dispatches advising Gen. Burnside to hold on persistently, as relief was close at hand.

As all direct communication was cut off, it was necessary that I should pass roundabout ways through the mountains, and to avoid attracting unpleasant attention, that I should be accompanied by a negro, who carried duplicates of my dispatches, stitched between his arms and outer soles of one of his boots, so that in the event that either of us was captured, there was still a chance to get the dispatches through.

Our horses were almost used up, and with very little food. We had ample time to think of the dangers of the situation, riding over debatable ground, as it were, and ignorant of the roads only as we obtained information from the widely scattered natives, sometimes friendly and sometimes not.

As the temperature was falling rapidly and the snow becoming heavier and our horses were nearly dead, it was not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.

THE ACROSTIC IN POLITICS.

If the Republican party carries the States making the following acrostic of the National ticket it will win:

- New York: Wise O'Rourke; Ohio: Rusk; Pennsylvania: Cass; Minnesota: Pillsbury; Wisconsin: Sherman; New Jersey: Brewster; Massachusetts: Brewster; New Hampshire: Pillsbury; Montana: Brewster; Colorado: Sherman; California: Sherman; Indiana: Sherman; Oregon: Sherman; Nebraska: Sherman; Michigan: Sherman; Kansas: Sherman; Nevada: Sherman; Idaho: Sherman; Utah: Sherman; Arizona: Sherman; Virginia: Sherman; Florida: Sherman; Tennessee: Sherman.

THE SEPTEMBER MANEUVERS.

Military Operations on the Plains of Manassas.

Sept. 5 will be the beginning of the maneuvers of the Regular Army and the National Guard of several States on the plains of Manassas. There will be two large camps, and one small one. Camp No. 1, on Bull Run, will contain about one-half of the army, and Camp No. 2, near Manassas, will contain the other half.

A great many veterans want to attend the maneuvers, and Comrade G. W. C. Round, of Manassas, Va., who has been active in the matter of securing the ground for the maneuvers, will gladly accept of the information for all comers.

Nevada's Soap Mountain.

In a Nevada near Elko, Nev., there is an inexhaustible supply of pure soap, according to the Kansas City Journal. One may enter the mine with a butcher's knife and cut as large a piece as he wants. It is beautifully mottled, and on being exposed to the air hardens somewhat.

Rebel Losses Were Heavy.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish you would print the accompanying figures, showing the loss of a single rebel brigade—Gregg's S. C. Brigade of A. P. Hill's Division. It shows the boys of the Army of the Potomac what they had to butt against and how fearfully they did their duty. I think it is interesting to the rest of us. Here are the losses: 1st S. C.—Killed, 21 officers, 260 enlisted men; total, 281. 2d S. C.—Killed, 17 officers and 213 men; total 230.

General, 17 officers and 203 men; total 320. 3d S. C.—Killed, 16 officers and 190 men; total 206. 4th S. C.—Killed, 15 officers and 180 men; total 195. 5th S. C.—Killed, 14 officers and 170 men; total 184. 6th S. C.—Killed, 13 officers and 160 men; total 173. 7th S. C.—Killed, 12 officers and 150 men; total 162. 8th S. C.—Killed, 11 officers and 140 men; total 151. 9th S. C.—Killed, 10 officers and 130 men; total 140. 10th S. C.—Killed, 9 officers and 120 men; total 129. 11th S. C.—Killed, 8 officers and 110 men; total 118. 12th S. C.—Killed, 7 officers and 100 men; total 107. 13th S. C.—Killed, 6 officers and 90 men; total 96. 14th S. C.—Killed, 5 officers and 80 men; total 85. 15th S. C.—Killed, 4 officers and 70 men; total 74. 16th S. C.—Killed, 3 officers and 60 men; total 63. 17th S. C.—Killed, 2 officers and 50 men; total 52. 18th S. C.—Killed, 1 officer and 40 men; total 41. 19th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 30 men; total 30. 20th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 20 men; total 20. 21st S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 10 men; total 10. 22nd S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 23rd S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 24th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 25th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 26th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 27th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 28th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 29th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0. 30th S. C.—Killed, 0 officers and 0 men; total 0.

During the present month the writer paid a visit to Spotsylvania County, Va., to look over some landed interests there and to revisit the scene of the battle of May 12, 1864, which was fought mostly on the McCool farm, known as "Bloody Angle." Hancock, with his Second Corps, made a desperate assault on Lee's lines at about 4:30 o'clock on Thursday morning of that date, capturing the enemy's lines. In describing the engagement Swinton says: "Inside the intrenchments there ensued a terrific hand-to-hand combat between the bayonet and clubbed muskets, but it was of short duration, and resulted in the capture of 4,000 prisoners, comprising the whole of Johnson's Division of Cavalry, the 1st Cavalry (Gen. Johnson), 20 pieces of artillery, and 30 colors."

About 6 a. m. the Sixth Corps, under the command of Gen. Wright, came to the support of Hancock, forming on his right, and they succeeded in retaking the repeated assaults made by Lee to retake the lines wrested from him by Hancock.

Among those who fell in that terrible contest was a brave soldier of Vermont, who was shot through the head and was buried on the field. Now, after the lapse of 40 years, there has been recovered from that sanguinary battlefield a silver ring worn by this soldier at the time of his death. It is a ring of the same design as that worn by "Corp. David A. Patch, Co. B, 2d Vt. Vols."

Of this company the records show that Rollin C. Ward was Captain, and Newton Stone, Colonel, of the regiment, until May 5, 1864, when he was killed. This organization was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

David A. Patch was enrolled June 1, 1861. He was the son of Benjamin and Alona Patch, of Weston, Windsor County, Vt. (1881); born about 1835; a resident of Fairlee, Vt., until 1862, when he was married to Alvera P. Patch, of Wallingford, Vt. Of this marriage there was born a son July 28, 1863, named Charles D., who died Dec. 19, 1867.

On Oct. 25, 1867, the widow was married to Spencer Pillsbury, a resident in 1881 of Mechanicsville, Rutland County, Vt. If she is still living, and would like to recover the said ring, or if any other of the said sisters or sisters of the latter living, they may, by communicating with the undersigned, be advised as to this interesting souvenir.—ALBERT H. VAN DERSE, late Captain, 97th N. Y. Inf., No. 2207 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

This statement should prove beyond cavil or doubt the reliability of acrostics in political forecasts.

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On board ship fresh or soft water is only secured at certain hours. There is then a general scramble for buckets, which are not numerous enough for the demand. Some of the older sailors who, from force of habit, think they own the bucket, bore a hole in the bottom of the bucket, and when the bucket is then whittled out a plug is fit the hole. The bucket is not in use, he carries the plug in his pocket. Should another salt get his bucket he is not long finding it, and issuing a challenge to the party having it to come forward in the forecastle (pronounced foksersal) and fight it out before all hands.

Advertisement for a guaranteed watch, featuring a pocket watch and text: "THIS GUARANTEED WATCH for \$3.75. 20 Year Guarantee. Ladies or Gents Size. The best watchmaker and most perfect genuine American watch... R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 386 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL."

THE FOOLISHNESS OF 'FRISCO.

A Love Episode in the Life of a Cow-Puncher.

By MAITLAND LEROY OSBORNE.

(Leslie's Magazine.)

"I was sure loved once," said 'Frisco, looking at his reflective forefinger into the bowl of his briarwood pipe. "All along of its being Spring and me as frisky and foolish as a two-year-old."

"I wasn't just because the girl was pretty—I've met up with a plenty better looking ones before and since—but there was something in her eyes that made my heart wobble round a whole lot when she looked at me. Blue they were, like that patch of clear sky over the trees yonder, and big and innocent as a newborn calf."

"You see, the old man had known me quite a while and hadn't ever heard of my trying to steal anybody's dust. Well, even the old man brings her out from town with the buckboard he calls me up to the ranch house and tells me he wants me to see that she has a good time and don't get lost."

"I picked out the most sober-minded cow pony on the ranch and broke him till a while ago. I've had him ever since, and I'm getting more in love with him every day. I learned her to ride, and after that we was gambling over the landscape pretty much all the time."

"I was a little shy on language, but she was so interested in everything that I got to be real eloquent in time. It was all new to her, and she was so interested in everything she'd ever seen or heard of or dreamed about, and she just soaked up new experiences like a sponge soaks up water."

"I was getting more in love with her every day, and she was getting more in love with me. I was a little shy on language, but she was so interested in everything that I got to be real eloquent in time. It was all new to her, and she was so interested in everything she'd ever seen or heard of or dreamed about, and she just soaked up new experiences like a sponge soaks up water."

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