

to the northwest toward the railroad north of Liao-Yang.

His right wing has taken the last line of intervening hills, and holds a commanding position from which to strike the railroad.

The fighting lately has been continuous and heavy, and there has been much artillery fire. Last night the Japanese carried a strongly fortified Russian position north of the Tai-Tse River and west of Awangtwa by a bayonet charge. In this fight the Japanese losses were small.

A STAND OUTSIDE WALLS.

Russians Make Last Effort to Check Advancing Japanese.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The following dispatch has been received here:

Headquarters of the Manchurian Army, Sept. 3 (9 a. m.).—The remainder of the defeated Russian army is making a stand outside the walls of Liao-Yang. Our left and centre armies are attacking them.

An earlier message from Field Marshal Oyama says:

The enemy in front of our left and centre armies continued to retreat on September 2 to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, except the part of his forces occupying the defence works from the south to the northwest of Liao-Yang and the heights northeast of Nut-Chang. Our armies are continuing the attack.

Our right army occupied in the morning of September 2 part of the heights west of Hel-Ying-Tai.

The Russian force confronting Field Marshal Oyama's left and centre continues slowly to give ground in retreat, and is crossing to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River. A portion of the Russian army occupies a line of defence works extending northwest from a point south of Liao-Yang. The Russians also hold an eminence northeast of Nut-Chang, on the right bank of the Tai-Tse. This evidently is intended to shield the general retreat of both the left and centre.

The Japanese armies continued to press the Russians yesterday. They moved forward and occupied a line extending from Tatemjif to Yanchialintzu. Oyama telegraphs that he hopes they will reach the right bank of the Tai-Tse this morning.

The present trend of the movements indicates that possibly the Japanese will move past Liao-Yang, temporarily leaving the city untouched.

THE RUSSIANS ATTACK.

Kuropatkin Describes Movement Against Kuroki's Force.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—The general staff gave out to-day General Kuropatkin's dispatch of yesterday. Its text follows:

At nightfall on Thursday the Japanese attacked our Syk-Wan-Tun position, but were repulsed after a hot fight. They renewed the attack at night, this time with success, driving back a regiment in the direction of Saku-Tum. The retreat of this regiment led to the evacuation of the positions held by other troops.

Toward morning the troops advanced gradually in order to retake the Syk-Wan-Tun position. At dawn on Friday I assumed the offensive against the troops of General Kuroki's army. At midday the heads of the attacking corps were in line and preparations were being made to retake by artillery the position captured in the night by the Japanese. The infantry is also advancing to the attack.

During the night the Japanese violently bombarded the interior of a Russian position inside the town of Liao-Yang, the railroad station and the railroad itself. Our losses were insignificant.

I have just received a dispatch from the chief of the Liao-Yang garrison, timed 10:35 a. m., to the effect that the Japanese attacked the fort in the centre of our position, but they were repulsed with very great loss. We had six men killed in the fort.

The fighting at Syk-Wan-Tun, referred to in General Kuropatkin's telegram, corresponds with the Tokio report of the capture by the Japanese of a portion of the heights of Hel-Ying-Tai, which is a mile eastward of Syk-Wan-Tun. The latter place is two miles southeast of Sia-Khou-Tin, whither the Russian advance regiment was forced back by Kuroki on the night of Thursday.

The report from Tokio of Oyama throwing the bulk of his army across the Tai-Tse River is considered at the War Office to indicate that the Japanese are rushing up reinforcements to support Kuroki, the necessity for whose relief may be urgent.

The Tokio estimate of 25,000 Japanese casualties up to yesterday is regarded here as moderate. The War Office is not in possession of sufficient data to estimate the Russian losses, but it is thought that they may reach 15,000.

The battle is now regarded as having reached its most critical stage.

The main operations have been transferred to the north bank of the Tai-Tse River, where General Kuropatkin has assumed the offensive, hurling the bulk of his army against Field Marshal Oyama's right, under General Kuroki, and at the same time holding the Japanese centre and left, on the other side of the river, in check with the force left on the south bank for that purpose. The operations on the south side are now regarded as being of secondary importance at the War Office, where Kuropatkin's strategy is highly praised.

The Russian force left on the Liao-Yang side of the Tai-Tse is regarded strongly enough behind its fortified positions to hold General Oku and Nodzu long enough to give Kuropatkin a chance to strike Kuroki, and at the same time to protect the bridges, of which, it appears, there are ten. Yesterday afternoon Oku assaulted one of the strong Russian positions on the Liao-Yang side, which, it is presumed, guarded bridges, but the Japanese were repulsed with exceedingly heavy losses, the Russians behind their works suffering only slightly.

The Japanese are using siege guns on the Liao-Yang side. Kuropatkin did not delay after his concentration on the right bank. Yesterday morning he massed his artillery and at noon began to bombard Kuroki's position; preliminary to an infantry attack. What the authorities at Tokio regard as a Russian concentration at Yental was probably Kuropatkin's preparation for taking the offensive.

Telegraphic and railroad communication between the Russian army and Moukden were still open this morning.

The failure of Tokio to chronicle the voluntary passage of Kuropatkin's main army across the

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LOSS OF RUSSIAN GUNS.

Japanese Shells Reach Yen-Tai—Troops Exhausted.

Moukden, Sept. 2 (delayed in transmission).—After six days' battle, on the last three of which the heaviest fighting occurred, the Japanese on Wednesday last abandoned their direct attack on Liao-Yang in favor of a flanking movement.

The Russian artillery fire was greatly aided by the sending up of balloons southeast of Liao-Yang, thus locating the Japanese batteries. The Russians were compelled to abandon a number of guns, being unable to remove them through the mud.

On Wednesday Japanese shells reached the railroad station and the railroad bridge over the Tai-Tse River. Others fell as far north as Yen-Tai.

The railroad is being used almost exclusively by hospital trains and for the transportation of Japanese prisoners. The latter are in a dreadful state of exhaustion. Many of them had without food for two days, during which downpours of rain filled the trenches. Their shoes and clothes are in tatters.

BOMBARDMENT GOES ON.

Japanese at Port Arthur Alleged to Ask Help in Burying Dead.

Che-Foo, Sept. 3.—A copy of the Port Arthur "Novikrai" of August 27 has reached here. The paper speaks of the Russian battleship Retvizan having shelled Japanese troops who appeared near the village of Wu-Dian-Fan. This indicates that some of the Russian warships at Port Arthur are not so seriously damaged as the reports from Chinese sources have represented.

The "Novikrai" confirms the official Japanese report that the Japanese cruisers Kasuga and Nishin bombarded two small forts near Golden Hill some time ago, but it does not say that those forts were silenced, as the Japanese reported. The two forts are in the vicinity of Wu-Dian-Fan, which is commanded by Fort No. 2.

The Japanese mounted eight guns in front of Wu-Dian-Fan on August 25, and have established one large and one small fort northeast of the village. It was a detachment of Japanese cavalry and infantry that appeared in the open in the vicinity of Wu-Dian-Fan which the Retvizan aided in causing to retire. A gun on one of the new Japanese forts was struck by a Russian shell and ruined.

The account published in the "Novikrai" does not go into details, but the inference is obvious that the Japanese have been assaulting the smaller forts dominated by Golden Hill. The paper makes reference to a trench along the hills, and remarks that only the heads of the Japanese troops can be seen above it.

On the night of August 25, according to the paper, a piece of white paper on the end of a pole was hoisted above the Japanese trenches. The Russians ceased fire and sent a detail forward to communicate with the enemy. The Japanese, in imperfect Russian, requested assistance in removing their dead. The "Novikrai" considers this request strange, as the Japanese do not allow the Russians to remove their dead.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of August 26 a Russian searchlight revealed the Japanese troops opposite Fort No. 1 beginning operations, and thereupon the entire Russian line opened on the enemy with rifle fire, occasionally using cannon. In reply the Japanese fired irregularly at Fort No. 3. Daylight developed the startling fact that the Japanese had advanced a trench to the north of Fort No. 2. This trench was manned heavily with artillery, which interfered seriously with the Russian fire. The Japanese then opened fire with six guns on the hill known as the Eagle's Nest, in the mean while continuing to use sand bags for the further strengthening of their newly entrenched positions. The Russians concentrated their fire on the sand bags, the Japanese replying from another position three-quarters of a mile to the northeast.

The "Novikrai" declares in conclusion that at 10 a. m. on August 26 the Japanese were unable longer to endure the bombardment, and abandoned the newly made trench to the north of Fort No. 2 and Wu-Dian-Fan, fleeing to the low ground near the railroad.

According to a Chinese, who speaks both Russian and English, and has just arrived from Port Arthur, the night of August 29 the Japanese surprised the Russians at Pail-Chwang and inflicted severe losses. The Russians retired and the Japanese occupied their position. The next morning at 3 o'clock the Japanese, moving from their new vantage ground in heavy force, desperately assaulted Pail-Chwang and an adjoining fort repeatedly until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were compelled to retire, losing over 1,000 men.

Finding these forts impregnable, the next morning at 4 o'clock the Japanese forces hurried themselves against another fort near Pail-Chwang, by hand to hand fighting they succeeded in driving out the Russians and occupying their positions at 7 o'clock in the morning. Artillery was brought up and desperate efforts were made to make the position secure, but after enduring for seven hours artillery fire from the other forts, the Japanese were compelled to retire. They succeeded, however, in rendering the position useless to the Russians, and it is now unoccupied.

It is believed that the weakening of the Russian line will attract further efforts to break through in this quarter. The bombardment of the town continues. The Chinese admit that the Russian warships occasionally reply to the Japanese bombardment.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Russians Say Japanese Lost One Off Port Arthur.

Che-Foo, Sept. 3.—A copy of the Port Arthur "Novikrai" of August 27 received here says that a Japanese torpedo boat was sunk off Port Arthur on August 25.

A SORTIE FROM HARBOR.

Four Port Arthur Warships Bombarded Japanese Positions.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Advices from Port Arthur, dated August 31, announce that Rear Admiral Ouktomski's squadron went out on August 29 and shelled the Japanese positions. The squadron consisted of the battleships Retvizan and Peresviet, the armored cruiser Bayan and the protected cruiser Pallada. This is the first intimation that the repairs of the Bayan had been completed.

The vessels put to sea at 6 o'clock in the morning, under cover of the batteries, and returned safely, after accomplishing their mission. The message adds that the Japanese are bombarding the fortress daily and nightly, but are not causing serious damage, the inhabitants seeking refuge in the bombproofs.

This message, which was sent from Che-Foo, says the Japanese continue to provision their armies from Wei-Hai-Wei and Che-Foo, loading steamers outside those ports.

THE DIANA STILL AT SAIGON.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The authorities here are hoping for an early determination of the status of the Russian cruiser Diana, now at Saigon, but reports to-day show that she is still there, with

her crew on board, that she has not entered the repair dock and that her commander is still awaiting orders.

Mme. Nelidoff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to France, is at Moulou, superintending the equipment of the hospital ship Orei. Owing to the amount of the French subscriptions, the Orei has been fitted out sumptuously. She sails on September 12 for an unknown destination and will fly the Red Cross flag, which is expected to give her immunity from seizure by the Japanese.

ITALY'S KING FOLLOWING THE WAR.

Rome, Sept. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel takes special interest in the war. He receives reports daily from the general staff, and returns them with criticisms, often in his own handwriting. By each mail he receives reports from Major Cavaglia, the Italian attaché at the Japanese headquarters, who, owing to the censorship, which is extended even to foreign military attachés, is obliged to permit his reports to be censored.

C. P. STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3.—Officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Tartar, which arrived to-day from Japan and China, reports a narrow escape from capture by the Vladivostok squadron when near Yokohama, bound out from Victoria on her last trip. A fog made the Tartar appear in the night in his own handwriting. By each mail he receives reports from Major Cavaglia, the Italian attaché at the Japanese headquarters, who, owing to the censorship, which is extended even to foreign military attachés, is obliged to permit his reports to be censored.

When you are through with this part of the paper, hand it to the Madam. See if she does not hunt up the "Little Ads. of the People" the first thing.

TRAIN KILLS SIX.

Crashes Into Crowded Streetcar in St. Louis—Nineteen Hurt.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Six persons were killed and nineteen injured, two probably fatally, in the wrecking of a suburban streetcar by a Wabash passenger train at the Sarah-st. crossing to-day. The train, eastbound, which is said to have been running at a speed of thirty miles an hour, struck the car, which was running north, squarely in the centre. The occupants of the car had no chance to escape.

The dead and wounded were first carried into the Empire Brewery, which adjoins the scene of the wreck. Five ambulances were then summoned and the injured were taken to hospitals, while the dead were conveyed to the morgue.

A. W. Burbank, engineer of the train which struck the car, said to a reporter after the accident: "I was within a hundred yards of the suburban crossing when I saw the streetcar start across the tracks. It looked to me as if it had ample time to get across. Right in the middle of the railroad track, right in the path of my engine, the car stopped. Why it did so I cannot say. Immediately I attempted to reverse the engine and put on all the steam I had. However, I succeeded only in slowing the speed of the train to about twelve miles an hour. It struck the streetcar so hard that it knocked its trucks a hundred feet from the railroad tracks. Part of the car fell over on the locomotive and was carried along on top of it for about two hundred feet. The entire train, consisting of a locomotive and two coaches, passed over the crossing before the train could be stopped. There were apparently fifteen or twenty people in the streetcar."

The streetcar was filled with passengers. The train which struck it was coming into the city from the World's Fair grounds. The engine was backing. There were twenty-five passengers in the car, and none escaped injury. The dead are: John W. Wilson, Kirkwood, St. Louis County, aged seventy; George W. Majors, aged sixty, St. Louis County; Mrs. Charles Markley, Ottawa, Ill., unidentified boy, about twelve years old; two unidentified boys, aged five and six.

Crowds of people visited the morgue in an endeavor to identify the bodies of the dead taken there. After temporary assistance by physicians at the scene of the wreck, those most seriously hurt were taken in ambulances to the City Hospital.

Theodore Cook, the motorman, whose shoulder was fractured, is held a prisoner at the City Hospital, and the conductor of the suburban car, Patrick Sheehan, has been arrested.

PRIVATE VIEW OF THE ST. REGIS.

Hotel Costing \$5,500,000 to Open for Guests This Morning.

The St. Regis Hotel, representing some \$5,500,000 and several years' work, was opened for a private view yesterday afternoon. This morning it will be ready for business. Even yesterday, two guests had registered and been assigned to rooms. R. M. Haan, the lessee, said that for the last three years he had been receiving applications for places at the first dinner, but he would reserve no places, so it will be "first come, first served."

Designed to be the "finest hotel in the world," and built under orders from Colonel Astor to spare no expense, the hotel does not seem ready for a high achievement. The architect, Messrs. Townbridge & Livingston, have given almost their entire time to it for the last three years, while Mr. Haan has been planning and creating ideas for the last two decades. Europe and this country have contributed their best in every kind of device for comfort and luxury, for all of which the wayfarer man must pay.

"It cost it will not be so dear," said Mr. Haan, "only about 15 per cent higher prices than those at the Waldorf." "I've tried to make it not so much a hotel as a temporary home for those who are used to the best of everything, and can appreciate artistic surroundings," he said, "and when Mr. Astor was here the other day he told me that it was just like a fine, harmonious private house." In spite of the luxury everywhere, the handsome tapestries, the great bronze doors and marble work, and the red and gold hangings were specially chosen and colored to harmonize with the pictures chosen and furniture designed with the scheme in mind. The interior finish and the furnishings, save one or two sets of furniture, are the work of Arnold, Constable & Co. of this city. The work can be beat that of America, says Mr. Haan.

Every detail is complete in every room of the 300 odd. The bath and engine room are as underlaid in the omitting of a watch. The latest devices for heating, ventilation, electric equipment, and the ventilating and air filtering plants. The sweeping of each room will be done by a vacuum suction pipe.

Every bedroom has a bathroom attached, and the bathroom fittings are of silver. The cheapness of the hotel does not seem ready for a high achievement. The architect, Messrs. Townbridge & Livingston, have given almost their entire time to it for the last three years, while Mr. Haan has been planning and creating ideas for the last two decades. Europe and this country have contributed their best in every kind of device for comfort and luxury, for all of which the wayfarer man must pay.

Royal Worcester, Royal Minton and two sets of Royal Sevres china will be used, with glassware of special design. The bed linen is of the Dublin manufacture; all the bed linen is hand-worked German manufacture. The chef, Ed. Kelly, the manager, d'hotel, Herberman, and the chief of the dining room, Bergo, are all from the Hotel Ritz, by way of the Carlton.

THINK BROOKLYN A COUNTRY TOWN. Police Deputy Says Automobils Do—Getting Ready for Them.

OYAMA'S GREAT FEAT.

Operations Resulting in the Rout of Kuropatkin at Liao-Yang.

Liao-Yang, to which the Russians retreated on August 2 after a disastrous defeat at Hai-Cheng, lies in the rich valley of the Liao River. Spurs of the mountain chain which forms the backbone of Manchuria slope down westward nearly to the town, and a ridge cuts the plain southward, through which the Port Arthur-Harbin railway runs. The town is about forty miles from Tashi-Chiao, also the scene of a Russian defeat, which was responsible for the loss of New-Chwang, and about thirty miles from Moukden, used by the Russians as a base for the disposition of troops.

Months of labor had been expended on the defenses of Liao-Yang. The fortifications and intrenchments, planned by General Veltchke, were popularly believed to be impregnable. The lines ran in a semi-circle along the ridges from eight to ten miles east and south of the town. Galleries protected the artillerymen, and wire fences and mines were disposed to repel infantry assaults. All parts of the works were connected by telephone, and were considered to be marvels of engineering skill. Within these lines General Kuropatkin withdrew an ofttimes beaten, but plucky, force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Estimates of its strength, with reinforcements from the north, varied from 170,000 to 225,000 men and from 700 to 1,000 guns, many of them emplaced.

The relative position of the Japanese armies was practically unchanged when operations against General Kuropatkin were resumed near the close of the rainy season, on August 23. The three Japanese forces covered all the points of the Russian semi-circle—Kuroki on the east, Nodzu on the southeast and Oku on the south. Their total strength was estimated at 240,000 men and 1,000 guns.

Field Marshal Oyama, the Japanese commander, set the confined armies in motion before the rains had ceased and while transportation and movements were difficult. The Japanese began a series of sharp attacks on the outlying Russian position on August 24, and on the following day two divisions of Kuroki's left were in readiness to attack Lian-Dian-Sian, about twenty miles southeast of Liao-Yang.

This attack was delivered early in the morning, and lasted two days, while Oku and Nodzu, commanding the Japanese left and centre, respectively, assailed the Russians on the south and southeast. Nodzu's left was beaten back and Oku's direct success was small, but Kuroki rolled up the Russian left, inflicting heavy losses, and forced the retirement of all the Russian corps on the main defenses. An-Shan-Chan, their strongest position on the south, was evacuated under heavy pressure from Oku, and several guns fell into his hands.

The Japanese hastily followed the Russian retreat, and, bringing all their artillery into play, rained shells on the Russian inner lines of defence. The bombardment lasted from dawn till dark, and under cover of the guns, the infantry attacked. There was fierce hand to hand fighting on the south, the Russians repelling all attacks, though they suffered heavily from the rain of shrapnel.

On the following day, August 31, General Kuroki began a flank movement north of the Tai-Tse River, which runs almost east and west, a short distance above Liao-Yang. This move decided Kuropatkin to evacuate the town. The assaults on the south and southeast had weakened his forces, and the Japanese showed no sign of weakening despite great losses.

The retreat across the Tai-Tse began on September 1, and on that morning Kuroki attacked the Russians at Hel-Ying-Tai, twelve miles northeast of Liao-Yang. General Nodzu's army was hastily pushed across the river to his aid, and on the following day he took the last line of the hills between his troops and the railroad.

The retiring Russians were massed near the Yental mine, and General Kuropatkin began an advance to recapture the positions taken by Kuroki; but the Japanese were by this time in overwhelming force, and compelled a hurried retreat of the entire Russian army north of the river toward Moukden.

All of the Russians did not cross the Tai-Tse. General Stakelberg, with 25,000 men, remained on the south bank, disobeying orders. General Kuropatkin said, and was driven several kilometres west of Liao-Yang and cut off by Oku's forces. His corps is regarded as lost. The last Russians to leave Liao-Yang set the stores on fire and blew up the magazines. The Japanese occupied the town.

The Russian losses in the eleven days' almost continuous fighting can only be guessed. Twenty-five thousand Japanese had been killed or wounded in the actions from August 23 to September 2, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Russian casualties will surpass this number. Many doubts as to the retreat which General Kuropatkin describes as hurried.

The general situation is determined by the Khin-Gan ridge, which forms the backbone of Manchuria. This ridge runs from the south of Port Arthur, right up to the great bend of the Maow River, at Khabarovsk, and is, in fact, the cause of that bend. The Amoor flows round it to the north. On the east of this backbone ridge lies the valley of the Yalu. On the west of the same ridge lies the valley of the Liao River.

Prim this main backbone ribs of low hills go westward into the Liao River plain. The railroad from Port Arthur crosses several of these ribs, and in parts it resembles a switchback railway. Between each pair of ribs a stream flows down into the plain, going generally due west and joining the Liao River in the valley. This valley is of immense fertility and is covered with magnificent fields, with numerous villages and farms and numerous toms, each marked with a tuft of trees, generally elms, willows or pines. It is recorded that the elms near Liao-Yang are heavily decked with mistletoe.

The streams between the ribs are mountain torrents, liable to sudden floods from cloudbursts, and the bridges, some of M. de Witte's masterpieces, allow for these floods by the great height of their arches. Westward of the railroad, toward the Great Wall, are magnificently irrigated and cultivated plains, producing tobacco, cotton, millet, hemp and such fruits as pears, grapes, peaches and cherries.

The last rib of hills from the main backbone is some four or five miles south of Liao-Yang, the backbone being in sight to the east of the town. The mountain stream corresponding to this rib is the Tai-Tse River, which flows just north of the town in a wide, sandy bed, with numerous sand banks, one of which divides its stream into two main branches. The Russian position before their retreat began was a half circle, the southern front being on the rib of hills four or five miles south of the city, while the right and left wings touched the Tai-Tse River, thus practically encircling the town of Liao-Yang.

The Japanese position was south of the rib of hills and stretched in a larger semicircle outside the semicircle of the Russian troops. To the east of the town the ground gradually rises till it passes through the foothills into the backbone ridge. Northward of the city comes, first, the wide sandy bed of the Tai-Tse River and then the flat, richly cultivated plain, twenty-five miles in extent, which divides Liao-Yang from Moukden. Westward of Liao-Yang the country is generally flat, and extends in an open

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THREATEN TO LYNCH. Mob Angry at Attempted Assault on Child.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 3.—Benjamin Leeds, eighteen years old, of Port Republic, is now in the county jail at May's Landing, held in \$500 bail to answer for the assault on the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vansant, also of Port Republic. Before he was locked up a crowd of angry citizens endeavored to lynch Leeds, and the child's older brother was the mob's leader. Leeds' arrest came about through a storekeeper. Walking into Blake's general store in May's Landing, Leeds purchased a small quantity of candy. After leaving the store he lured the little girl to a cornfield near by, under the promise of giving her some sweetmeats. The storekeeper, having become suspicious of the youth's actions, followed, and as soon as it was apparent what his purpose was summoned assistance. Leeds made a desperate attempt to escape. Complaint was made by the child's parents before Justice of the Peace Collins. It was then the attempt to lynch Leeds was made. He has served time in jail before for robbery.

4TH NEW-JERSEY OFF FOR BULL RUN. The 4th Regiment of the New-Jersey National Guard started from Jersey City last evening on a special train for Thoroughfare, Va., to take part next week in the Bull Run battlefield maneuvers. The regiment is under the command of Colonel Robert C. Smith. A number of officers of the 4th New-Jersey National Guard Regiment were assigned with the 4th Regiment, including the musicians, the number of officers and men of the 4th Regiment who started is 548. More would have gone but for the retention of the New-Jersey quota. JUDGE PARKER'S POLITICAL CODE. The Tribune next Sunday.