

NEWS OF THE DAY

ITEMS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

Outside the State of Washington—Resume of the Less Important, but Not Less Interesting, Happenings of the Past Week in Condensed Form.

Murad, former sultan of Turkey, is dead.

Thomas J. Hicks, of Cambridge, Mass., won the Marathon race in the Olympic games at St. Louis.

An effort to enforce blue laws in Allegheny, Pa., resulted in a riot, during which one man was killed.

Three masked bandits seized \$13,000 on the station platform at Kemerer, Wyo., after beating the guard into insensibility.

Capt. M. A. Healy, one of the best known revenue cutter officers on the coast, died last week at San Francisco. He entered the revenue cutter service in 1865.

David B. Hill, in a speech at Binghamton, N. Y., accused President Roosevelt of using magazine writers to present him to the public in a spectacular light.

An announcement is made at the navy department of the preliminary acceptance by the government of the battleship Ohio, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

RAINIER RESERVE ROAD.

Work Commenced on Driveway to Camp of the Clouds.

Tacoma, Aug. 31.—Work on the road leading through the Rainier forest reserve, from the western limits to the Camp of the Clouds, in Paradise valley, began under government contract on Friday last. A. D. Miller, formerly of Alaska, but now a contractor of Tacoma, secured the contract. Thirty men went to work Friday, which number was increased to fifty Monday. Before the end of the week 100 men will be at work. The first portion of the road to be finished will be the section leading from Longmire springs to the foot of Nisqually glacier. This will traverse a dense forest and will present no problems of engineering beyond the difficulties of hewing down the trees and grading. The Nisqually river will be crossed by a substantial bridge a few hundred feet below the spot where it bursts in a streak of foam from the glacier. The other side of the glacier river a steep, savage foothill rises to a considerable height, being merely an extension of the eastern rim or cleaver of the Nisqually glacier, which begins at the foot of Gibraltar rock. This will necessitate a series of switchbacks to reach its crest. From the crest of this ridge the road will find its way in the direction of Narada falls, in the vicinity of which it will strike Paradise creek. It is not yet determined whether the road will cross the Paradise above or below Narada.

The building of this road, which Government Engineer Eugene Ricksecker says will be made into one of the finest and most lasting government roads in the country, will present in its course through the foothills, before reaching Narada falls, some of the most complex problems of engineering met with in road building in the state.

A corps of engineers has been in the field for months making observations and seeking the easiest modes of getting through the country. The danger of washouts and slides is being anticipated as much as possible and the road will carefully avoid districts where it would either be swept away or filled up by elemental disturbances. It will be a year before the road is completed.

DO NOT NEED LIBERTY

Irish Reform Association Asks for Small Favors.

London, Sept. 1.—The Irish Reform Association has adopted a platform for the association which, while firmly maintaining that the parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the political stability of the empire and the prosperity of the two islands, expresses the belief that such a union is compatible with the granting to Ireland of a larger measure of self government.

It considers that such a devolution, while avoiding matters of imperial concern and subjects of common concern to the United Kingdom, would be beneficial to Ireland and would relieve the imperial parliament of a mass of business occupying its time to the detriment of more important concerns.

The association also considers that the present financial administration of Ireland is wasteful; that it ought to be revised and that the time has come to extend to Ireland the system of private bill legislation, which has been so successful in Scotland. It advocates earnestly higher education and expresses the desire to do all in its power to further the policy of land purchases in the spirit of and on the general lines laid down by the land conference report.

Filipino Party Sails.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamship Manchuha has sailed for the Orient via Honolulu. She carried over 500 cabin passengers, including the members of the Philippine commission who are returning from their visit to the St. Louis exposition and a tour of the country. There are 240 Asiatics in the steerage.

WASHINGTON STATE NEWS.

Asotin is to have a new opera house.

Milkmen of Tacoma have raised the price, now selling only 16 tickets for \$1.

A movement is on foot to erect a new hospital at Tekoa at a cost of \$3,000.

Forest fires throughout the state have been practically extinguished by recent rains.

A survey for an electric road between Tacoma and Olympia has begun. Promoter F. C. Ross says he is doing the work at his own expense.

Nat Turner, convicted of taking part in the whitecapping of C. W. Thomas in Stevens county last March, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs. The other whitecap cases were continued. It is stated Turner will serve out his fine in jail.

Prof. Meany, of the University of Washington, is endeavoring to interest the Natural History Society of British Columbia in the erection of monuments at spots made famous in disputes between the United States and Great Britain over the possession of San Juan island.

Tacoma now holds a new record in ocean commerce. The biggest cargo of flour ever taken from any port in the world is that carried from Tacoma by the White Funnel liner Oanfa, en route to London, Liverpool and Glasgow via the Orient and the Suez canal. The flour carried aggregated 91,080 barrels.

SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

Noted Leader Says Strikes and Trusts Are Helping It Along.

New York, Sept. 1.—Emile Vandervelde, leader of the Socialist party in Belgium and one of the foremost exponents of Socialism in Europe, who has arrived here accompanied by Senator Honzau, to attend the inter-parliamentary union in St. Louis this month, declares that he is watching the growth of Socialism in America with keen interest.

There is no occasion for alarm over the spread of social revolution, which he says, is in progress here to even a greater extent than in Europe.

"At first in the nature of an importation from Germany," he continued, "the doctrine of Socialism appears to have spread to a considerable class of those that call themselves native born Americans."

"During the last five years, especially the movement seems to have gone forward by leaps and bounds, until now I find many Americans that I have met admitting their belief in many of the doctrines of Socialism, whereas ten years ago they would as soon have thought of calling themselves anarchists."

"In Europe there is no opportunity for anything but a peaceful revolution; the military powers are too strong. In the United States there is the opportunity, but not the desire for any such radical measure. But though the movement is of slow growth, it is certain, and the day will come in the lifetime of many of the young men of today when the country will be ruled according to the doctrines the Socialists teach."

"Strikes, of which you seem to have so many, and the trusts which I hear so many persons speaking of as a menace to the country's future, are only stepping stones in the development of Socialism, and should be accepted philosophically."

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT.

Purchasing Prices.

The following prices are being offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots on the dock or in the car at Seattle:

Grain—Oats, 25.50@27 per ton; barley, \$21.00 per ton; wheat, chicken feed, \$25 per ton; bran, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21 per ton; corn, \$25.50@26 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Washington, \$14@15 per ton; Puget Sound, \$7@9 per ton; alfalfa, \$9 per ton.

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 27@28c per doz.

Poultry—Live hens, 12@12½c per lb; old roosters, 10c per lb; ducks, 13c per lb; geese, 30c per lb; springs, 14@15c per lb.

Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, cows, 3c per lb; steers, 3½@4c per lb; sheep, 3c per lb; hogs, 7c per lb; dressed calves, 7@9c per lb; live, 5@6c per lb.

Hides, Belts and Wool—Heavy and salted steers, over 60 lbs, 1½c per lb; medium sound, 7c per lb; light sound, under 60 lbs, 6½c per lb; cows, sound, all weights, 6½c per lb; stags, bulls and oxen, 4½c per lb; sheep pelts, 25c @ \$1.25 each; shearings, 15@20c each; Eastern Washington wool, 19@21½c per lb; Western Washington wool, 19 @20c per lb; dirty or timber stained, 14@16c per lb; tallow, 3½@4c per lb; grease 1½@2c.

Tacoma Quotations.

Wheat—Bluestem, No. 1, 55c; c/b, No. 1, 57c.

Cattle—Steers, 4@4½ per cwt.; cows, \$9.25.

Hogs—5@5½c.

Sheep—5@5½c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 20@21c; chickens, dressed, spring, 16c; ducks, dressed, 16c; geese, dressed, 17c. Live—Hens, 11c; ducks, 11c; geese, 13c; turkeys, 17c; spring chickens, 13c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 24c; ranch, 14@18c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 27c.

Corn—\$27@28.50; rolled oats, \$28.50 @29.50.

Hay, Alfalfa, etc.—Wheat hay, \$12.50@14; timothy, \$16@17; mixed, \$12.50@14; clover, \$15@14; alfalfa, \$11 @12.

Feed—Corn, \$27.50; wheat, \$26; barley, whole grain, \$22; rolled, \$23.50; bran, \$20; shorts, \$21@22.

KUROPATKIN

IS TRAPPED

JAPANESE BELIEVE HE WILL BE ANNIHILATED.

Outnumbered and Surrounded on Both Sides of the River. Escape Would Seem Impossible—Several Days of Very Severe Fighting Around Liaoyang.

Both sides of the river. Escape would seem impossible—Several days of very severe fighting around Liaoyang.

Tokyo, Sept. 3.—Fuller details of the operations of Field Marshal Oyama at the north of Liaoyang have at last arrived and as a result the ultimate annihilation of Gen. Kuropatkin's army is considered inevitable.

These messages have come direct from the front, where the Japanese control both the telegraph and other means of communication, and little doubt is entertained as to their authenticity. While no official reports are on hand at this time, this is believed to be due to the fact that in the general confusion of the sudden shifting of positions of both armies, the proper subject matter for official messages has not been gathered.

There seems to be no doubt that the Russian rout was complete and that Gen. Kuropatkin has been caught in a trap. The troops which he has been able to throw across the Taitze river are absolutely at the mercy of the Japanese divisions who have occupied the road between Liaoyang and Mukden, and the rest of his army cannot at present cross the river, as recent rains have produced a flood which it seems impossible to traverse.

Japanese correspondents lay emphasis upon their assertion that Gen. Kuropatkin would be willing to sacrifice almost anything if he could avoid a decisive engagement at this time, but assert that he will be compelled to face the issue now, as the three Japanese armies are closing in upon him and will not permit him to shift the battlefield further north.

The Japanese armies on both sides of the river outnumber the Russian troops in the like positions by a considerable number, and those responsible for the reports from the field seem convinced that no other outcome is possible than the utter destruction of Gen. Kuropatkin's forces on both banks of the river.

To the north of Liaoyang the Japanese and Russian armies are separated only by the last line of defenses of the latter, and it is not feared that these will offer any too serious obstacle to the superior number of the Japanese troops.

FORCED RUSSIANS BACK

Account of Battle of Liaoyang Gathered From Jap Sources.

Tokyo, Sept. 2.—Tokyo rings with shouts and cheers for the victory at Liaoyang. Lantern-bearing crowds swing through the streets and surge around the staff offices, shouting "Banzai!"

The details of yesterday's fighting are scanty. It is only known that at dawn Gen. Oku's army was hurled against the Russian right center on the southern line and that the Russians were forced to abandon their line and positions and retreat. Their pursuit is now in progress.

The result of this pursuit and the result of the fierce battle waged on the eastern line, where Gen. Kuroki is assaulting the force which has long screened Liaoyang together with the abandonment of the Russian right center on the southern line, exposes the Russian left. But here the Russian force is so heavy that it may possibly be able to protect and extricate itself.

The question of occupation of Liaoyang by the Japanese is in doubt. The official dispatches do not make mention of such occupation, but it is assumed that the Russians are withdrawing through Liaoyang and that the Japanese possibly occupied it late in the day.

No estimates are obtainable of the losses on either side. Field Marshal Oyama describes his losses in the morning as heavy.

The early success of the attack was somewhat unexpected on account of the strength of the Russians and the nature of the Russian defenses. It is confidently believed that Field Marshal Oyama will press the pursuit with desperate vigor and inflict on Gen. Kuropatkin the most crushing blow possible. It is believed that his trophies will prove valuable.

Hope for Many Guns.

It is the opinion here that the Russians will not be able to carry many guns with them, and that they were forced to abandon or destroy vast quantities of stores.

The Japanese have changed the method of numbering their armies since their union, calling Gen. Kuroki's army the right, Gen. Nodzu's the center, and Gen. Oku's the left.

A portion of the left column of the right wing, after dislodging the Russians, occupying an eminence north of Hsuehichiao, toward evening on August 30 was exposed to violent attack by the reinforced Russians and retired during the night to a ridge to the south, where they held their position. The Russians prepared to follow up their attack, but desisted.

The right and center of the right wing, with its main strength, commenced a movement at 11 o'clock on the night of August 30, crossing the

Taitze river near Lientaowan and advanced toward Huangknfen.

The Russian artillery fire against the right column of the Japanese center abated somewhat Wednesday. The infantry fight continued unabated. The Japanese held their positions. The left column of the center was vigorously engaged from Wednesday morning throughout the day, but its efforts to dislodge the Russians failed.

Japanese Beaten Back.

The right column of the left wing resumed the attack Wednesday morning. Several assaults proved futile, and the Japanese troops were beaten back finally. Being reinforced, they again advanced and secured a position at noon on an eminence southwest of Hsuehichiao. This ground proved to be a vantage point from which a final and effective charge was delivered at dawn Thursday, bringing the first victory.

The center column, after repulsing the Russians in a night attack, pressed the portion of the left column and succeeded in repulsing a series of assaults. The Russians continued to hold an eminence west of Shoushanpao and defied all efforts to dislodge them. The eminence was finally taken by storm Thursday morning.

The entire left wing, with all its forces, continued against the Russian line throughout Wednesday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a force of Russians appeared five miles northwest of Shoushanpao. The Japanese reserves attacked it.

Late Wednesday night a telegram was dispatched to the general staff at Tokyo, saying that the left wing, with all its guns, would renew the attack and afterward charge against the enemy's position.

A MASTERLY RETREAT.

Kuropatkin's Army Again Withdraws in Face of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The Japanese have occupied Liaoyang and the Russian army has withdrawn to the right bank of the Taitze river. The following statement has been obtained by the Associated Press from the war office:

"Gen. Kuroki's army crossed in force to the right bank of the Taitze river, and it therefore became necessary for the Russians to be in a position to repel a blow in this direction. In view of this development in the operations Gen. Kuropatkin decided to abandon his positions on the left bank and to concentrate his whole army on the other side. This position is the strongest, both in character and site. The great issue will be finally decided there."

"By withdrawing to this position the Russian army avoids the danger of being divided by the river, and enjoys the advantage of compactness."

Gen. Kuropatkin's move, therefore, is not to be considered as a retreat, but rather as the carrying out of a well defined idea."

The withdrawal of the Russians to the right bank involved the abandonment of Liaoyang, which is situated on the left bank. The Japanese took advantage of this to occupy the city, but the sternest part of the fighting is still before them, unless Gen. Kuropatkin decides at the last hour to again fall back to the northward."

Expect Finish Fight.

It is more than likely, however, that he will decide to fight to a finish. The cards are all in his favor, it is believed, now that he has the Japanese divided by the river, thus effectually turning the tables upon his foe.

The determined pursuit by the Japanese of the Russian outposts when Gen. Kuropatkin gave the first order to withdraw was probably due to their anxiety to keep the Russians south of Liaoyang until Gen. Kuroki should be able to strike from the northeast. Gen. Kuropatkin, however, saw the trap and cleverly avoided it.

The Japanese repeated the attempt to throw pontoons across the Taitze near Liaoyang during the night of August 31, again under cover of a bombardment, and this attempt is believed to have been successful. Severe fighting may therefore be expected immediately northeast of the city.

The action of the Japanese commander in throwing a force across the river in the face of a strong enemy is considered to be extremely rash, and the position of this force, isolated from the main Japanese army by a deep river, may easily become desperate.

PORTLAND WANTS CONTRACT

Panama Commission Opens Negotiations for Much Timber.

Portland, Or., Sept. 1.—If the negotiations now being carried out between the Robertson Lumber Company of Portland and the Panama canal commission are brought to a successful termination, hundreds of millions of feet of logs and piling will be sent from the Columbia river logging district in immense rafts to the isthmus, to be used in the construction of the temporary work of the canal.

The commission has been requested by the men who have the construction work of the canal in charge to purchase 40,000 sticks of piling for use in the work at the canal, and this requisition is now in the hands of the purchasing department of the commission. This amount of piling is equivalent to 32,000,000 feet of timber, or equal, all told, to four of the huge rafts that are built on the Columbia river and towed to San Francisco at the rate of three each summer.

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