

Many of them are on their way to rejoin their regiments at the front, and gather in groups at the buffet or on the station platform to discuss the campaign and speculate on future developments. The real work is carried on directly overhead, the second story of the station itself being the army headquarters. Telegraph wires radiating in every direction control the movements of the Russian forces throughout Manchuria.

A hundred yards up the track, upon an isolated siding, stands a military train, shaded by a white tent, where General Kuropatkin makes his home and uses his movable headquarters for flying visits to outlying points.

Officers and men are in summer uniforms, in white tunics and colored helmets. The gray houses of the station are continually hidden by dust-colored clouds raised by the passing infantry and cavalry. The men are usually singing in spite of the dust and heat.

Few trains arrive from the north, but switch engines in the yards are continually making up trains on the sidings.

Everywhere is a state of tension. The pleasantest spot in this region is the pretty garden surrounding the station, where officers on duty assemble in the evening to enjoy the cool of the great trees and the music of the military bands.

#### BATTLE AT WAFENGKAU.

#### Kuropatkin's Report Gives Russians the Best of It.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs to the emperor under date of June 4 as follows:

"Fuller reports give particulars of the affair near Wafengkau station May 30. A detachment of Russian cavalry consisting of dragoons, Cossacks, mounted chasseurs with a battery, on their way from Vanzalon, were informed that two companies of the frontier guard were engaged with the enemy, occupying the position of the village of Yendzian. A portion of our cavalry advanced toward Wafengkau, while two squadrons of dragoons were sent to support the frontier guard and a company of chasseurs was sent to protect and reconnoiter on our right flank in the valley of Fu-Chau. After accomplishing this mission the chasseurs and a company of Cossacks formed the right flank of our position."

#### Hand-to-Hand Fight.

"Toward 1 o'clock the enemy began to debouch in considerable force from Lutsiatun with the object of attacking our advance line. Two companies of Siberian Cossacks crossed the railway in front of the cavalry and attacked a squadron of the Japanese advance guard, almost entirely destroying it in a hand-to-hand fight. They afterward encountered the fire of Japanese infantry. Two squadrons of our cavalry and a battery of machine guns hurried up and then, retiring, drew after them a second squadron of Japanese cavalry. This squadron followed until it came in contact with a detachment of chasseurs, who succeeded in firing eight volleys at a fixed range into the squadron, which then fell back, having suffered considerable loss."

"While retreating to the left the Japanese squadron came under the fire of a company of the frontier guard which had advanced and the squadron retired in disorder. Our dragoons came up at this moment, but owing to the topographical conditions they could not participate as part of our front, but fired on the enemy from the heights north of Lutsiatun."

#### Japanese Army Came Up.

"Discovering our endeavor to turn their left the Japanese retired to a second position. Our battery got into position and opened a successful fire on the Japanese infantry and machine guns. Meanwhile a movement of the enemy's infantry toward Lutsiatun was observed and subsequently about two p. m. dense lines of infantry were seen occupying the crest of the heights which had been previously occupied by dragoons. Our losses were Lieutenant Von Meyer, seriously wounded; Lieutenant Brandt, slightly wounded; three men killed and forty-two wounded."

"It appears from a report found on the body of a Japanese non-commissioned officer that the fourteenth dragoons alone lost seventy men."

"Our Cossacks were fired upon by Japanese infantry occupying a fortified position on the heights near the village of Khotelapute, eighteen miles from Feng Wang Cheng. At the outset the Japanese army advanced across the valley of Khotelapute, but were stopped by an accurate fire from our field guns, which the Cossacks had succeeded in bringing into position."

#### Cossacks Fought on Foot.

"The Cossacks dismounted and with the aid of re-enforcements and the fire of two guns forced the Japanese to abandon their position and retire under cover of their supports. The engagement lasted from 1 p. m. until 6 p. m. On the Japanese side the companies took part, four having arrived as reinforcements. The reinforcements of the enemy were well constructed and perfectly masked."

"Our cavalry worked the guns admirably. Their fire contributed principally to our success. Our losses were the gallant Cossack chief, Strakoff, killed, two officers slightly wounded and two bruised. The Japanese losses were not ascertained, except that they were larger than ours."

#### OPPRESSIVE SILENCE.

#### World Waiting for News of the Next Great Battle.

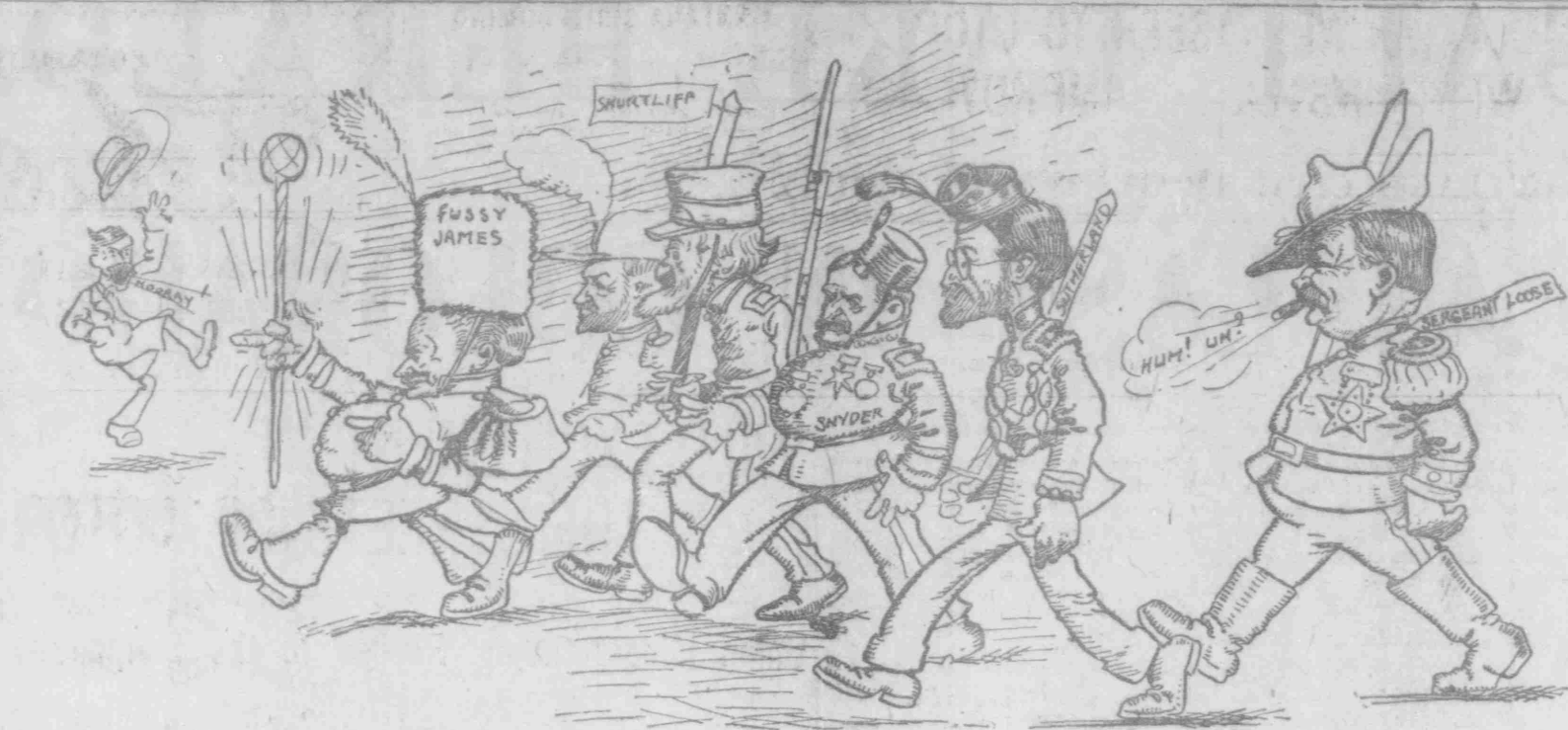
St. Petersburg, June 6.—The Novoe Vremya this morning discusses seriously the report that the United States intends to cede the Philippines to Japan and argues that the far-seeing Yankov, anticipating the inevitable future conflict with Japan, prefers to sell the islands instead of defending them, having thereby learned Russia's lesson of the present war, namely, the difficulty of holding territory so far from the base. The paper adds:

"Europe certainly was not pleased at the exchange of Spanish for American domination in the Philippines, but the latter is a thousand times more agreeable than to see Japan installed there, where she would be a constant menace to Europe's Asiatic interests. England will have to look well to her position in India, France in Indo-China and even Holland to Java. The only consolation is that the cession may

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS



THE DRILL OF THE SMOOT GUARD.

keep Japan quiet for a number of years."

#### Headquarters Moved.

The military attaché of a first-class power has telegraphed here that General Kuropatkin's headquarters staff has moved forty miles south to Liao Yang to a point between Hal Chang and Dashihsaia.

Kuropatkin's move is considered to possibly foreshadow severe fighting in the northern part of the Liao Tung peninsula, but it is a mistake to assume that his action involves a change in the position of the Russian main army which, according to the best information, remains at Liao Yang. Kuropatkin has been subjected to considerable pressure to help relieve the situation at Port Arthur. As cabled to the Associated Press Saturday, he sent several thousand men down the railroad to see what could be done to impede the Japanese operations. This force, which there is the best reason to believe falls far short of three divisions, is reported to be advancing on the peninsula.

#### Significant Silence.

Kuropatkin is on board a special headquarters train, which is constantly at his disposition. His trip may be only for the purpose of personally examining the situation.

The lack of news from the seat of war during the last forty-eight hours is regarded by the public as being full of significance. The city is already rumormongered by stories of impending battles.

The admiralty has no information regarding the Tokyo report that a Russian submarine of the Giltak type has been torpedoed and destroyed off Port Arthur.

The Shanghai report that the Port Arthur squadron has already been crushed by the Japanese fleet ashore evokes intense amusement here.

#### OUTPOST FIGHTS.

Russians Lost Two Colonels During the Engagements.

Liao Yang, June 6.—Details have been received here of two smart outposts, one at Liao Tung and the other in Southern Manchuria. The former occurred on the morning of June 3 at Yan Tsi Antur, east of Yangkou, twenty-five miles above Kin Chou. The Russian force consisted of an infantry regiment, some artillery, several companies of Cossacks and a squad of dragoons. The enemy was discovered in the valley of Puy-Tet Antuo. The Russians brought up a battery, opened fire and cleared the Japanese out of the valley. Then the Russian guns were moved to a more favorable position. The Japanese, taking advantage of this, fired a few shots. The Russian losses were Colonel Serebrennikov and a squad of dragoons. Both sides retained their positions.

The other fight was between Major General Mischchenko's Cossacks and the Japanese advance posts along the river Kolendzy, north of Takushan. It lasted from the evening of June 3 until late the following day. A company of Cossacks tried to cut off a detachment of Japanese posted on the heights at Ladziapudy, but the enemy brought up reinforcements and the Russians were reinforced by five companies of Cossacks. Finally 5,000 Japanese were engaged, including artillery. The Cossacks repeatedly drove the enemy from their entrenchments. In one case the Japanese fled across the river, but returned with more reinforcements and the Russians drew off. The Cossack commander, Colonel Starokoff, was killed and two officers and nine men were wounded. The Cossacks carried the body of their commander to St. Yen.

#### TROUBLE FOR LAMSDORFF.

Attempt Being Made to Oust the Foreign Minister.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—5:30 p. m.—Members of what is known as the war party are attempting to use the assault perpetrated on Foreign Minister Lamsdorff by the paranoiac Prince Dolgoroski last week to render Count Lamsdorff's position untenable. With this end in view they are helping to spread exaggerated reports of the incident. There is no reason at present to believe that they will succeed. But as a result of their propaganda gossip all busy talking of Count Lamsdorff's prospective retirement and the possibility of his successor. M. Isvolsky, Russian minister to Denmark, who has frequently been mentioned in the past in the same connection; M. Zinief, ambassador of Russia at Constantinople, who is now in the city; M. Muraviev, the minister of justice, and even Viceroy Alexieff are discussed in diplomatic circles. Count Lamsdorff's retirement at the present time would be considered little short of a disaster for Russia. A prominent ambassador said:

"Count Lamsdorff has the tact, knowledge, skill and calm, dispassionate judgment which are the prime requisites for his high office, which is essentially one of conciliation. He opposed the war and did everything possible to prevent it. Perhaps it is not unnatural if he has incurred the hostility of the war faction. My colleagues would consider it extremely unfortunate if the attack of an irresponsible man should lead to his relinquishment of his portfolio."

#### COLORFUL DISPATCHES.

Story of a Berlin Paper Sent From Mukden.

Berlin, June 6.—Colonel Gacde, war correspondent of the Tageblatt, has forwarded to his paper from Mukden under date of June 4, a dispatch which is interesting as showing the views prevailing at the Russian military headquarters. He says:

"The Japanese are reported to have retreated from Kin Chou in a northerly direction. A change in the situ-

ation has undoubtedly taken place. It appears that the forward movement of the Russian army has begun at various points in the theatre of war. The situation is daily improving. The Japanese losses around Kin Chou were enormously heavy, ostensibly 15,000 men."

#### THE TAGELBLATT REMARKS EDITORIALLY

that the above dispatch is obviously colored in favor of the Russians.

#### FOUGHT FIFTEEN HOURS.

Another Account of the Battle at Kin Chou.

Liao Yang, June 6.—M. Nemirovich-Ganschoko, the distinguished war correspondent on the east and west shores of the Kni-Chou isthmus. The battle opened at 5 in the morning and a cannonade of unparalleled violence. The isthmus burst by thousands. Shells fell everywhere, littering the lower slopes of the mountains, the railway mine and the trenches with fragments. The Russian armory and machine guns worked incessantly.

The Japanese infantry advanced under cover of their artillery fire to the attack. The Russians, despite scant numbers, obstinately defended the heights, which were literally torn up by projectiles from the Japanese batteries and cruisers. Some of the entrenchments were completely blown to pieces. In some parts of the position not a square yard remained unoccupied by Japanese shells. The Japanese with incredible audacity threw themselves upon the Japanese, but fell back shattered by a murderous fire.

#### Desperate Valor.

A considerable force of Japanese infantry attempted to turn the Russian position by advancing to the east through the sea, wading a distance from the shore, neck high in water. But the attempt failed through the determined resistance of the Russians standing their ground like a living wall. The men of the Fifth regiment were the most sorely tried. The remnants threw themselves with desperate valor upon the Japanese, who recoiled in confusion. All the officers were down, but the men, although left to themselves, did not waver. They continued to defend the position with coolness and intelligence, always hurrying to threatened points to repel an attack.

The battle continued uninterruptedly for five hours. At 10 o'clock, having spiked their pieces and destroyed the mechanism of the machine guns, retreated toward Port Arthur.

Their killed and wounded numbered 800. Many wounded would not leave the firing line. Others during the engagement returned to the firing line when their wounds had been dressed, saying:

"Even cripples are wanted there now. Though we cannot stand, we can shoot, and if we help to hold out a hour longer that will be so much gained."

#### COMFORTABLY QUARTERED.

Military Attaches Are Doing Well at Liao Yang.

Liao Yang, June 6.—A p. m.—The military attaches are quartered near the depot in a house placed at their disposal and equipped with all the comforts possible under the circumstances. They have been invited to dine with General Kuropatkin and receive frequent visits from Grand Duke Boris, whose good natured camaraderie has made him a general favorite.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter S. Schuyler and Captain Carl Reichman, U. S. A., are leaving Thursday. Colonel Schuyler probably will join the Cossacks, who are in contact with the Japanese outposts north of Kin Chou. Captain Reichman will join one of the advanced corps.

Lieutenant Newton A. McCully, U. S. N., is still at Port Arthur, where he is attached to the Russian navy. Captain William V. Judson of the United States engineer corps remains here, much interested in the work around Liao Yang. Several other attaches, including Colonel Waters and Major Hume of the British army, have been allowed to go south.

Thousands of coolies are engaged in military and railroad work around Liao Yang. Roads have been built and more extra gales have been pierced in the city walls in order to facilitate the handling of troops.

The inhabitants of this place are flourishing as the result of the enormous sums expended by the Russians.

#### RAINY SEASON DUE.

Russians Consider an Attack Upon Liao Yang Impossible.

Liao Yang, June 6.—(8 p. m.)—Military interest is now centered upon the region of imminent operations—the Liao Tung peninsula. Another Japanese army is landing on the eastern coast as a counter-weight to the Russian advance from Dashihsaia southward from General Oku's army. The Japanese have seemingly given up the idea of attacking Liao Yang, if they entertained such a plan. The rainy season, which is expected to begin in two or three weeks, would, it is considered here, render an advance to Liao Yang impossible. Meanwhile the Cossacks are keeping in touch with the Japanese outposts.

Another force is watching General Kuropatkin's right wing north of the Yalu river.

The health of the troops is remarkably everywhere. There are no contagious diseases, and only a few cases of intestinal disorders, but medical authorities do not expect such immunity during the hot weather that is now beginning. The health of the troops is not attributed so much to sanitary precautions as to the simple but excellent diet. The Russians live principally

on bread made of coarse flour and soup composed of meat and vegetables. They seldom drink ordinary water, thereby avoiding a principal source of disease.

#### LONDON COMMENT.

War Experts Figure Out What Will Happen and How.

London, June 7.—The correspondent of the Times aboard the steamer Hal-mun, telegraphing June 6, says: "It is pretty certain from intelligence received by the Japanese secret service that even if the channel of Port Arthur is practicable for large draught ships, there is not sufficient coal in Port Arthur for such vessels to take to sea."

"The explosions heard at Port Arthur are believed to have been caused by the demolition of certain government buildings."

"A portion of the Japanese second army corps will hold the land approaches to Port Arthur until Tallien-bay shall have been made practicable for a further debarkation. Meantime a screen of mounted troops is being pushed up beyond Kaiping for the purpose of allowing the reconstruction of the railway to proceed as rapidly as possible."

#### MERIT REWARD.

Promotion Given Several Prominent Japanese Officers.

Tokio, June 6.—Vice Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy, have promoted to the rank of Kajun Taisho, the highest rank in the navy, Lieutenant General Okasawa, Hasegawa, Nogi, Nishi and Kodama have been made generals. Okasawa is the emperor's chief aide-de-camp. Hasegawa commands the imperial guards division. Nogi is not assigned, but probably will be given an important command. Nishi commands the second division. Kodama is vice chief of the general staff and will General Fushikuma, is largely entitled to the credit for the organization and transportation of the army and the conduct of the war. The promotions are all in recognition of services.

#### China's Protest.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—(6:25 p. m.)—It is regarded as a significant fact that China has made representations to Russia on the subject of interference of Russian military authorities with the natives of villages in Manchuria. The representations are couched in general terms and no specific instances are cited.

The Russian government claims the natives have not been molested except where they have harbored Chinese bandits. The Russian military authorities have been compelled to take severe measures against the Chinese bandits, and natives abetting have sometimes been punished for giving the bandits aid.

Trying to Involve China.

Tien Tsin, June 6.—M. Uchida, the Japanese minister to China, came to Tien Tsin yesterday from Peking to confer with the viceroy and returned to Peking at 10 o'clock. He is reported to have said to the viceroy: "Japan, it appears to be confirmed, is trying to induce China to occupy the territory conquered from Russia, thus involving China into a breach of neutrality and giving occasion for the porting of attacking China, who claims she will maintain her neutrality until the termination of the war."

#### Probable Bombardment.

Chesfoo, June 7.—10:45 a. m.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Teng Chou cables that there was firing at Port Arthur last night, beginning at 11:30 o'clock and continuing for several hours. A junk arriving during the night from Dalny reports that there was heavy firing all day yesterday in the vicinity of Port Arthur. When the junk left Dalny Monday morning all was quiet there. The arrivals on the junk deny the story of the sinking of the Japanese ship off Tallienwan.

#### Russian Spirit Unbroken.

Berlin, June 6.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Harbin, dated today, says the attitude of the Chinese continues to awaken apprehension. Men and children are leaving Harbin.

The spirit of the Russian troops, the dispatch adds, is unbroken. Numerous detachments of the Russian army have already recovered and gone to the front.

#### Story Repeated.

Paris, June 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that a naval officer repeats the story already in circulation at Liao Yang that the Russian squadron at Port Arthur has made a sortie and sunk two Japanese torpedo boats and a battleship of the Shikishima type.

#### Booming of Cannon.

London, June 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated today, says that heavy artillery firing was heard that morning in the direction of Tahnwan, east of Liao Yang.

#### DAILY SCHOLARSHIP.

New York, June 6.—President Butler of Columbia university announced today the founding of the Marcus Daly scholarship of \$1,000 by Mrs. J. W. Gerard, a daughter of the late mine owner and horseman. The student receiving its benefits must have worked in the mines of Montana or be a descendant of a Montana miner. He is to be selected by competitive examination to be conducted under the rules of the faculty of the applied sciences at the Montana State School of Mines in Butte.

#### WILL BE ADJUSTED.

Washington, June 6.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow today announced that the salaries of the rural free delivery mail carriers will be adjusted on the basis of the number of miles traveled.

## REPUBLICANS CARRY OREGON

Binger Hermann Elected by a Large Majority.

### NORMAL VOTE WAS POLLED

### DEMOCRATS FAILED TO MAKE GAINS.

Portland, Ore., June 6.—At 9 o'clock tonight it is conceded that the Republicans have elected their national candidates by heavy majorities. Congressman Binger Hermann of Roseburg, the Republican candidate, has probably carried the first district over R. M. Veatch, Democrat, of Eugene by from 5,000 to 7,000. John H. Williamson of Prineville, the candidate in the second district, will carry the district by probably 10,000 over J. E. Stinson of Portland, the Democratic candidate. At 10 o'clock tonight Frank C. Baker, chairman of the state Republican committee, said:

"I predict that Hermann's majority will be 7,500 and Williamson's 10,000. Judge Frank A. Moore, the Republican candidate for state supreme judge, will, I think, receive a majority of 20,000. The campaign has been sternly fought, especially in the congressional fight between Hermann and Veatch, and I believe that the attacks made on Hermann by certain newspapers have had the effect of enhancing his majority."

Chairman Alex Sweek of the Democratic state central committee could not be seen tonight, but at Democratic headquarters it was stated that while Republican estimates are in excess of the actual figures, there is no doubt that the Republican candidates for congress have been elected.

## LUMBER TRUST CASE

Important Opinion Handed Down By United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

San Francisco, June 6.—The circuit court of appeals handed down its opinion today in the suit brought by Arthur S. Ellis against Inman, Paulson & Co., and others, doing business under the name of the City Retail Lumber company at Vancouver, Wash. The defendants had formed a combination to control the output of lumber from Washington and Oregon and to fix the price of the product. The plaintiff bought from another manufacturer and then he sent an order to the defendants to supply him with lumber. He was requested to pay a fine of \$250 in addition to the market price of the lumber and to give him a check on the future he would not purchase lumber of any firm outside of the combination.

This the plaintiff refused to do, and he brought action for damages against the members of the City Retail Lumber company. The circuit court decided that the plaintiff had not sufficient ground for action, but on appeal the higher court ruled today that the combination was an illegal one, and in restraining the trade and ordered the case remanded for a new trial. The court based its opinion on the decision of the supreme court in the Northern Securities case.

### THREE FIREMEN INJURED.

New York, June 6.—The seven-story drug warehouse of McKesson & Robbins, on Ann street, was damaged \$100,000 by fire today. Three firemen were injured.

## Narrow Chests.

The old theory that consumption was inherited is utterly discredited by modern medical science. The germ of consumption must be received from without. These germs are everywhere. They are constantly being received and cast out by the healthy system.

It is the narrow chested whose inheritance is weakness, emaciation, who fall a prey to consumption because they are unable to resist and throw off disease.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes weak lungs strong. It cures obstinate deep-seated coughs, bleeds, weakness, emaciation and other conditions which if neglected or unsuitably treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"In the spring of 1900 I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs and became very weak and short of breath. I had no appetite," writes Mr. E. L. Robinson of Xerxes, Tenn. "I was persuaded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first few bottles seemed to do me but little good. Thought I would soon be a victim of that dreaded disease, consumption. Had almost given up in despair when my friends persuaded me to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' a fair trial. I commenced its use. I weigh 60 pounds now, and when I commenced I only weighed 40 pounds. If any one doubts this statement I will be pleased to answer any inquiry."

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