

BEGIN SEA AND LAND ATTACK

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES TELL OF GENERAL ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF VLADIVOSTOK FLEET

Takio Rejoices Over News of Victory—The Russian Destroyed and Other Ships Badly Damaged—Japs Sustain Little Damage.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The state department has received advices from Chefoo to the effect that it is reported there that a general naval battle at Port Arthur was begun at dawn Monday.

General Attack Made. Chefoo, Aug. 16.—That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur Monday is indicated by information from various sources. The statement that the naval attack was made at four in the morning comes from an authoritative but not diplomatic quarter. Junks which have arrived here say the Japanese recently occupied the Liaut hills and Sushien, which is two or three miles north of the fortress. Five warships and seven torpedo boat destroyers, according to the junks, returned to Port Arthur the night of August 10.

Russian Cruiser Reported Sunk. An unconfirmed report which has reached here from Tsingtau says the Russian cruiser Novik, which put into Tsingtau, after the battle of August 10 off Port Arthur, and which could not be put to sea within her 24-hour limit, has been sunk 40 miles from Tsingtau.

Big Japanese Victory. Tokio, Aug. 16.—Vice Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at dawn Sunday north of Tsu Island, in the strait of Korea, and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Rossia and Gromobol fed to the northward, after having sustained serious damage. Vice Admiral Tainai serious damage.

Admiral Kamimura met the squadron 30 miles from Ulsan, Korea, at five o'clock Sunday morning. The battle ended at 10:30 a. m. The Rurik sank by the stern, her bow standing up perpendicularly. The Japanese rescued 450 members of the Rurik's crew. The Rossia and the Gromobol caught fire several times and were heavily damaged. Only one of the Japanese ships was hit. Two Japanese were killed and seven were wounded. Tokio is joyous over the news, as it gives Japan the mastery of the sea and restores commerce.

Survivors Arrive at Sasebo. Washington, Aug. 16.—The American consul at Nagasaki reports to the state department that 600 of the survivors of the big Russian cruiser Rurik (of the Vladivostok squadron, sunk by Admiral Kamimura) have arrived at Sasebo. Sasebo is the island used by the Japanese as a naval base.

China Charged with Complicity. Mr. Conger, the American minister at Peking, has cabled to the state department under Monday's date as follows: "The Russian minister has sent to the Chinese government a strong note, charging it with complicity in the Ryeshtel affair, charging the Chinese government with cowardice or treason, and demanding a full explanation, the restoration of the destroyer and severe punishment of the commander. The Chinese government has demanded from the Japanese the restoration of the destroyer."

Three Batteries Captured. Berlin, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Tokio, dated Monday, confirms the reports that heavy fighting has occurred at Port Arthur during the past few days. The Japanese captured three Russian batteries and secured positions close to the inner fortifications. Both sides lost heavily. The Japanese have commenced a bombardment from Lang mountain on the harbor and inner defenses.

Bandits Move on Railway. Mukden, Aug. 16.—The Chinese bandit leaders Kitsushan, Tulisan and Follingo, each with 1,000 followers, are now in the Sianming district, moving up the Liao river valley with the object of attacking the railway. Each of the bands, which were organized by Japanese, is accompanied by 100 Japanese with mountain guns.

Fails to Mention Naval Battle. St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—The war office Monday received a message from Port Arthur, in which Gen. Stoessel, under date of August 11, reports a successful repulse of a general assault on the Russian outer positions during the night following the departure of the Russian squadron. He does not mention a naval engagement or refer to the return of the warships.

Damaged Vessels Disarmed. Berlin, Aug. 16.—The hauling down of the flags of the Russian vessels at Tsingtau took place in accordance with instructions of the German foreign office, which, having ascertained that the damages sustained by the warships were too serious for repairs to be made within a reasonable time, gave orders for them to be disarmed and detained during the rest of the war. Japan has been officially informed of the action taken by Germany. The crews of the Russian vessels have been ordered to be detained by the German authorities at Tsingtau until the close of the war.

In a Pitiable Plight. Chefoo, Aug. 16.—With Admiral Withoff's death, five battleships damaged, one torpedo boat destroyed, another blown up near Wei-

haiwei, other damaged cruisers and torpedo boats warned to leave ports in which they took refuge and with still others somewhere on the high seas, the Russian squadron from Port Arthur is in a pitiable plight after the battle with the Japanese fleet. Now, however, a new feature has been injected into the situation by Germany, whose warships at Tsingtau have cleared for action and announced that they will not allow the departure of the disabled Russian vessels at Tsingtau into the teeth of the Japanese fighting machines that lie outside the harbor ready to pounce on them when they emerge.

Japs Prepare for Attack. Liaoyang, Aug. 16.—The Japanese are preparing to make an attack. They make reconnaissances to ascertain the strength of the Russians at Anshan-shan. The Japanese are eight miles to the southward of Anshan-shan and thence hold a line southeast, including the valley of Sidah, whence their line runs northeast to Holoungow, which is occupied by a large force. Further north their outposts are some miles from Landiansan. Opposite Anping the Japanese occupy Goutzyatszi. On the Taitzi river the Japanese outposts occupy Daodinsan, whence the Japanese tried to ford to Benshiu, which is defended by the Russians. The road thence stands towards the Yantai mines and the railroad north of Liaoyang.

The Japanese also occupy Trianchan, opposite Dapindoushan, on the Samtzi road over the Palpa pass and through Sintzintin to Mukden. There are constant reports that the Japanese are moving large forces on the railroad to Simintin and that they are bringing up pontoons, to cross the Liao river, thus threatening the Mukden and Liaoyang railroad.

PLAN TO SEE PACKERS.

Union Leaders Appoint Committee to See Employers—Crisis Nearing in New York Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—What is believed to be tantamount to a reopening of negotiations for peace brought a session of the allied trades conference board of stockyards strikers to a termination at noon Monday. A committee was appointed to visit the packers. Whether the latter would receive them was not known. The usual meeting of the board was in session all morning when just before noon a messenger arrived, bearing word from the packers, it is said. Word spread that the way had been paved for the reopening of peace negotiations and it was greeted with enthusiasm.

A committee from the conference board was quickly selected and left ostensibly to meet the packers. The utmost secrecy governed the steps that followed the appearance of the strange messenger. Adjournment was taken shortly after and the conferees were instructed to remain within easy call to receive a report from the committee that was sent out.

New York, Aug. 16.—Monday began the third and possibly decisive week in the controversy which threatens to put a stop to building operations in this city for months to come. It is declared by the leaders of both sides that everything points to a fight to a finish between the labor unions and the Building Trades Employers' association over the question of the open shop.

There are now about 30,000 men out of work, including skilled mechanics and laborers, as the result of the present difficulty. There are about 60,000 skilled workmen in the building trades in this city who would be affected by a general strike or lockout. In addition to these it is estimated that 45,000 helpers and laborers and 15,000 employees of material men would be thrown out of work, making a total of 120,000. Their loss in wages would amount in round figures to \$10,000,000 a month, in addition to which the capital of the 1,000 members of the Building Trades Employers' association and the millions of dollars invested in property undergoing improvement would be tied up.

The employers declare they are determined the arbitration agreement adopted a year ago shall be respected, with the open shop policy as the alternative.

Trouble at Zeigler. Duquoin, Ill., Aug. 16.—A skirmish has taken place at the pumping station on the Little Muddy river, where the water for the town of Zeigler is secured. Three wagonloads of men and several on foot were traced from the point of attack. Men at work at the station were fired on from across the river, several shots hitting close to the pumpman. The emergency guard at the central station in Zeigler was called, and on arriving forded the river and captured a man.

Fatal Elevator Accident. New York, Aug. 16.—One man was killed, another so badly hurt that he will die, and 16 others received painful injuries in an elevator accident in the ten-story building at 270 Mercer street Monday. The accident was caused by heavy counterweights breaking from their fastenings and falling from the top of the shaft onto a freight elevator on the ground floor, in which were about a score of people.

Washouts Delay Trains. Kingman, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Heavy rainstorms in this county have washed out several hundred feet of Santa Fe track in Truxton canyon. Trains are held up by washouts in Wallapai valley, where great floods of water are coming down from the mountains. Much of the Arizona and Utah railroad track is washed out and it may be a week before traffic is resumed on that line.

Zoological Congress Opened. Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 16.—The sixth international zoological congress was opened here Monday and accepted an invitation to hold the next congress in 1907, at Boston, Mass.

TO BACHELORS

There are some hundreds of thousands more men than women in the Central and Western States of America and in Canada.

As a result thousands of trustworthy men—Farmers, Miners and others—living in certain districts there cannot possibly get wives in their own neighborhoods.

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Notice To Teachers

The following program will be strictly carried out at the teachers examination to be held at Sherbrooke N. D., August 26th and 27th 1904. Those wishing to raise their grade in any subject can not take that subject out of its regular order. Applicants for Primary Certificates may take the examination at this time.

Program For Teachers' Examination

FRIDAY AUGUST 26.
A. M.
Reading rules and regulations 9:10 to 9:30
Preliminary 9:10 to 9:30
Arithmetic 9:30 to 11:00
Civics 11:30 to 12:00
P. M.
U. S. History 1:15 to 2:30
Geography 2:35 to 4:00
Theory and Practice 4:00 to 5:00
SATURDAY, A. M.
Language and Grammar 9:00 to 10:15
Physiology and Hygiene 10:15 to 11:15
Reading 11:15 to 12:15
Orthography 12:15 to 1:00
Dated at Sherbrooke, N. Dak., this 6th day of August, 1904.
T. A. Hasselquist,
Co. Supt.



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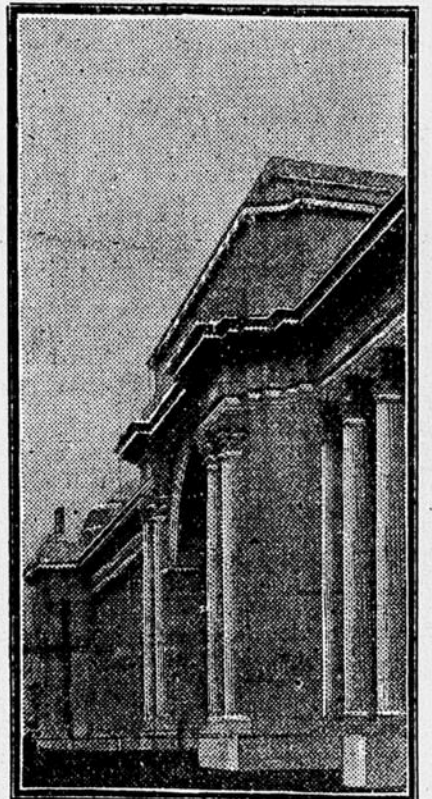
HISTORY IN STATUES

Prominent Sculptors Artistically Decorate Buildings at Fair.

Many Choice Bits of Sculpture Representing Historical Events and Persons Adorn Entrances to Buildings and Embellish the Landscape.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is profusely adorned with statuary. The historic character of the exposition affords opportunity for use in the avenues and courts, and at the entrance of buildings, of portraying statues and other figures and groups having historic significance in connection with the Louisiana Purchase.

Besides this there is also an abundance of purely decorative sculpture, that is sculpture which is architectural and monumental, intended to express various poetic ideas and afford beautiful and inspiring effects. Much of the latter class of sculpture is used in the adornment of the central architectural feature of the Exposition—the Festival Hall, Colonnade of States and Cascade Gardens. The statuary for the Colonnade of States, however, has historic significance in that the various figures typify the 14 states and territories formed out of the original Louisiana territory. The Exposition palaces are adorned with quadrigas, spandrels, pediment figures, cartouches and other architectural sculpture, and some of the buildings have appropriate figures at the entrance, such as the Missouri building, where on either side of the main entrance are seated figures of Napoleon and Jefferson, and the Art Palace, where at the main entrance are seated figures representing such subjects as Nature and Truth. Another statue for the entrance to this building is entitled Sculpture, and it is the work of Daniel C. French. This building has much



AN ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

other sculpture, most of it of permanent character.

An illustration of the way in which sculpture is used in the decoration of the palaces of the Exposition is the work of Augustus Lukeman for the Electricity building. Mr. Lukeman has executed for this building four seated figures, portraying Heat, Power, Speed and Light. They are placed on the main facade of the building, and each figure typifies in a poetic manner the idea to be presented. Light, for instance, is a female figure holding in her hands the carbon wire typical of the electric spark. Speed is represented by the god Mercury wearing the traditional horned cap and holding in one hand a winged wheel, the treatment symbolizing the telegraph and telephone as among most notable examples of the speed of electricity.

Again, take the sculpture of the Education building, which is the work of a St. Louis artist, Robert P. Bringhurst. On the Palace of Education there are twelve separate models. Of each of these models from four to fourteen replicas are used, so that the sculptural decoration of the building is composed of 84 separate pieces. Notable among these are Music, History, Golden Rod, The Flight of Time, Industry, The Thread of Fate and the Louisiana Quadriga. The latter composition is a striking one. A two-wheeled Roman chariot is drawn by four powerful, prancing horses harnessed abreast. They have the short-cropped mane of the Roman steed. The center horses are thrown back on their haunches and two female figures guide and restrain the outer horses by grasping their bridles. In her free hand the figure at the left carries an olive branch, that at the right a palm branch, these being symbolical respectively of Peace and Victory. The center figure in the chariot is a symbolical conception of the Louisiana territory. It is a well-draped, erect female figure holding in her upraised right hand an American flag that drops in light folds about her, and in her upraised left hand a blazing torch symbolical of Education.

Nearly 100 American sculptors were engaged upon the execution of the models for the figures and groups of the World's Fair at St. Louis. The enlargement of the original models of these sculptures was carried on at the workshop in Weehawken, N. J., where nearly 100 men were employed in this branch of the activities which went on for the purpose of adorning the grounds of this great Exposition.

WOODEN BAIT FOR FISH.

Muskallonge Eager Snappers at a Brightly Colored Stick.

In some of the northwestern waters experimenters with muskallonge have found that they take kindly to an odd wooden bait, shaped like a cylinder, three inches long and half an inch in diameter and painted red, white and blue, says the New York Sun. The body of it is white, a scarlet tin fringe runs around its neck and in front of the tin it is a sky blue. There are no white, red and sky blue fish in those waters or any other American waters, but the muskallonge bite freely at this thing in the belief that it is a fish. The tin fringe kicks up a rattle as it is pulled along the water, and the mimic waves thus created serve also to attract the attention of the fish.

It would seem that only the smaller muskallonge are fond of it, those from three to ten pounds hitting at it. So far no big fellow has tackled it.

The efficacy of this bait was discovered by accident. A man got to using it for bass when every other device in his tackle box had failed. He went to it as a last resort and cast for five minutes without getting a hint that there was a fish within a thousand miles. Then there was a big swirl in the water and a ten-pound musky had missed it. Three minutes afterward he got another strike, this time from an eight-pounder.

This bait has three hooks in a gang at its end and another gang of three hooks depending from its middle. The end gang of hooks fastened in the musky's mouth and the middle gang flopped over when the fish leaped and dived and fastened in the top of his head. Thereafter it was simply a question as to whether the bass line would hold.

The angler played the fish to the best of his ability, giving it line, but no slack, when it rushed, and keeping the rod bent with the strain as much as possible. By and by he had the satisfaction of seeing the muskallonge come to the top of the water and turn on its side. He reeled it in carefully, and when it was near the edge of the boat elevated the tip of his rod and held its head out of water for five minutes. He did this to weaken it.

When there did not seem to be a wriggle in its body, the man started to lift his prize in. He depended solely on the line, for he who thrusts his fingers into the gills or mouth of a muskallonge that has a breath in it is a fool. He hoisted slowly, having taken hold of the line six inches above the hooks. When some seven pounds of the fish were out of the water the line snapped, the muskallonge fell back and, of course, disappeared instantly, carrying the lure with it.

The man used strong language, but believed that he had learned something worth knowing. He got another wooden lure, with its patriotic hues, and found that the muskallonge were eager for it, and the next time he used it he had both a revolver and a gaff in his boat.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR—

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Write for "Guide to World's Fair" and "Blue Book" giving information as to hotels.

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