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ADMIRAL JESSEN'S STORY.

Of the Recent Disaster of the Vladivostok Squadron.

HE WAS GREATLY ASTON- ISHED AT HIS ESCAPE.

Japs Turned Back When the Rossia and Gromoboi Were At Their Mercy.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has received a dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Vladivostok, Aug. 17, saying that the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi, of the Vladivostok squadron, returned to Vladivostok Aug. 16, and communicating the following report made by Rear Admiral Jessen, Commander of the squadron:

"At dawn on Aug. 14 the Rossia, Gromoboi and Rurik arrived forty-two miles from and parallel with Fusan and thirty miles from the northern lighthouse of Tsu Island.

"To the westward I saw a Japanese squadron or armored cruisers, six miles to the north, travelling parallel with our course. This squadron consisted of four vessels of the Iwate type, and was putting on full speed.

"I took a course to the northward with a view to attaining the open sea, but the enemy, who was of superior speed, turned immediately and took the same course.

Obligated to Fight.

"I was therefore obligated to engage in battle, which commenced at five o'clock in the morning with a distance of sixty cables between the two squadrons. (A cable length is 200 yards.)

"In the straits to the south we saw a second-class cruiser of the Naniwa type coming to join the enemy.

"At a convenient opportunity we rapidly turned to our right, intending to approach the Korean coast, and by increasing our speed to seventeen knots we seemed to have an opportunity of succeeding; but the enemy now observed our intention and directed his course toward us for the purpose of hindering our design.

"Hardly five minutes passed before the Rurik left the ranks and signalled that her steering gear was disabled. I replied, 'Steer with the engines,' and continued on my former course.

Tried to Save the Rurik.

"Seeing that all of the Japanese cruisers were concentrating their fire on the Rurik, all my subsequent manoeuvring was exclusively with the object of enabling the Rurik to repair her damaged rudder. I attracted to myself the enemy's fire in order to cover the Rurik. (Admiral Jessen was on the flagship Rossia.)

"At this time I saw two warships, one a second class and the other a third class cruiser, coming to join the squadron.

Doomed Ship Left far Behind

"The Rurik hoisted the signal 'Cannot steer.' Some manoeuvring in the front line gave the Rurik a chance of going in the direction of the Korean Gulf, and at 8 o'clock the signal was hoisted, 'Go east.' The Rurik answered the signal and took the requisite course at full speed, as could be seen from the waves from her bows.

"Eventually the Rossia and the Gromoboi took a northerly course at a distance of forty-two cables. The Rurik kept a course approximately southeast at a distance of three miles.

"The battle continued for two hours in this manner.

"We suffered considerable damage. The Rossia had three funnels pierced, which prevented her from keeping up good steam, and three of her boilers were rendered useless.

The Russian Losses.

"At 9.30 o'clock the Rurik began to lag behind considerably, and again turned her bows toward the shore, at the same time fighting against the two second class cruisers which had joined the enemy's squadron. The Rurik soon afterward began to get out of sight.

"Vice Admiral Kamimura, with four armored cruisers, kept steadily engaging us in such manner as to keep us from assisting the Rurik.

"While the Rurik continued fighting we continued our efforts to attract the enemy further north in the hope that the Rurik would manage to dispose of her two comparatively weaker opponents, and that, after repairing the damage to her rudder, she would be able to reach Vladivostok independently.

"Shortly before 10 o'clock the enemy's fire was the most terrific of the battle, but to our general astonishment the whole Japanese squadron left us after a most deadly fight, which lasted five hours.

"The Rossia had sustained eleven holes at her water line and the Gromoboi had six. Both cruisers lost more than half their officers, and the losses among the men totaled 25 per cent.

"It appeared impossible to renew the battle or to return to the Rurik, which was now thirty miles to the south.

"Taking advantage of the calm, we stopped our engines and quickly commenced to repair the breaches in our vessels so as to enable us to proceed to Vladivostok.

Jessen's Narrow Escape.

"Capt. Berlinsky, of the Rossia, was killed and several of his officers were wounded. On board the Gromoboi two lieutenants were killed and other officers were wounded. Both cruisers had 135 men killed and 307 wounded. Capt. Berlinsky was buried at sea."

The report concludes by testifying to the heroism displayed by all the officers and men, who, it says, seemed to have been made of iron, knowing no fear or fatigue.

A personal examination of the damage done to the cruisers by the Japanese fire, Admiral Alexieff says in transmitting the report, convinces him of the high courage and self-sacrificing efforts of those who took part in an unequal battle against superior forces of the Japanese.

Another official despatch from Vladivostok says every officer on the Rossia and Gromoboi was either killed or wounded. Rear Admiral Jessen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Wittsoeff. He was standing on the bridge of the Rossia when it was wrecked by a shell. The two Russian cruisers were literally riddled, their guns and engines being partially dismantled.

The escape of the Russian vessels from Admiral Kamimura's four armored cruisers is regarded as a wonderful piece of luck. It is presumed that the pursuers of the Russian ships did not dare go far north, fearing that some of the vessels of the Port Arthur squadron would break through the Strait of Korea.

This morning for the first time, the newspapers were allowed to print the fact that the Rurik had been sunk. The tone of the press comment is summed up by a line in the Russ:

"The Rurik died a hero's death. That is the only consolation we have."

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, today announced his flag and staff appointments. The Grand Duke Cyril has returned here from Coburg. He will accompany Admiral Rojestvensky to the Far East.

The demand for naval officers is so pressing that all the officers detailed for duty at the Naval College have been ordered on active service, and the college has been closed.

There is no confirmation of the report that the cruisers Pallada and Diana have reached Vladivostok, and the Admiralty has no news bearing on the whereabouts of the other vessels of Admiral Wittsoeff's squadron.

Ninety-Eight Per Cent.

There is a fascination about big profits to a business man. But the conservative and cautious trader prefers to have the lesser per cent. of interest and the larger per cent. of safety in his investments. There is no business man who would not consider it a sound proposition to invest in an enterprise in which absolute loss was impossible and which offered ninety-eight chances in a hundred of a rich profit. The statistics of cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery show that ninety-eight per cent. of cases of "weak lungs" can be absolutely cured. Almost, if not all forms of physical weakness may be traced to starvation. Starvation saps the strength. The body is just as much starved when the stomach cannot extract nutrition from the food it receives as when there is no food. "Weak lungs," bronchial affections, obstinate coughs call for nourishment. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies that nourishment in its most condensed and assimilable form. It makes "weak lungs" strong, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion which digest and distribute the food, and by increasing the supply of pure blood.

Pale, Weak Women Take New Hope.

There is a Remedy for all Your Troubles
Thousands Have Been Cured. Why Get
Back Your Strength and Vigor by Using
the Food-Tonic Ferrozone?

Ever since the world began woman has borne more than her share of suffering. Secret troubles undermine her strength, yet she seldom complains. But because she has suffered in the past is no reason why she should forever be dragged down misery and sleeplessness.

There is a remedy, one that will lift that awful burden and remove the ills from which women suffer. The name of this remedy is Ferrozone, which today is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. New hope has been brought into the life of many a downcast woman, a new era of health has dawned for thousands who have tried and proved the merit of Ferrozone.

There is no girl or woman who can afford to miss the benefit that is sure to come from the regular use of this grand remedy. It acts directly on all the organs and insures functional activity upon which health so largely depends. Your days of weakness and headache, your hours of nervousness and despondency will all depart. Life will hold for you many new joys as it does for everyone that uses Ferrozone regularly.

Your whole body will feel the quickening influence of Ferrozone. The blood will be purified and enriched. You will no longer suffer from suppression and interference with the menstrual functions. Ferrozone cures all such ailments and prevents their return.

Civic Work.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Dear Sir,—I see by the city papers there is a little friction between the Local Improvement Association committee and some of the city officials and one of their subordinates.

This is to be regretted, as no good comes of discord. It would be better to hoist the red flag, the sign of danger, or in other words, stop. In these days of peace and plenty we can't afford to quarrel over small things, but try and carry out the golden rule as one thing is forever good. That one thing is success.

The work of the association has been voluntary and when the committee was struck off it was said to be the most popular and beneficial, and all should be interested in bringing about a better state of affairs than have heretofore existed. I trust that the direct result of their work will be that the people will insist upon the council taking up the work along the same lines and carrying it out.

We cannot estimate the good that may be done and the effect upon the people around us and especially those who have not the same advantages as ourselves.

It is a harsh commentary on our boasted civilization that the better class of people allow large masses of its citizens to live in this atmosphere and not try and teach them there is something better to live and work for, as such action has a tendency to breed dishonesty, and corruption in public life, and would be the direct result of civic neglect.

Let us set these men a better example and show them that something else is needed to supplement the work of improvement. The future of this lovely town lies ultimately with its citizens, and the training of future citizens must not be neglected.

This is governmental, not private duty, and should be fulfilled by the city council, not by individual initiative.

The Local Improvement committee therefore should recommend

That the city stand by the association; that the Board and committee work together harmoniously, which was one of the original intentions of the association, then and only then can we expect success.

Yours truly,

A member.
Fredericton, Aug. 19, 1904.

IT'S WHAT IT LEADS TO.

That makes Catarrh such a dreaded. If you have catarrh taint, dropping in throat, if you hawk and spit and have a tuffed up feeling in your nostrils you should use fragrant healing Catarrhoxone at once and get cured. Thousands have been saved from consumption and completely cured by Catarrhoxone, so there is no reason why you should n't stamp out your catarrh also. Catarrhoxone will really cure you and prevent the disease from returning. It's very pleasant, just balsamic medicated vapor,—no nauseous drugs. Absolute cure guaranteed to users of Catarrhoxone; it can't fail, try it. Complete outfit \$1.00; sample size 25c.

Foolish writers wish to "strike twelve" at once, forgetful at the hours before mid-day are for labor.

WHEAT CROP.

A Wonderful Harvest Looked for in the Northwest.

REPORTS OF EXPERTS ALL AGREE ON THAT POINT.

The Quality of the Stand- ing Grain Could Hardly be Excelled.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—Despite reports of rust damage by crop "experts," the most encouraging news comes from the country on the condition of the wheat fields. Today was warm and cloudy in eastern Manitoba, with some rain and hail in the western districts.

Mr. F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., said enthusiastically this morning on his return from a trip through the west:

"Crops are wonderfully good. If the weather continues like this until the end of the harvest we will get the finest wheat crop Manitoba and the Territories have ever had."

Mr. G. A. Simpson, a leading official of the Manitoba government, says:—"I never saw healthier looking grain in my life than I saw near Broken Head. The wheat is just turning, while many farmers have commenced cutting their barley, which will yield largely. As a whole the crops look extremely promising, and I saw no signs of rust or effects of frost whatever."

Mr. Robert Patterson has returned from a trip through Carman, Miami and Roland districts, and is most enthusiastic over the condition of the crops and the prospects for an immense harvest. He states that wheat, oats and barley are simply magnificent, and today present a gladsome scene. Mr. Patterson says many farmers estimate that wheat will yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre, while barley will go 40 to 60, and oats 70 to 80 bushels. The barley harvest has begun, and wheat is now ripening fast, and the harvest should be general by the end of another week. In view of the heavy crop which is promised throughout Manitoba and the Territories there has been a great renewal of activity in many lines of work. A number of parties are making a rush to secure elevator and coal shed sites and other building locations, in hope of getting a portion of the business this fall. These people held off till the last minute to see what the crop chances were, and now they are all coming in a rush.

Mr. H. V. Jones, editor of The Commercial West, Minneapolis, a member of the firm of Watson & Co., brokers, and a well-known wheat expert, was in Winnipeg today, having returned from a visit of two days through the wheat fields. Seen by a reporter, Mr. Jones said:—"Black rust has spread over Manitoba and threatens the late wheat. Early wheat will not be materially affected. The rust this year is a disease that is much misunderstood, because its first appearance is red, and that may confuse it with the common red rust. It is entirely different, however, because it will not wash or blow off the straw. The rust makes its appearance in little specks on the main stalk. It can be detected by running a finger over the straw before it shows in color. These little eruptions soon break out in red spots and begin to spread over the stalk, and become large, open sores in the outer covering. They turn black and by that time the wheat is dead. There will be no more wheat in the head than was there at that time."

"It will be well to cut the wheat before the rust covers the stalk and kills it, because there may be sufficient moisture in the straw to give at least partial maturity to the berry. The loss of wheat from rust in the Dakotas has been serious, amounting to at least 50,000,000 bushels. This will suggest how dangerous a thing it is to the late wheat. The disease will not strike wheat until it is milky, and experience thus far this year shows that it does not stop its work short of the blade stage of development. It will not be wise or safe to suggest for ten days what the damage in Manitoba may be."

Brandon, Aug. 18.—Reports from all parts that reach Brandon are to the effect that at this season of the year the crops never looked better

than at present. All who have been travelling through the country agree that wheat is ripening evenly, and with that rich golden hue that betokens not only a bountiful yield, but a crop of surpassing quality.

Mr. J. R. Little, manager of the Merchants' Bank, and Mayor Hall, took a trip west to inspect the crops and they were delighted with what they saw.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—In keeping with the statement made yesterday by Mr. F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvy Milling Company, the following from Mr. Robert Meighen of Lake of the Woods Milling Company is good news:

"Advices just received from our various experts throughout the west point to an excellent crop of wheat. Our men at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, as well as throughout our entire system of elevators of Manitoba and the Territories, state that if present conditions continue for another week Canada will have a bumper wheat crop, maintaining its reputation as to quality as well as quantity."

MODERN CHURCH MUSIC.

Entertaining Discussion of a Subject of
Much Interest.

One thing positive can be understood from the letter of J. W. Hamilton, St. Paul, Minn., published in this column last week, and that is that he condemns as obviously inappropriate a certain class of music that is occasionally heard in the churches. In this I think all church-goers will agree with him. But he seems to go further, and, although somewhat vaguely, to make a plea for a retrogressive step towards the primitive musical worship that obtained in the very ancient days. He complains that modern church music too ornate, too elaborate, too suggestive of operatic music. He seems, moreover, to have a particular grudge against the anthem. Here there is a well-marked difference of opinion between people of cultivated taste and church-goers of naive musical tendencies. One may suggest that music that was considered devotional a few hundred years ago might occasionally, in these days put the hearer in a frame of mind that would be anything but devotional. The fact is, there has been of late years a wonderful advance in the musical intelligence of the majority of our congregations, and church-goers are demanding a more highly developed, perhaps more complex, style of music in their services.

The London Musical Times in its recent issue celebrating its sixtieth anniversary, points out that sixty years ago the introduction of an anthem or of a solo voice in the service of the "Nonconformist" churches would have been regarded as rank heresy, and congratulates its reader that such a prejudice no longer exists and that we have now better, more dignified and more reverent praise services. Whatever one's opinions are in regard to this matter, it is idle to ignore the fact that the people are, as a rule, determined to have high-class music in their churches. Everywhere one finds that the standard of church choir singing is being raised, that the services of both solo singers and quartettes of picked singers are being utilized.

The Pope, as head of the Roman Catholic church, has, it is true, issued an advisory order for a return to the old Gregorian chant as the musical medium of devotion, but it is plainly apparent that the order is not popular with the congregations, and it is doubtful whether it will be carried out, except in Rome itself. Mr. Hamilton says much of the modern church music is operatic in suggestion. It is difficult to define what is operatic music. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" has been condemned by some as being operatic, although the composer had a distinctly devotional idea in his mind. Many of Handel's oratorio numbers—music that has been acclaimed as being inspired by reason of its devotional spirit—were originally written as numbers of an opera. Handel, finding out that his operas were not successful, boldly transferred some of his most taking melodies to his oratorios.

Mr. Hamilton, in his plea for a return to the old-fashioned music, somewhat singularly makes an exception in favor of the solo voice. He cites an instance of a congregation being moved to tears by the singing of simple hymns by a solo voice. Well, The Musical Times tells us that sixty years ago it was considered extremely improper to have solo music in the so-called Nonconformist churches. The question is one that has aroused in the past, and perhaps will arouse again, much acrimonious discussion.

To leave something unsaid is not necessary to prove oneself a liar.

Each time a woman ignores her conscience Satan rings up a fare.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.