JAPANESE MAKE BOLD MOVE

Landed at Possiet Bay and Marching on Kirin.

There are two or three reports indicating that the Japanese are now turning their attention to Vladivostock. The New-Chwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that Rev. W. H. Gillespie, a missionary, has arrived at New-Chwang from Kwang-Chentz. He states that the Japanese have landed at Possiet Bay, and advanced to Hun-Chung. The Russian garrison fled. The Japanese are marching on Kirin, from which place the women and Russians are fleeing in panic.

Assuming that Mr. Gillespie is accurately informed, the importance of the reported landings does not need emphasising. It would seem that the Japanese are thus venturing upon what appears to be an immensely difficult undertaking, that is to reach Kirin, which is an important town of Manchuria, some 150 miles north of the Corean frontier, by a long march through a formidable country and through mountains in weather of almost Arctic severity. It is suggested that the apparent impossibility of such an enterprise led the Russians to leave the route unguarded. Whether a march to Kirin is contemplated or not the Japanese occupation of Possiet Bay, if true, furnishes them an admirable base for operating against Vladivostock, which is only 60 miles distant.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

There are renewed reports of the sufferings of the troops from the cold in Siberia. It is asserted that numbers attempting to cross Lake Baikal on foot have been frozen to death, while others have had their extremities frozen.

RUSSIANS BURN VILLAGE.

A despatch to the London Standard from Tien-Tsin says that according to native reports the Russians took terrible vengeance on the Villagers near the Sungari River after the attempt to wreck the railway bridge spanning that stream. The troops burned a large village and has killed the inhabitants, including the women.

WHAT PEKIN HEARS.

Private advices from New-Chwang confirm the reports of the ill-treatment of Japanese refugees at the hands of the Russians while they were retreating through Manchuria, and declare, moreover, that some of the refugees were without doubt cruelly murdered.

KATSURA INTERVIEWED.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Standard cables an interview he had with Prime Minister Katsura who reiterated Japan's reluctance to appeal to arms. The Russian designs, however, left her no choice, and she is now resolved to strike hard and fast, if only that the agony might be as brief as possible. The value of the British alliance, the Prime Minister added, was fully recognized. The knowledge that the Japanese had the sympathy of Great Britain and the moral support of the neutral powers would go far to sustain them in the struggle. They did not aim at obtaining fresh territory, but solely sought to remove a constant menace to freedom and tranquility of East Asia and to secure a lasting peace. Japan was confident that she would achieve this.

TO OPERATE IN COREA.

According to information received by well-informed military men at St. Petersburg, the Russian army which is intended to operate in Corea will consist of an advance vanguard of two regiments of Siberian sharpshooters; a vanguard of 16 regiments of infantry, with 96 quick-firing guns, three batteries of mountain guns and a corresponding force of cavalry. The main body will consist of 40 regiments, including Cossack cavalry, with 300 guns. It is added that no important military operations will be possible before the melting of the ice, and that the present operations will be confined to necessary preparations.

RUSSIA'S SACRED IMAGE.

The most sacred image in Russia has been sent to St. Petersburg, and it will be taken later to the Far East with the army. This image is a representation of the Virgin appearing to Saint Sergius, and is always kept at the Troitzke monastery. It is about one foot square, and is covered with precious stones. The image has a remarkable history. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns. A silver tablet attached to it enumerates the battles at which the image was present.

HARASSING RUSSIANS.

The Chefoo correspondent of the London Daily Mail confirms the reports that the Chinese are harassing the Russians in South-west Manchuria. He says that 5,000 Russian troops moved from Mukden to Sin-Min-Ting. Their methods on the march intensified the public hatred of them. Preparations are being made in the villages to cut off small bodies of Russians. There is plenty of ammunition and plenty of volunteers. Rich people are supplying the money necessary. Ten thousand men have already enrolled with the intention of carrying on a guerilla warfare. It is clear that the Japanese expect much assistance from the natives.

JAPS AT PING-YANG.

Two and one-half divisions of the Japanese army, a total of 40,000 men, have landed at Chemulpo. The Japanese have fortified Ping-Yang and are throwing out scouting parties toward the Yalu River.

The Russians are keeping open the communications between Wiju and Anju. Beyond this they have not advanced southward. Russian spies are known to be in the vicinity of Ping-Yang. The inhabitants are in a panic.

Ping-Yang is about 125 miles north of Seoul, and somewhat less than fifty miles south of Anju, where Russian cavalry outposts were reported yesterday. The town is about 100 miles south of the Yalu.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The railway between Samara and Zlatoust, in European Russia, and the Siberian lines, with all the territory appropriated by the Government for the purpose of the railways, have been placed under martial law, in order to ensure the regular running of military trains. The full powers of a commander of an army have been conferred on the commanders of the forces at Kazan, and in the Siberian military districts, in whose charge these railways have been placed.

RUSSIA'S WAR FUND.

The Novosti, of St. Petersburg, reviewing the resources of the Treasury, figures that the total amount at the disposal of the Government for the conduct of the war is $320,000,000, which it considers to be quite sufficient, in view of the fact that the Turkish war, waged on foreign territory, cost only $500,000,000.

BRITISH STEAMERS SEIZED.

The captain of the British steamer Luristan reports that he was stopped and examined by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers in the Red Sea, and informed that three British steamers laden with coal for Japan had been captured by them.

NORTH OF YALU RIVER.

Reliable reports from Northern Corea indicate that the Russians have not yet crossed the Yalu River. Their scouts have, it is rumored, penetrated into the country south of Wiju, but the main force still remains north of the river. The Japanese seem to be confident that the Russians are unable to assemble a sufficient force to attempt a movement into Corea. The Russians strength north of the Yalu River is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand.

CZAR'S LATEST SPEECH.

Public feeling at St. Petersburg has been relieved by the appointment of Gen. Kropatkin and Admiral Makaroff to command in the Far East. The newspapers are publishing glowing eulogies of them, and they enjoy high esteem and full confidence in all quarters. Subscriptions in aid of the victims of the war increase daily, and come from all classes and races. The Russophile demonstrations in France have created a deep impression. The Novosti declares that henceforth Russia can have full confidence in France.

The Czar, in thanking the St. Petersburg Zemstov for a royal address presented to his Majesty at the Winter Palace on Wednesday, said:—"The expressions of patriotism from all parts of Russia greatly console me in this difficult time. Trusting in God's help, and convinced of the justice of our cause, I am persuaded that the army and fleet will do all that is becoming to the valiant arms of Russia to maintain the honor and glory of the empire."

RAILWAY PROFITS.

Canadian Lines Made Gains of Over $12,000,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The gross earnings of Canadian steam railways in Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $96,034,527, an increase of $12,398,021 over the year previous. The working expenses totalled $67,481,524, an increase of $10,137,932. The net earnings totalled $28,583, or $2,260,692 more. There were 22,148,742 passengers carried by steam railways, or 1,168,768 more than in the previous year were 47,373,117 tons of freight carried, being a gain of 4,996,890 tons. The total mileage on July 1 was 19,077, which 18,714 miles were in operation. There were 209 miles built during the year.

Gross earnings of electric railways amounted to $7,223,677, a gain of $737,239 over the year previous. The working expenses were $4,472,858, or $670,003 more than for the year ending June 30, 1902. The net earnings aggregated $2,760,819, as compared with $2,688,583. The passengers carried by electric railways totalled 155,662,812, a gain of 17,981,410. There were 371,286 tons of freight carried, an increase of 105,104. The mileage on July 1 last was 729, showing that 201 miles were constructed during the year.

FATAL FIRE IN LONDON.

Coffee House Destroyed and Seven Persons Killed.

A despatch from London says: A fire early on Thursday morning in a narrow passage near Paternoster Row destroyed a cheap coffee house. About seven persons lost their lives.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, March 1.—Wheat—The market continues firm at generally unchanged prices. No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at $1 low freights to millers. Spring wheat is nominal at 92 to 93c east, and goose at 82 to 83c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged, with No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.07 at Georgian Bay ports, No. 2 Northern at $1.04, and No. 3 Northern at $1.01. No. 1 hard is nominal at $1.10. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2 white quoted at 32½c north and west and at 33c east, and No. 2 at 33c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand. No. 2 quoted at 47 to 48c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 45c, and No. 3 at 42 to 43c middle freights.

Peas—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west and 66c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices firmer. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 55c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 54c. Canadian corn, 44c on track, Toronto, and 38 to 38½c west.

Rye—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 56 to 58c east and west.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 50 to 52c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged, with buyers at $3.70 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.35 to $4.75 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5.20; No. 2, $5; and strong bakers', $4.90 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $20, and shorts at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apple—Trade here is quiet, with prices steady at $2 to $2.50 per barrel for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is small and prices are unchanged at 3½ to 4½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6c per lbl.

Beans—Trade is dull, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.30 to $1.50 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is firm at 6½ to 7½c per lb. for bulk, and at $1.25 to $2 for comb.

Hay—The market is quiet, with little stuff coming forward. No. 1 timothy quoted at $9.50 a ton here.

Straw—The market is dull, without offerings, and prices nominal around $5.50 on track here.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with offerings limited, choice cars are quoted at 90c to $1 per bag, on track here, and inferior quality at 80 to 85c per bag.

Poultry—Receipts are moderate, and prices as a rule unchanged. Chickens, 12 to 14c per lb. Turkeys are quoted at 15 to 16c per lb., and geese at 11 to 12c per lb.; ducks at 13c per lb., or $1.50 to $1.75 per pair; fowls, 9 to 10c, per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market was quiet today, with prices generally unchanged, as offerings are only moderate. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; choice, large rolls, 16 to 16½c; selected dairy tubs, 17c; medium and low grades, 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 19 to 20c.

Eggs—The market is quiet, with stocks pretty well cleaned out. New laid 35 to 40c per dozen.

Cheese—Trade quiet. We quote:—Finest September's, 11c; seconds, 10 to 10½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are firmer, with receipts light. Car lots sold at $6.25 to $6.40; delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand, and prices firm. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, $16.50; do., short cut, $18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 10 to 10½c; shoulders, 9½ to 10c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices rather firmer. We quote:—Tierces 8c, tubs 8¼c, pails 8¼c, compound 7½ to 7¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Mar. 1.—Millers are taking all the better grades of wheat they can get their hands on. Oats were very firm to-day; No. 2 were quoted at 30½c car lots, in store, this morning; No. 3 oats were 38½ to 39c; a few carloads being sold at the latter figure, Montreal Inspection. Other grains are in fair demand at firm prices; No. 3 extra barley was 55c in store; No. 2 oats low freight west for export, 32½c; No. 2 peas, 64½c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 3 extra barley 45c; No. 3, 44c. Flour—Millers report a firm market at the recent advance, the demand being active. Manitoba patents, $5.10; strong bakers', $5.10; Winter wheat patents, $4.85 to $5; straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.70; straight rollers in bags, $2.15 to $2.25. Feed—Bran and shorts are firm at the recent advance; Manitoba bran in bags, $19 to $20; shorts, $21, per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $19 to $20; shorts, $20.50 to $21.50; mouille, $26 to $28 per ton, as to quality. Rolled oats—The market holds firm, $2.15 being asked for bags and $4.50 for bbls. on track. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $18 to $18.50; light short cut, $17.50 to $18; American short cut clear, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8¼ to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½ to 12c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75; country dressed hogs, $6.50 to $6.75; live hogs, $5.50. Eggs—New laid, 37 to 38c; limed, 30 to 32c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19½ to 20c; full grass, 21c; Western dairy, 15 to 15½; rolls, 16 to 17c. Cheese—Ontario, 11 to 11½c; Townships, 10½ to 10¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Mar. 1.—Flour—Strong; fancy blended patent, $5.75; fancy Spring patent, $5.40; family patent Winter, $5; pastry, $4.75; low grades, $3.75; rye, $3.50. Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.11½. Corn—Strong for yellow and firm for other grades; No. 2 yellow, 54¾c; No. 2 corn, 53c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 51½c; No. 2 mixed, 49½c. Barley—57 to 65c as ed for Western in store.

Milwaukee, Mar. 1.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, $1.02 to $1.04; No. 2 Northern, 99c to $1.01; July, 96½c. Rye—Weaker; No. 1, 81 to 82c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 63c; sample, 43 to 61c. Corn—Firmer; No. 3, 46 to 47c; July, 55½c.

Minneapolis, Mar. 1.—Wheat—May, $1.02½; July, $1.02¾ to $1.02½; September, 91½ to 92c; on track, No. 1 hard, $1.05; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 Northern, $1.00¼; No. 3 Northern, 95 to 97c. Flour—First patents, $5.20 to $5.30, second patents, $5.10 to $5.20; first clears, $3.70 to $3.80; second clears, $2.70 to $2.80. Bran—In bulk, $15.50 to $15.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 1.—Deliveries of live stock continued light at the Western Market to-day. Most of the butchers' brought forward in time for the market were sold, although in a few instances drovers held over their stock in the hope of obtaining better prices for it that they were offered.

The sheep trade was fair. No change in prices of consequence were reported, but still lambs seemed to sell at a lower basis than earlier in the week, holders not being so high in their views. The demand for most of the sheep was fairly good, but barnyard lambs were slow to sell.

The market for butchers' held about steady at previous quotations. Prices follow:—Good loads, $4.25 to $4.50; fair to good, $3.65 to $3.90; common to fair, $3.15 to $3.60; rough cows, $2.50 to $3.20 per cwt.

No new feature arose in the bull market to report. Quotations were $3.50 to $4 for export bulls, $3.25 to $3.50 for feeders, and $2.50 up for lights.

Trade in sheep and lambs was fair, and prices were no higher, indeed, values seem to have reached their maximum limit, as consumers will not freely buy meat costing above a certain point. We quote as follows:—Export ewes, $3.75 to $4.25; export bucks, $3 to $3.50; mixed butchers', $3.50 to $4; grain-fed lambs, $5.25 to $5.60; barnyard lambs, $4.50 to $5 per cwt. Barnyard lambs were only in limited demand, and sales were not easy to effect.

Business in feeders and stockers continued quiet at unchanged quotations. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $4 to $4.25; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3.50 to $4; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., $3 to $3.50; stock calves, 400 to 600 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50 per cwt.

Prices for milch cows ranged from $25 to $50 each.

Hogs were unchanged. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, $5; fats and lights, $4.75; sows, $3 to $3.50; stags, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

BIG INCREASE IN NAVY.

British Naval Estimates Total $134,447,500.

A London despatch says: The British naval estimates for 1904-5 total $134,447,500, a net increase of $12,160,000 over the estimates for 1903-4. More than half the increase in the estimates is due to the determination to pay the entire balance due on the recently purchased Chilean battleships, on April 1, and to provide them with ammunition for the next year. The remainder of the increase arises from expansion of the fleet, increase in pay of the personnel, and material.

The estimates provide for a total of $58,270,880 for new construction, of which $3,210,415 will be devoted to the commencement of new ships. The admiralty will devote $9,050,000 to the purchase of armor.

Orders have already been placed for nine submarine vessels in this year's programme, but the preparation of special designs for the tenth submarine has delayed the placing of the contract.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the experiments with oil fuel, and three old gunboats have been converted into tank ships for the storing of oil in some ports. Extensive provision is being made to furnish oil afloat.

The Admiralty is considering the possibilities of an international combustion engine for torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, because of the economy in fuel consumption to be obtained by this method.

The construction will be begun during the present year of two battleships, four armored cruisers, ten submarine vessels, and fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers.

In submitting the estimates, the Earl of Selbourne, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the Admiralty was aware that the estimates were large, but Parliament must remember how great is the responsibility cast upon the Board of Admiralty in providing the country with a navy strong enough to sustain a struggle with the navies of any two powers, and to ensure reasonable security for the country's vast sea-borne trade and the food supply of the people.

The Dowager Empress of China, previously reported dead, held an audience at Peking on Saturday.

THE CANNED GOODS TRADE

CANADA MAY EXPECT INCREASE IN ORDERS:

Providing Our Goods Give Satisfaction As Regards Quality and Price.

The Canadian Export trade in canned and evaporated goods is a comparatively new one, but it is steadily increasing and promises to develop into one of large volume in the near future, says Mr. A. W. Grindley in his annual report to the Deominion Department of Agriculture of which he is one of the representatives in Great Britain. The British merchants have little or no idea of the large assortment of preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits which are packed by Canadian firms.

Great Britain in the past has bought canned goods largely from France, Germany and Italy, but owing to the very friendly feeling that has arisen between the "Mother Country" and her "Colonies" Canadian firms may expect a large increase in orders providing their goods give satisfaction as regards quality and price. The leading American firms who export canned fruits, vegetables, meats and fish to Great Britain have more push than Canadian houses. The Americans either have representatives of their own in Great Britain to push their goods or if they consign to British firms to sell on commission they fix the price at which their goods are to be sold, allowing a good commission, but not allowing prices to be cut in order to effect sales. In addition to this they enclose handsome embossed cards in each case of goods upon which is plainly marked the retail price

IN ENGLISH MONEY.

The goods themselves have attractive labels making a nice window ornament and the embossed card with reasonable price in plain figures attracts customers and sales are made where Canadian goods of equally good quality, but not having such an attractive label, and having no fixed price, are "side-tracked."

It has been found that large quantities of tinned and bottled peas, beans and spinach have been "greened" by a treatment with salts of copper. The public have been warned against the consumption of these goods by leading medical and food journals and it only remains for Canadian packers to show that they put up goods of as reliable quality as the British merchant has been getting from other countries (but which are entirely free from adulteration) in order to create a large demand for Canadian brands.

The following lines are in good demand:—

CANNED AND BOTTLED PEAS.

The British consumer prefers a smaller sized pea than is usually packed in Canada.

The following grades are wanted:—

Extra fine (size of mesh for grading) 7 millemeters.

Fine (size of mesh for grading) 7½ millemeters.

Moyens (size of mesh for grading) 9 millimeters.

French peas are generally colored by using .6 (six tenths) grain copper per pound of peas.

A preference is shown for the French style of tin for peas, the French tin being taller and narrower in diameter than the tin generally used in Canada.

A slight addition of sugar will improve some varieties of peas.

CANNED APPLES.

Canned apples in one gallon tins are in good demand, but fault has been found in Canadian goods on account of some firms putting different varieties of apples in the same tin. Some varieties cook much faster than others. Another complaint is that some packers apparently use "call fruit" and have not sufficient fruit in the tins, the goods being turned "sloppy."

Only the best grades should be exported if we wish to hold, or increase our trade as there is keen competition from all parts of the world for the British Markets. The United States, France, Germany, Italy, the Australian Commonwealth, and New Zealand are shipping heavy lines of canned goods. During cool seasons like the last two, only the best grades are in demand. It is during hot weather, when cooking becomes a burden, that people turn to canned goods.

Great care should be taken with goods packed in glass that all roughness is ground off the necks of bottles before they are filled as pieces of glass have been found in the contents and a prejudice created against goods put up in glass.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Treaty Removing All Obstacles to be Signed.

A London despatch says: Premier Balfour had sufficiently recovered his health to come from Brighton to this city on Thursday to preside at a Cabinet meeting. Prior to the meeting the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the Foreign Office and had an hour's talk with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. The Ambassador returned here from Paris last night, and, apart from an exchange of views in regard to the most recent developments of the war, on which subject the two Cabinets are keeping in the closest touch with each other, there is good reason to believe that a settlement of all matters in dispute between France and Great Britain is on the eve of being arranged. Such questions as Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, etc., have been fully discussed by the two Governments for some months, and the differences are being gradually eliminated, until practically nothing remains to prevent an early signature of a treaty removing all outstanding obstacles to a complete accord between the two powers.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs from Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Mr. Robert Jaffray has been chosen Chairman of the Temiskaming Railway Commission.

London Bell Telephones will be equipped as the roads are improved.

The amount required for business in Hamilton is $827,000, at a rate of 2 mills.

Patrick Walsh, high lineman, Cape Breton, fell from a 90-foot cliff in a snowstorm and was killed.

Fire in Woodstock on Sunday morning, caused by a leaking gas, destroyed the Trotter, clothier, and the public library, upstairs.

J. J. Nickson & Co. have been awarded a dollar contract by the Pacific Railway for the construction of an irrigation canal near Calgary.

Chief Architect Ewart of the Public Works Department will confer with Superintendent Winnipeg with regard to the alteration of the post-office.

The American manufacturers of binder twine, who have been buying over in Manitoba and the Territories, are sending a measure the twine and cut it short to retag it.

Instructions have been issued at Vancouver by the C. P. R. and steamship departments that, unless a blockade of the Russian ports is effected four, horse-dollar cargoes are not contraband of war.

A joint commission of Mr. Tilbach, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and E. King, Dominion Astronomer, has been appointed by the two countries to determine the Alaska boundary, which it should be given to Greenhill.

In a special army order issued on the eve of his departure for Gibraltar, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener asks the army to profit by his illustrious career and to devote himself to the service of the country.

UNITED STATES.

Two Italian fruit dealers, Scranton, Pa., killed John Bonfiglio, a fruit peddler, in a quarrel over a debt.

The estate left by the late Mark Hanna is said to be between eight and nine million dollars.

Boston is considerably larger than the report that a fire in New York is going.

As the judge was leaving the jury, at Butte, Montana, Backman, accused of murder, committed suicide by cutting himself in the dock.

A boy about eleven years old lying in St. Christopher's, New York, suffering from cholelith. His only request for whiskey.

James Bowman, aged 21, of Charleston, West Virginia, shot and instantly killed his father to-day while the latter was chastising his wife, mother and lad, in their home.

Six undergraduates of Princeton were expelled from Princeton for cheating at examinations. They were supplied beforehand with a paper which had been stolen.

Principal W. J. Prout of the Sydenham High school, of Detroit, has caused a sensation by stating that drinking, swearing, staying out at night by school must stop.

GENERAL.

The report from Canton that the dowager Empress of China is not credited in London.

NO CANCER CURE YET

So Says Senior Surgeon of London Hospital.

A despatch from London says: Dr. Herbert Snow, senior surgeon of the Brompton Cancer Hospital, says that no cures of the disease have been discovered. All advertisements, and chos in the recent of the world's congress was needful to put the investigation on sound it was not one disease, but ten genera and 43 species, Surg. Jessett, of the Cancer Hospital, declared it to be cancer was incurable. When the early stages undoubtedly could be cured.

LIVE WIRE KILLS

Fatality in Jesuit College, Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: A terrible fatality occurred at St. Mary's Jesuit College here this afternoon, when Edward, an electrician, was while repairing some wiring on the stage in the library. He had a lantern, and it is supposed in some way a circuit was made one hand on a wire and the other touching another wire. Richard was a well known member of the Jesuit Order, and was prominent in all matters pertaining to the city.

CURSE OF ARMY "CLIQUE"

BRITISH EMPIRE WITHIN AN ACE OF RUIN.

Military Peril Due to the Next Danger Free to Enter.

Blackwood's Magazine has brought out a startling article on the "army question," a startling article which will have an effect on the nation's brain and nation, then perhaps unwittingly, as great a service for which he is in his book, anachronism ourselves to do our Indian admittedly intellectual government from the Let us shake with our great intellect which success.

Let us hear the advice of studied out disinterested instance, the the work of Problem of which was given unanimously Memoirs

KINGSLEY.

"The selection of general training recently Lansdowne committee reorganization course, and then a first can date holders of the original a better le to create civilized and the way to good of colonies to the of colonies have for the early the tary C. sions which to the people they would cers of the college, combination university college and the board of the Dominion colonies, established.

HOW TO AVOID

Here is a the abolition can cordially if the Field Marshal his "caste" port. That the War Commission given, which of the young land do not paid professionalence in his army and its he is stating he made this famed military the best of such in any country have reason to the "clique" the sons of tradesmen called "gentle" story of a new American general dertook the jungle woods to West Point for the first time worn anything but of the men who ly read and write cadets who have cessful noncommissioned with the soil of trade upon this

WOLSELEY A

But although Wolseley's name at intervals all times have and proved a pointment, yet them to which from it—the meat in the shell moved leave civilizing need. who has, during the last not and pleasure the narrative distinguished as an enemy in the trenches in the field, in the officer at home and member of the Royal expenditure magnificent cannot but awaken the blood of all venous pappubosis tions to the found alarms."

THE POST

In any large city special delivery card ing less than 8 message to be sent in the city. A from the point of received, and will swer. Message and take about two hours

May—"Yes, I have He says I'm a prize lation prize. I presume would have him."

Tillie—"He was pleased sing like a bird." him say that to you, that he began to talk owls and their habits."

RUSSIA'S SECRET

PRINTING OFFICE THE CAN'T DISCOVER

For Five Years It Has the Worker's Voice Monthly.

A revolutionary Jewish of from twenty-four to thirty is published in Russia every and for the last five years and detectives of the police searching in vain for the publication. From the secret come many proclamations and booklets of a revolutionary actor, which are spread throughout the Czar's dominions.

The members of the Workingmen's League of Russia Poland, who engage in distribution and the distribution tionary matter, are constantly gling revolutionary pamphlets the frontier. The adventurous this business in contraband loads to and the many escapes the smugglers have nish a great fund of romantic novelists, but for part these stories will told. A few striking incidents underground journalism related here.

To begin with, there is press of the Bund, the Workingmen's League referred been said, the printing four page monthly league, which is called Voice, has been years.

This is the second Bund, the first one covered by the police five years ago. The were working on the three were all arrested later the Worker's Voice ed than before and till

FAME OUT AGAIN

The men who were sent for varying but the Bund soon which To show the enterprise it may be said that which the new issue was printed was printing material was all but been obtained days after the confiscation press.

The Voice as previously press was a very comes being proof the galleys, but the issue that found their hands of the were neatly printed Bund has set up, other

Where are the How is the bulky How is it that by people living shops? Where does from? How is it country? Such which for the puzzled the Government

Light will be matters by an Voice was got charge of the first ing place was in task. In the Jewish was a married house was family. The composition, and the impression that some for a foreign selling them to sisters the matter The real business house was carried

A MEMBER OF

"Once when I brought a package was quite but no embarrassing cause!. I entered carpenter, whose station. The first ward appearance, center's shop. well furnished. table cloth covered on which stood "In a corner of close. Of a not the least important part of this room.

"The carpenter the cloth of the one edge of the ty painted board neath there was shallow box, and in quarter of smaller type. Here the When any sound board was slid into put an, the lamp table and all was "The great difficulty where the printer paper necessary. closet, and touched ting in motion Various compartments in which there was store paper and other in the printing of the "The third room was room there was which the type forms locked and ing all that the time. All was effective.

"Five hundred have been printed printers were devised an arrangement run the papers face of the type. the papers had been of the Bund would

CARRY THEM AWAY

"There was never allowed to stay police should house, the would not do sue of the paper.

"The carpenter chanic, and was ting the plant. before the discovery the Bund was engaged