

JAPS ARE PRESSING ON

Within Three Days March of Russian Encampment.

A report from Chefoo is printed in London of an engagement Thursday near the Yalu River. Small parties of scouts are said to have exchanged shots. Both retired, apparently without loss.

Japanese forces are stated to be within three days' march of the Russian encampment. The Russians are retreating to await reinforcements. Heavy weather renders military movements difficult.

Six Japanese cruisers, escorting ten transports, have been sighted off Chefoo, steaming towards the Liao-Tung Gulf. This movement is connected with the reported Japanese intention to land in North Shantung.

The Governor of the Amur issued an official proclamation on Feb. 5, declining to accept military command, and declaring that it was Russia's Heaven-sent duty to crush the representatives of the yellow race, thereby rendering a service to humanity.

SCPTICAL AS TO NUMBERS.

The military authorities at St. Pete have no doubt that Japanese troops have landed at Gensan and Song-Ching, as well as west of the plateau, but they are sceptical of the reported numbers, namely, four divisions of 15,000 men each. It is believed that the Japanese do not believe that the German contingent are moving northward towards Ki-hin, giving the mounting nature of the Russian army. They are convinced that the troops landed at Gensan will march on Pi-yang, as will also the troops that landed to the westward.

Nothing can be learned of the Russian movements, but the officials present expect that Russia will act at present except on the defensive.

MINEERS JOIN BANDITS.

It is reported that several hundred Chinese coal miners employed by the Russian at Wu-Shan, Manchuria, have joined on strike. It is added that the sand and employed miners have joined the bandits in order to harass the Russians.

GROWING TENSION.

A despatch to the London Times from Moscow says that the feeling at St. Petersburg is growing tense. The majority of the Japanese military movements, and the completeness of their plans have made so much of a sensation than less their real vigor.

PEKIN CONFIRMS IT.

A despatch to the London Times from Pekin says there is a general feeling of apprehension in North China. The Pei-han railway has come into play, and the destruction of the rail road, which will render China's neutrality impossible. Heavy reinforcements of Chinese troops are arriving at Shan-Hai-Kwan. The guards protecting the Legations at Pekin have been increased. The present situation in China endangers all foreigners.

RAILWAY DESTROYED.

A telegram was received in Pekin stating that the Trans-Siberian Railway between Harbin and Vladivostok has been destroyed for a distance of a mile and a quarter. The telegraph to Vladivostock is also interrupted.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Port Arthur says it is stated from Chochow and Wei-Wei that it is to be of recent Japanese were washed ashore near the former place, and they near Wei-Wei. The latter were probably those of men who took part in the night attack on Port Arthur on Feb. 25.

ATTACKED OUTPOST.

It is reported at Yungowh from Chinese sources that the Chinese and other brigands, including disbanded soldiers, are harassing the Russians in the neighborhood of Hui-Chien and Liang-Ying, on the Manchurian Railroad. It is reported that these brigands are well organized and have abundant supplies of modern rifles and ammunition. A band of five hundred, armed with Maxim rifles, are reported to have attacked a Russian outpost of fifty men at Tai-Loi, near a Russian garrison. The Russian loss is variously stated to have been from twenty to forty killed or wounded. The brigands lost eight men killed and wounded, including six Japanese. Russian reinforcements arriving, they burned the native village. The Russian wounded were sent to Harbin.

REFUGEE'S SUFFER.

Heartrending stories are appearing in the English newspapers of the sufferings of refugees from Port Arthur on the train journey to European Russia. It is bitterly cold, and there is scarcity of food and water. Several children have been suffocated under the rags and shawls, with which they were covered in attempts to keep them warm. Owing to exposure and exhaustion an epidemic of influenza has broken out among the refugees.

FLEET WILL BE LOST.

One of the London Times' Russian correspondents states that Gen. Dragomiroff, ex-Governor of Kiao-kiang, a well-known writer on military subjects, was summoned to St. Petersburg and invited to share in the deliberations on the conduct of the convenient strategic points in the country. The location of these magazines will be kept secret, and known only to military officials, whose dis-

evacuated Port Arthur in order to avoid still greater disasters. His wife was unwelcome and has been categorically repudiated; nevertheless seemed to be a furnace, which spouted from the portholes and deck. Eventually the hatches blew off. The tow rope parted and fated the steamer sank. There had been no time to provision the boat except with biscuits and condensed milk. Those in the boat had no wraps. A bitter night followed, the boat was buffeted by the big seas, the children slept tightly under a tarpaulin, in several inches of water, and they soon became benumbed. An Italian sailor of the name of Charles took off his coat and wrapped Edward Little, nine years old in it. Edward was shortly afterwards washed overboard and lost. Major Little, looking under the tarpaulin found that Edward had wraked the coat around his four-year-old sister. For five days and nights they drifted in terrible distress, cold and wet and almost frostbitten. They had nothing to drink except a little rain water that was caught in the tarpon. The third night a sailor heard Edward under the tarpaulin praying that his father, mother and sister might be saved, and adding, "Please, God, don't forget the man and the other kind men." The fourth day a steamer was sighted. She was hailed by those in the boat, who also waved oars and garments, but the steamer did not see them. The night brought still severer cold. The garments of the passengers were drenched and frozen. The bodies of the children were dreadfully frost-bitten, the skin peeling off their arms and legs, but the mate says they never complained, and there was no man in the boat who would not have gladly given his life for them. On the fifth night Major Little collapsed. The next morning the party were rescued by a fishing boat, and taken to the little Town of Figueira. Major Little died soon after landing. All have been seriously ill since and continue weak and emaciated. They have only now been brought to London from Lisbon.

OCEAN CASTAWAYS.

They Drifted For Five Days in an Open Boat.

A London despatch says: A pathetic story told by ocean castaways has just reached London. Major Little, a British yeomanry officer, his wife and three children, took passage on the Mediterranean steamer Cygnet, and sailed from London on Feb. 29.

During a gale off Vigo, on Feb. 29, the wind blew sixty miles an hour, fire broke out. The captain put the passengers in a boat in charge of the mate and two sailors, and then towed the boat. The Cygnet's cargo burned fiercely until the hold blew off. The tow rope parted and fated the steamer sank. There had

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MA AND CHIANG.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Hainan says: The Chinese have protested against Chiang Kai-shek, and have appealed to Pei-han for permission to form an alliance with Japan. The Japanese sometime ago attempted to land at Ching-tao, but the Chinese would not allow them to come above.

THE CANNED GOODS TRADE.

Information in regard to the Trade in 1903.

Mr. A. W. Gilley, Agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, gives the following information in regard to the trade in canned goods in 1903, taken from his Annual Report to the Secretary of State for the last week.

FRUIT PULPS.

There is a good demand for the following fruit pulps which can be put up in Canada: Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Black Currant, Red Currant, Pears, Apricots. The above are largely used in jam and preserves.

Canned pulcs of fruit pulps should observe the following points:

1. Use a heavy coating of charcoal in plates for making the cans.

2. Do not use resin for soldering the cans as the heat from

imparts a bad flavor to the contents.

3. One gallon cans are preferable to cans holding five gallons chiefly because there is less loss in case of damage.

4. For preserved pulps it is very much preferred to use a heavy coating of charcoal in plates for making the cans.

5. Do not use resin for soldering the cans as the heat from

imparts a bad flavor to the contents.

6. Tin cans holding pulps are made strongly and with tight covers, not

tin cans.

TINNED MEATS.

There is a good demand in Great Britain for tinned meats but cans are made that Canadian meat, etc., are often colored.

The tin cans are rolled after being heated.

Some of the iron is exposed in shorty after the cans are packed.

Some British firms import heavy cans of canned goods.

Canada furnishes the tin plates, which the cans are made and also have an export representative to supervise the packing of their goods during the season, the result being general satisfaction and increased demand for the brands.

The quality of Canadian beef and mutton is preferred to the imports from other countries, the backs of which countries are often filled with meat from which extracts have been taken off the bone and then dried.

Most of the Canadian tinned beef and mutton is put up in tins holding not over two pounds of meat.

There is a good demand for this holding six pounds especially for Win. Oliver and Naval Stores.

Whatever cans are packed, be sure they contain strong net weight.

There is a growing demand for vegetables in Great Britain.

There is a large demand for dried vegetables.

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