

JAPANESE MOVEMENT FOR THE INVASION OF MANCHURIA.

Great Army Ready for Advance on Harbin.

Active Operations to Begin in About a Week.

Coreans Defeat the Russians With Considerable Loss.

London cable: If to-day's newspaper despatches are reliable, the advance of the Japanese army northward may be expected very soon.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Express says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department has now completed all the details for the movement of the main columns of the advance force has been started from the mouth of the Tumen River, below Posselt Bay. Heavy columns are also concentrated north of Ping-Yang for an offensive move on the Yalu River. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says he understands that operations will begin about a week hence, with an advance on the Yalu River.

The fact that New-Chwang is now surrounded by large Russian forces, having breastworks and batteries established at the railway station on the east side of the River Liao, and also at the fort on the west side. This situation exposes the treaty port to the danger of cannon fire, should the Japanese come up the river.

On account of the fear that the United States gunboat Helena will be withdrawn, American residents here have telegraphed to United States Minister Conger at Peking, requesting the presence of an American man-of-war during the continuance of the war, for the purpose of especially protecting property during the disorder that it is expected will attend the interregnum between Russian and Japanese occupations.

New-Chwang Base.

A London cable says: The Times this morning publishes an opinion of a correspondent that Japan will land her main army at New-Chwang, which will be turned into a magnificent base and that she will probably will seize Hsi-Cheng, fifteen miles eastward of the railroad, as an additional base, and that without seriously attacking either Port Arthur or Vladivostok, the war will be fought out on the plains of Manchuria.

It is almost certain, in the correspondent's opinion, that the war will be a long one, and at the worst Japan will retain a way to retreat overland into Korea. If she secures New-Chwang she says her prestige will be established, and he adds that the waterways of Southern Manchuria will be of inestimable value in somewhat counterbalancing the weakness of Japan in her cavalry.

Pushing Land Operations.

St. Petersburg cable: Vice-Admiral Togo's activity at Port Arthur is being commended by the Japanese press. The advance of the Japanese shows that they are losing no time, and that they are more rapid than the Russians expected. Nevertheless, the fortification of Anju shows the Japanese operations are being accompanied by proper military precautions. So far as the Russians are concerned, they have no intention of attacking Anju, but the presence of the five thousand or six thousand cavalrymen under Gen. Mischenko will be to harass and retard the Japanese in every way possible.

The authorities here believe that it will only be a matter of a short time when active land operations will begin. Of the Japanese battalions, of course, it is estimated that port shots are trying to get the garrison of the Russians.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff, the commander at Port Arthur, is being commended for his self-restraint in not risking his ships in an engagement with the enemy.

A prominent Russian admiral explained to the correspondent of the Associated Press how absolutely essential conservatism on the part of the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur is at present. He said:

Land Battle Looked For.

Collision of the Two Forces Cannot Long be Delayed.

St. Petersburg cable: Gen. Meschenko's report smears that the Japanese have taken the precaution to erect earthworks at Anju, which can be held by a single division until the remainder of the first army corps arrives from Ping-Yang, 40 miles away. The Russians, but will not be the duty of Gen. Meschenko, with five or six thousand cavalry, to harass the Japanese, and retard their advance as much as possible. The military authorities believe the commencement of active land operations is now only a matter of a short time, with skirmishing at the outset, while the Russians are occupying the strategic points on the Yalu.

According to the Government's reports the Japanese cavalry seem north of Anju, Corea, this week, cannot keep in touch with the Russians. The military organ says the occupation of Anju, lying at the juncture of the best roads leading to Wiju, Seoul, Gen-san, and Kirin, affords a strong position, as a screen to the movements of troops from Ping-Yang. But much of this natural advantage has been lost by the lack on the part of the Japanese of mounted skirmishers.

Reserve Not Released.

Tokyo cable: No particulars have been received regarding the new attack on Port Arthur, but it is known that the place was again bombarded. The Government, however, has made no announcement of it. Doubtless Admiral Togo's report has not been received yet. Not a word concerning the operations in Corea has been issued. The astonishing official reserve is not relaxed. The correspondents are fretting at the delay. Their hopes rose to-day when those allotted to the first army were summoned to have their passes signed, but they were disgusted on being politely informed that they would not be able to go to the front yet, and that it probably would be a considerable time before they are allowed to go.

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The King, wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in the deepest mourning, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. The crowds uncovered in silence, and the troops reversed arms on their march. The Abbey was then packed with diplomats, privy councillors and army officers, all in gorgeous uniforms. The King walked up the aisle, which was lined by Grenadiers, their bayonets bent low over the reversed arms, and took his place as chief mourner at the head of the coffin. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the other princes stood behind him. Prince Albert of Prussia represented Emperor William. Among the principal mourners were Admiral and Colonel FitzGeorge, the late Duke's sons, Beside the coffin stood five field marshals, Wolseley, Haines, Roberts, Norman and Woods, who, with a score of other famous British generals, acted as pall-bearers. In a corner of the Abbey stood a number of veterans who had fought with the Duke of Cambridge in the Crimea. Every branch of the army and of the volunteers was represented.

The Dean of Westminster read the service, and a dirge, which had not been played since the funeral of Queen Mary II, who died in 1694, echoed through the Abbey. The Nory King of Arms (William Henry Weldon), hoarsely proclaimed the full titles of the dead man, eight Grenadiers lifted the coffin, and the King walked behind it, followed by a throng of officers in crimson and gold uniforms. In the bright sunshine the thousands of people outside the Abbey watched the coffin being placed on the gun carriage. The old Duke's charger, with stirrups reversed, followed his master to the grave.

The King, princes, ambassadors and generals entered 21 carriages and started on the long journey to the cemetery. Ahead of the gun carriage was an array of British troops seldom seen in the streets of London. Life Guards, Lancers, Grenadiers, Hussars, Dragoons, and Highlanders, with their banners, marched through a lane of brilliant color, formed by the infantry lining the route. Behind these the spectators formed a continuous black background. Cuirasses, plumes, swords and lances sparkled in the sun, that has been so seldom seen of late by the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Nearly two and a half hours elapsed before the gun carriage reached the cemetery, from which the public had been excluded. The King and others stood by the grave side, while a squadron of Grenadiers fired three volleys for their old field marshal, and the funeral came to an end.

Throughout the day all the flags were half masted, and many people are in mourning.

These were general signs of popular sorrow at the death of the Duke.

DR. PARKIN'S ADVENTURE.

Rhodes' Scholarship Examination Papers Held Up.

New York, March 28.—Examination papers for the Cecil Rhodes Canadian and American free scholarship in Oxford University were held upon the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken to-day pending a decision from the Treasury Department as to whether the customs officials had a legal right to admit them without breaking the envelope in which they were wrapped. Dr. Geo. R. Parkin, of the University of Toronto, who came as a passenger in the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, had the examination papers in a huge envelope, sealed with wax and tape, and open the envelope. He claimed that the purpose of the examination would be lost if the papers were disclosed for examination before the regular examinations which are to be held at Yale and Cornell Universities, beginning Tuesday next, and later in Canada.

The officials finally decided to telephone to Washington to ask for a special dispensation for the papers. Later it was said that this permission was obtained. Collector of the Port of New York and Dr. Parkin left the pier at 11:30 with the bulky envelope. Dr. Parkin went to the Manhattan Hotel.

MR. MUIR'S COUNTERBLAST.

The Maple Leaf May be Doggerel, but Inspires Canadian Soldiers.

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"The Maple Leaf may be doggerel," says Mr. Muir, "Canon Welch has a right to his own opinion. 'The Maple Leaf' was not written with the idea of being a great poem; nor was it written in the hope of financial prospect. I lost money on it. But, notwithstanding this, I feel that I have been repaid a thousand times. Two years ago the 21st of this month, our brave boys stood on the banks of Hart's River, surrounded by powder and amidst the hurrying of shot and shell many of them were stricken down. Seven thousand miles from their humble homes, they thought of wife and mother, and sweetheart, and 'The Maple Leaf' rolled spontaneously from their lips. 'Doggerel' or not, the boys had heard it before, and knew the resolution of courage of the men whose National Anthem it was; and when they heard it again they ran better skelter; it may be doggerel, but it contains as devout a prayer for our country as is sometimes heard in cathedrals."

WRECKAGE OF TWO VESSELS.

Part of it Thought to Belong to the Steamship Queen City.

Victoria, B. C., March 28.—It is reported from Carmanah Point, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, that large quantities of wreckage, evidently belonging to a large ship, have been found floating near Cape Beale, at the entrance to Barclay Sound, by Indians. One Indian found a package of papers which he took to the cable station at Bamfield Creek. It is said that a photograph amongst the papers bears the words in writing, "Douglas Macleod, chief officer, British ship Lamorna."

The Lamorna, of Glasgow, cleared from Port Blakely, Puget Sound, on March 2nd. She was wind-bound with other vessels in Clallam Bay, Washington coast, but has not since been heard of.

At that date fearful gales were scouring the whole coast, from California north, and it is feared that the Lamorna was unable to make an offing and must have foundered somewhere north of Barclay Sound.

She was a new steel Clyde-built barque of two thousand five hundred tons register, commanded by Capt. McCormick.

Amongst the wreckage was also found a number of bundles of deerskins, which are thought to have been part of the cargo of the overland steamer Queen City, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's west coast line.

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Lumber Firm Wants Money for Leased Machinery Burned.

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ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

Proposal to Allow Them Into British Columbia.

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The members of the Provincial Government, interviewed to-night, say that this is the first time they have heard of the matter, but that to them it appears absolutely preposterous. The question is an imperial, not a Dominion or a Provincial one. The Ministers say that no such interference with the Chinese immigration laws of the country could be tolerated, but they did not believe that anything of the kind is contemplated by the royal Government.

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