

STOESSEL'S RECEPTION IN ST. PETERSBURG

Loudly Cheered and Presented With Flowers, but Welcome Rather Tame.

Several Provinces in Poland Declared in a State of Siege by the Governor-General.

Gorky's Family Incensed Because He Has Been Transported to Riga.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Lieut.-Col. Stoessel arrived in St. Petersburg this morning from Moscow. A quarter of an hour before his train was due it looked as if not more than a hundred persons would be present to welcome the defender of Port Arthur, but their number augmented rapidly and when the train steamed into the depot many hundreds, chiefly women, crowded the platform. War Minister Sakharoff and Admiral Zilotti in behalf of the admiralty welcomed General Stoessel, who was loudly cheered and presented with flowers. After receiving the personal congratulations of friends, the General, looking bronzed and in good health, passed through the cheering crowd to a reception room, stopping now and then to shake hands with admirers. Behind the General came Mrs. Stoessel, leaning on the arm of a military officer. She looked to be even more bronzed than her husband, and smiled happily at the warm welcome accorded him. It was remarked that the General's hair had turned quite white.

In the reception room, General Bogdanovitch welcomed General Stoessel, so doing he referred to the internal troubles, saying that when Gen. Stoessel left Russia calm prevailed, while now an internal enemy was endeavoring to undermine the prestige of the state.

Replying, Gen. Stoessel said he had heard while at Constantinople of the disorders in Russia, and since then he had travelled in South Russia and spoken to the people, and had noticed their tranquility of mind, especially their loyalty to the Emperor. He was confident that the people would remain loyal, and that Russia would issue victorious from the present crisis.

When the reception ceremonies were over the general and his wife entered an open carriage and drove through the Nevsky Prospect to the residence of Lieut.-Gen. Prince Viazemsky, a member of the Imperial Council, where they will stay. The crowds in the streets lustily cheered the general. The absence of military and naval officers from the platform was very noticeable. Only a few military men and no naval officers excepting Admiral Zilotti were present. A large force of police surrounded the railroad station, while the route to Prince Viazemsky's residence was patrolled by numerous detachments of Cossacks and Life Guards, apparently in expectation of a hostile demonstration. Altogether, the general's welcome was by no means in the nature of a popular demonstration, and lacked genuine enthusiasm. Two months ago all Russia was singing the praises of the defender of Port Arthur, yet when he came home comparatively few people assembled to cheer him.

Martial Law in Poland.
A Warsaw cable: The Governor-General of Poland to-day proclaimed a partial state of siege in the Governments of Kalisz, Sublin, Kielce and Lomza. As a similar condition prevails in the remaining six provincial governments, all Poland is now governed under a modified form of martial law. The proclamation does not give specific reasons for the action taken, but it is due to the general unsatisfactory condition of the country. The strike on the Vistula railroad is ended. Train service both north and south of Warsaw has been resumed. The strikers obtained higher wages and other concessions. The strikes on the suburban railroads have also ended and all Warsaw railroad communications are now restored.

THE FIGHTING.
St. Petersburg, March 1.—Maxim Gorky's family and relatives are greatly exasperated by his treatment, and maintain that a breach of confidence has been committed, the order for his unconditional release having been signed when he had known he was to be transported to Riga he would have preferred to remain a prisoner at St. Petersburg. He requested permission to reside in the Crimea owing to one of his lungs being affected, but the request was refused.

Capture of the Head of the Shakhe River Bridge Confirmed.
A St. Petersburg cable: Two brief despatches from Gen. Kouropatkin, dated Feb. 27 and Feb. 28, confirm the capture of the head of the Shakhe River bridge. Attacks of the Japanese on Gauto Pass were repulsed Feb. 27 and again Feb. 28. The Russian advance guards still hold their position at Kudaza. The sharpshooters continue to harass the whole

Japanese front, and, it is confirmed, caused considerable alarm by the use of hand grenades at Sandjapu during the night of Feb. 27.

Russian Army Headquarters, Huan Mountain, cable says: After an all-night battle, the Russian forces which seized the railroad bridge across the Sha River retired, after having destroyed the Japanese fortifications at the further end of the bridge, and thrown the Japanese forces there into consternation. The attack on the bridge began at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. Under cover of a heavy bombardment by field, siege and mortar batteries, Russian chassours dashed forward, and crossing the bridge, which was illuminated by the Japanese searchlights, drove back the defenders and occupied the further end of the bridge. Then the chassours threw up hasty entrenchments, and soon drove the Japanese from their defenses at the end of the bridge. An hour later other chassours rushed across the bridge and seized and fortified a thicket opposite Lamuteng, overcoming a number of wolf holes and wire entanglements, and blew up the Japanese redoubts. The artillery kept up the bombardment and succeeded by midnight in demolishing the Japanese searchlights.

Then a stubborn fight in the darkness began, the gloom being but slightly alleviated by the pale light of the stars and the reflection from fires kindled by the explosion of their quick-fire guns and forced the Russians to abandon the thicket, from which position the Japanese proceeded to bombard the regiment holding the head of the bridge. The fight was desperate and the Japanese rushed up heavy columns of reinforcements, and charged repeatedly across the river, strewing the ice with the bodies of their dead. At dawn the Russians retired across the river, carrying their wounded, but leaving 100 dead behind.

The Russians were exultant over the losses inflicted upon the Japanese in this rally, and are eager to renew the fight.

OPEN TREMENDOUS FIRE.
The Japanese Pouring Shells on Lone Tree Hill.
Sachetun, Manchuria, cable says: The artillery fighting continues along the whole front of about 100 miles. The eastern detachment near Kondayu has repulsed the Japanese attack. The Japanese have also been driven in from Tunshai Pass and from the vicinity of Gauto Pass.

At the bridge over the Sha River a furious struggle continues. A small wood nearby has continually changed hands, but is now definitely occupied by the Japanese.

It is rumored that a division of Japanese on the extreme right is marching north and has reached Kalama.

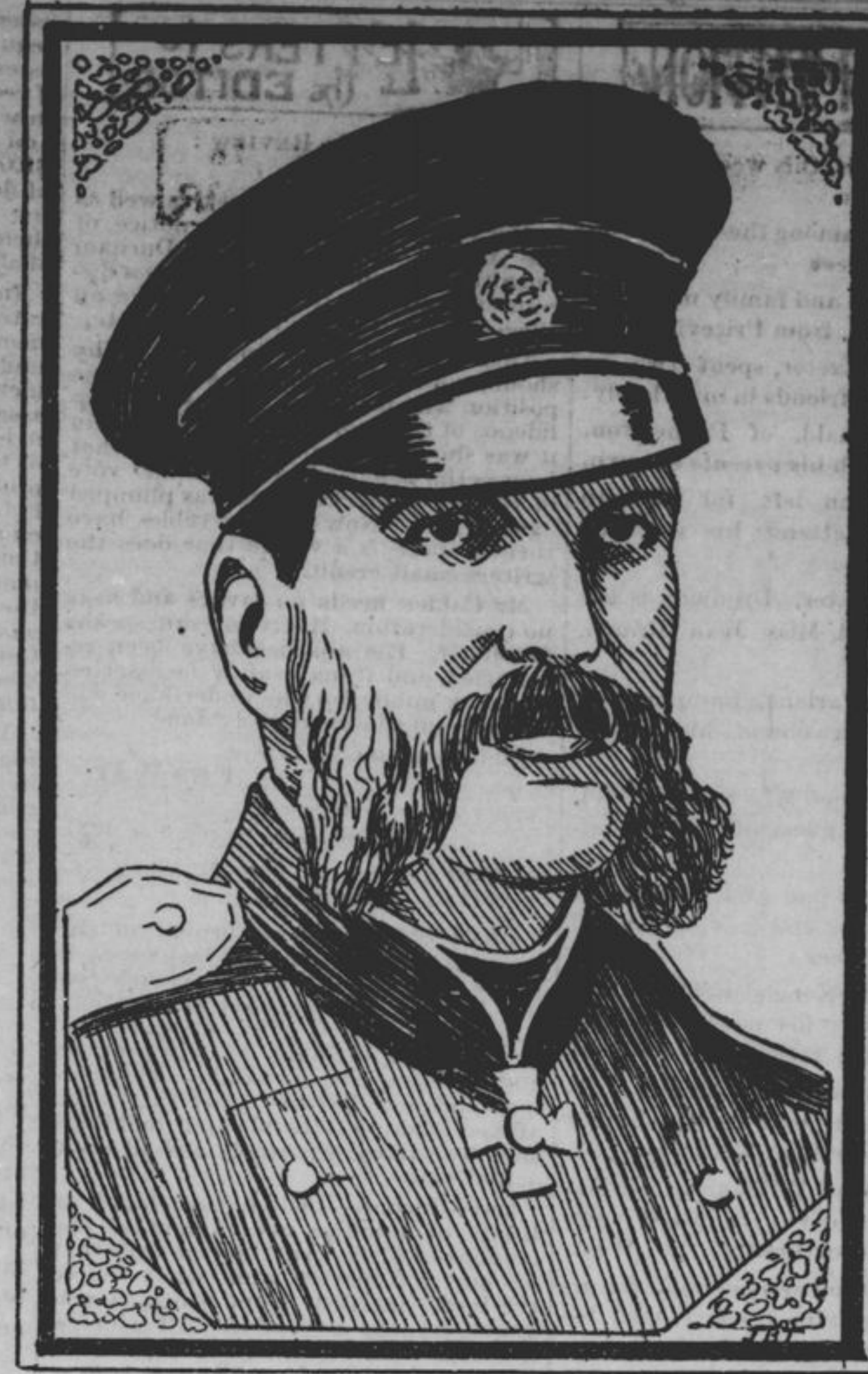
A FLANK MOVEMENT.
The Cossacks and Infantry Menacing Japanese Right.
A Tokio cable: The Ashahi states that the Russians, when driven out of Tsinchoeng, retired to Kiupingtai, a strongly fortified camp on the main Russian left.

An independent detachment of Cossacks and infantry, with a few guns, is reconnoitering southeast of Kiupingtai, seeking to outflank the extreme Japanese right.

Press despatches state that Russian detachments of a dozen companies each, attacked at several points along the front on Sunday and Monday.

The Japanese, on Monday, shelled the Russian front. The reply was spirited. It is uncertain whether the spirited reply of the Russians was due to the fact that they are short of heavy ammunition or whether their guns were out-ranged.

THE CZAR WILLING.
But the Grand Dukes Object to Granting the People More Liberty.
A St. Petersburg cable: The great and overshadowing question for Russians, that of granting the people a voice in the government, remains undecided at Tsarsko-Selo. Emperor Nicholas has



GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR, Who is condemned to death.

not yet given the final word. Recent developments in Russia have left the Emperor no illusions regarding the strength of the popular demand for constitutional government. In addition to the addresses voted by the Zemstvos, Doumas, educational and other bodies, he has received thousands of private memorials. In consultations with his advisers the Emperor has displayed sympathy with the aspirations of the people, and expressed concurrence in the opinion that something must be done to bridge the chasm between himself and them. Since the death of Grand Duke Sergius some of the influences at court which formerly were antagonistic take the same view. Nevertheless, the Grand Ducal party as a whole still holds out, yielding nothing.

The Ministers with whom the Emperor has been discussing the problem since the inauguration of the Cabinet Council three weeks ago entertained divergent opinions. In substance, the proposition which the Emperor now is considering is the establishment of a National Assembly based on direct class representation, to sit in a consultative capacity and propose laws—in other words, yielding the form, while retaining the essence of autocracy. The majority of the Ministers have expressed the opinion that such a measure, coupled with the reforms enunciated in the manifesto of Dec. 25, 1904, guaranteeing equality before the law, responsibility of officials, and practical freedom of the press, will meet the present situation. All, however, recognize that such a solution can be only temporary. An assembly of this kind would be an anomaly in the Russian Government, and soon must give way to a regular Parliamentary body.

This fact is equally recognized by the Liberals, whom the proposed form would not satisfy, but who would hail it as a practical victory for future constitutionalism.

M. Witte is said to have told the Emperor bluntly that no retreat is possible after a step has once been taken.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.
The Authorities Puzzled and Anxious Over Attitude of Workmen.

A St. Petersburg cable: The strike situation in Russia has been rendered distinctly more critical by the bold demands of the St. Petersburg workmen yesterday, confronting the Government again with the necessity of yielding everything in the face of a threat. It is seen in the hope of a permanent settlement of the strike here and elsewhere through like agencies, dashed to the ground. But the worst feature of the situation is that the authorities are now convinced that the leaders of the workmen, in pursuance of a deep political plan, arranged by a shrewd hidden agency, which is deliberately trying to prevent a settlement. The authorities seem to be at their wits' ends and in the meantime rumors are again afloat that the action of yesterday was preliminary to a big demonstration on Saturday, and there are similar reports of a projected demonstration of workmen of Moscow to signalize the emancipation anniversary. The police apparently do not know what to expect, but their general fear of the outcome is based on the discovery at Moscow and at Wirballen, Russian Poland, of quantities of bombs, many boxes of which have been smuggled into Russia, and it is reported that the demonstrations may be backed by the use of bombs against the troops.

The strike movement has suddenly assumed active form in the Ekaterinoslav and Don Cossack Governments. All the miners of the Donetsk coal mines, numbering over 200,000, threaten to walk out on Monday.

TOOK THREE VILLAGES.
Russ and Jap Bombed Each Other—Japs Capture Town.

General Kuraki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fushan, cable: During the night the Japanese infantry crept forward from the hills, and took three small villages in front of Witosan, on the plain close to the river, which has been the scene of so many outpost affairs. One column advanced northwest and captured the town of Kodaikes, fifteen miles from Witosan.

One village which the Japanese occupied was subjected to a fierce bombardment of solid shot, but the two companies there stuck to their positions.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR CONDEMNED TO DEATH

By the Terrorists and He is Ill and Aging, but He Refuses to Act a Cowardly Part.

The Grand Duchess Follows Him About So as to Shield Him From Assassins.

A St. Petersburg cable: The utter impotency of the police in the face of the terrorist organization is shown by the increasing boldness of the latter all over St. Petersburg. Even on the steps of public buildings simple notices of Grand Duke Sergius' death were found. They read: "The sentence of death passed upon Sergius Alexandrovitch was executed Feb. 17. (Signed) 'The Fighting Organization of the Social Democratic Party.'"

Moreover the notices were neatly printed, a thing unknown in the days of the late Interior Minister Von Plehve, when similar notices were always run off on copying machines. The secret police then were too close on the heels of the terrorists to permit of the use of a printing press.

The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, (wife of Grand Duke Vladimir, father of Grand Dukes Cyril and Boris), whose husband is high on the list of those condemned to death, is trying to shield his life with her own. Since Red Sunday, the Grand Duke has not only been showered with threats and warnings but has twice received from abroad formal letters signed by different groups informing him of his sentence to death and of the assignment of men to execute it. At the same time, like the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, in the case of Grand Duke Sergius, the Grand Duchess Marie was notified that her life and her sons' lives would be spared and she was appealed to not to go abroad in her husband's camp. The letters naturally terrified the Grand Duke and his aged hold of the Grand Duke and he has aged greatly during the last few weeks, under the strain of what he says is the responsibility for the bloodshed of January 22 wholly on his shoulders. Although the Grand Duke's health has been failing for over a year he is now almost a complete wreck. For a time the efforts of his family and the warnings of the police sufficed to keep him within the walls of the palace, but since the funeral of Sergius, Vladimir has shaken off restraint, declaring that he refuses to show cowardice and not only drives out in a closed carriage but on Sunday walked for a short time up and down the quay in front of the Winter Palace. At his side was the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna. Today Grand Duke Vladimir received a letter from one group which had previously warned him, saying that his sentence was temporarily suspended which is attributed either to a more correct appraisal of his share in the events of January 22, or to a general decision of the Terrorists to give the autocracy a breathing space and await the result of the assassination of Sergius. The letter coincides with the views of those acquainted with the methods of the Terrorists, who point out that a succession of assassinations would defeat their object by compelling the Emperor in the interest of the safety of the imperial family to thrust aside all questions of sessions and to sanction the most drastic measures of repression.

and where the disease has made such terrible inroads that the sources of life have been sapped, and there is not sufficient foundation on which to build a new body.

"In ten years the catalogues of incurable diseases will have been lessened by one disease. The awful scourge of leprosy will have been cut out of the list of irremediable visitations and placed on the same harmless list with typhus, typhoid, yellow fever, cancer and tuberculosis."

Eight months ago the announcement was made by Dr. Dyer, in a lecture before the Jesuit College in this city, that leprosy had been cured. The news was flashed over the habitable globe within 24 hours. Incredulity was expressed by the whole world. Telegrams came from far-away Russia and Germany. A prominent Berlin specialist, hitherto deemed the world's authority on leprosy, sent a long letter to Dr. Dyer, asking for information. The International Dermatological Congress, which meets every three years in Europe, and contains the world's greatest specialists on skin diseases among its members, sent Dr. Dyer an urgent invitation to address them at their conference held last September in Berlin. His address was one of the features of the whole congress, not only at that convention, but since its organization many years ago.

Before that congress Dr. Dyer presented a paper on Leprosy in North America," which contained statistics of the disease throughout this continent, including Mexico, Canada and some Central American States.

The startling information was contained in this fact that there are fully 500 lepers abroad in Louisiana, and more than 200 walking on the streets of New York. "These latter," the report states, "are entirely without attention by the medical authorities of that State, who have asserted that the disease is not contagious, in spite of the world's experience to the contrary. These lepers are free to walk abroad upon the streets of the national metropolis, continually spreading the danger of contagion to all whom they may chance to touch against the course of their peregrinations. No care is taken of them; there is no place where they may receive special treatment, and the danger is not even recognized by the city's medical authorities."

"There are 2,500,000 lepers in the world," said Dr. Dyer, commenting on this report. "Three million out of an estimated population of 1,438,680,000, souls, or one for every 500 souls. Out of every 1,900 persons that walk the habitable globe, there are two afflicted with this awful and loathsome disease, hitherto incurable."

The figures are appalling: 20,000 lepers in Japan, 200,000 in India, 2,000,000 in China, and thousands and thousands in the Philippine Islands. The acquisition of the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico have made the question of leprosy an important one to the whole country. Every one of the Philippine Islands is infected; one-tenth of the population of Guam is infected; in Havana there are eleven leper; now in the isolation hospital at San Lazaro. There is a lazaretto in nearly every important city in our new acquisitions."

And despite the world-wide prevalence of this terrible scourge, up to 1897 there was absolutely no hope beyond that of a divine miracle feebly held out to the leper. No human agency was known to be available to mitigate his sufferings. Dr. Dyer has declared that he has discovered and is daily employing an indisputable cure of the disease.

"There is no secret about the process," he says. "I am not claiming to have made any wonderful discovery. Simply by the application and continuation of the methods that have been used for leprosy since the disease was known, applying them with scientific skill, the disease can be cured."

St. Petersburg—Gen. Stoessel was today received in audience by Emperor Nicholas, who invited him to luncheon.

LEPROSY BEATEN AT LAST
Most Dreaded Scourge of Ages Now Conquered.

New Orleans, La., Physician Reports Miracle.

But With Science Instead of Faith as His Ally.

New Orleans, March 1.—Cured of leprosy, with his face clear from the fearful scurf of the dread disease, as smooth as a girl's, and with the glassy stare gone from his once expressionless eyes, Louis Sinet, a 15-year-old New Orleans boy, of Creole parentage, has been discharged from the Louisiana Lepers' Home, as the first leper who has ever been absolutely cured by less than divine agency in the history of the world. Success has crowned the treatment administered in the Louisiana Lepers' Camp by Dr. Isadore Dyer, consulting leprologist of the home, and the world's authority on leprosy, and a short time ago the boy was released from the asylum without a trace of the disease for which he was committed to the home five years ago.

In the history of the world there is no greater miracle than the healing of the lepers. The healing of the ten cutaneous and afflicted sufferers at the touch of the Nazarene has been one of the staple evidences of his divinity. Yet here, in these modern days, this very miracle has been accomplished. It was not done at a touch in the twinkling of an eye, but years of patient labor and unremitting care were required to take away the taint of the most awful affliction under which the world suffers. Every moment of the day in the life of this boy and of all the other patients in the home is hedged about by the regulations of the physicians, and every movement of each patient, man, woman and child, are carefully prescribed.

Yet the miracle is not less great on account of the number of years required to perform it. When Louis Sinet was committed to the home, in October, 1902, his body was the color of coffee. He was covered from head to foot with leprosy ulcers; his face was blotched and puckerd up with open sores. He had no eyebrows or lashes; his mouth was drawn down sideways across his face. When he smiled—so light-hearted a boy was he that even in the depth of this misery he could smile—the contortion of his face was most horrible. Now he is pleasing to look upon. His face is clear, with a slight color in his cheeks, a most unusual thing in a Creole. The skin is as tender as that of a baby, having virtually been made over. There is a new growth of hair and lashes on his once bald head and unshaded eyes; and the eye, which was formerly dull, bleared and glassy, without expression, is clear, and shadows all the emotions of his mind.

Ten other patients at the Louisiana Lepers' Home, the only institution in the world, or in the whole of history, where an attempt has been made to intelligently cure leprosy, are on a fair way to recovery.

"Leprosy in all but the most advanced stages can be cured at the Louisiana Lepers' Camp," says Dr. Isadore Dyer. "All the treatment means is indefatigable perseverance, not for days, but for months and years. If the remedy is taken early enough, and maintained, leprosy can be cured in any case except where the patient is in the last stages,

Health of Canadian Women

A Subject Much Discussed at Women's Clubs—The Future of a Country Depends on the Health of Its Women.

At a large State Assembly of Mothers a prominent New York doctor told the 500 women present that healthy Canadian women were so rare as to be almost extinct.

This seems to be a sweeping statement of the condition of Canadian women. Yet how many do you know who are perfectly well and do not have some trouble arising from a derangement of the female organism which manifests itself in headaches, backaches, nervousness, that bearing-down feeling, painful or irregular menstruation, leucorrhoea, displacement of the uterus, ovarian trouble, indigestion or sleeplessness? There is a tried and true remedy for all these ailments.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored more Canadian women to health than all other remedies in the world. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can. For thirty years it has been curing the worst forms of female complaints.

Such testimony as the following should be convincing.

Mrs. Anna McKay, of 330 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Being a mother of five children, I had had experience with the general troubles of my sex. I was lacerated, when one of my children was born, and from that hour I date all of my afflictions. I found that within a few months my health was impaired, I had female weakness and nervous inflammation, frequent flooding. I became weak and dizzy, but kept on my feet, dragging through my work without life or pleasure. A neighbor who had been helped by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound insisted that I take at least one bottle. I did so and felt

so much better that I kept on the treatment and it made me a strong and well woman. The few dollars I spent for the medicine cannot begin to pay what it was worth to me.

Miss Helena McKinnon of Sand Bay, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the best medicine in the world for a woman sick and weak from exhaustion, irregularities and overwork. I have found from personal experience that it is all and more than it is recommended to be. It only cured me of suppressed menstruation and irregularity, and has cured many of my friends of the same difficulty. In fact all who have used it have nothing but good to say of its efficacy. Please accept a grateful woman's thanks for all it has accomplished in my case.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A light heart, a cheerful countenance, and all the charms of grace and beauty are dependent upon proper action of the bodily organs. You cannot look well unless you feel well.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

A St. Petersburg cable: The great and overshadowing question for Russians, that of granting the people a voice in the government, remains undecided at Tsarsko-Selo. Emperor Nicholas has

Miss Helena McKinnon Mrs. Anna McKay

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