POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF RUSSIANS IN LAST BATTLE

Cold Intense; Blood Froze as It Trickled from Injured

Doctors and Nurses Worked With Mittens on to Prevent Freezing--Wounded Perished With Cold in an Hour---Two Days' Assault on Frozen Jap Entrenchments Had No Effect---Czar Promises Reforms to Workmen.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 1—The five days' combat which will go down in history as the battle of the Hun river, was fought out on a seemingly unending plain, which is broken only by southern Amethyst mountains around Yentai, the solitary eminence of which is the Liao Yang tower of bloody memory. The bright glare of the sun reflected from a dazzling expanse of snow was painful to the eyes, and it was with difficulty that one could follow here and there black streaks marking the Russian columns of wavering skirmish lines dashing against what resembled dull gray rocks, but which in reality, were the villages of Lidiatoun and Tanlepu, and the extensive hamlet of Sandepas, bastioned by Chinese defences and converted by the Japanese into veritable fortresses—surrounded with wire entangelements and earthworks. Exposed to the intense cold of a Manchurian winter the mounds of earth had become like granite, and as impenetrable as the steel sides of a modern battleship.

Gunners Wept With Despair.

For five days Russian soldiers hurled themselves against the defences, and field artillery pounded them until the frost air reverbrated with the thunder of cannon, the din of bursting shells, and the rattle of musketry; but neither steel-pointed shell nor nickle bullet availed against the frozen earthworks. The gunners actually wept with despair at the impotence of the attack.

Mortar batteries came up at a gallop in the hope of demolishing the fortifications. Night and day the stream of shells was poured against the earthworks, but it had very little effect. The men seemed indifferent to hunger or cold, which latter was of arctic intensity. Their fingers, hands and feet were benumbed, while stinging snow and dust blinded them. The slightest wound caused excruciating pain.

Blood Froze as it Ran from Wounds.

Warm blood no sooner exuded from lacerated flesh than it began to freeze. The wounded could not be left exposed, and if they did not receive attention within an hour they died. The surgeons, their assistants and nurses were almost powerless in the bandaging of wounds, for they were obliged to wear leather gloves or mittens in order to resist the cold.

The men seemed to be living again the horrors of the winter campaign of 1812 against the Turks. Everything that could be done was done, but man was powerless in the face of nature, which heaped tortures upon the troops and defeated the well-thought-out plan of the commander.

Wonderful Record of Jap Doctors.

General Oku's Headquarters, Jan. 29—(Noon)—via Tien Tsin, Feb. 1—Japanese field surgeons and field hospitals have accomplished a triumph, according to statistics obtained by the correspondent of the Associated Press from the chief surgeon of General Oku's army.

There have been, in the entire army, since the landing on May 6, only forty deaths from disease.

The figures show that, up to Dec. 1, there were treated 24,642 cases of disease. Of these forty resulted fatally, 18,578 patients recovered, 5,609 were sent to Japan, and the remainder were undergoing treatment when the figures were compiled.

It is believed that these figures are unequalled in the history of warfare.

There were only 193 cases of typhoid and 342 of dysentery, while of Beri-Beri there were 5,070. The other cases of disease were not serious.

The casualties in General Okus' army from May 6 to Dec. 19, were as follows:—

Killed: Officers, 210; men, 4,917; wounded, officers, 743; men, 20,337; missing, officers, four; men, 402.

Sixteen per cent. of the wounded died, nineteen recovered in the field, and sixty-five per cent. were sent to Japan. Eighty-five per cent. of the wounds were inflicted by rifle shots, eight per cent. by artillery, and seven per cent. by cold steel. The largest percentage of recoveries was in the cases of chest wounds. Most of the recoveries were due to the small calibre of the rifle bullets.

Czar's Promises Have Good Effect.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2—12.40 a. m.—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes, in so far as they are economic, which led to the recent strike, were delivered by Emperor Nicholas yesterday to a delegation of workingmen representing all the leading factories of St. Petersburg, who, at his invitation, journeyed to Tsarskoe Selo and were received in audience in the hall of the Alexander Palace, where he has his winter residence.

This interview, face to face with their "little Father," in whom their faith has not been shaken by the events of the cloudy Sunday of Jan. 22, has had a far clearer and more reassuring effect than the number of proclamations by ministers, governor-generals, and the workmen of St. Petersburg are now generally inclined to accept the promises of Governor-General Trepoff and Finance Minister Kokosoff at their face value. The gift by the imperial family of $25,000 to aid the families of the victims of the conflict on Jan. 22 also has had an excellent effect; and as the news slowly permeates the laboring classes of Russia it is expected that it will make them content to wait for the promised reforms.

Strike Still Spreading.

Like a wave caused by the falling of a stone, the strike movement, however, is spreading over the great sea of Russian industrial life; and while St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the trouble began, are now placid, the workmen of Poland and other provinces are not yet calm and the ripple has reached to far-off Irkutsk and other Siberian towns.

Emperor Nicholas adopted the traditional fatherly tone in his talk with the workmen yesterday. He chided them for allowing themselves to be misled into engaging in a movement imperilling the internal order of Russia, and aiding the foreign foe, and for attempting to demand by force what he otherwise would be willing to do voluntarily.

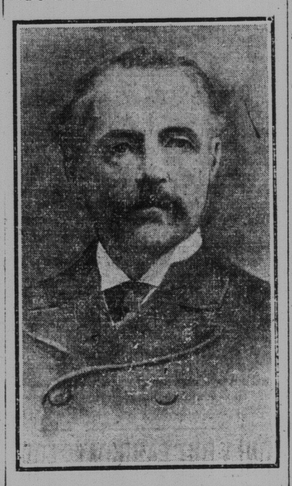
The workmen received the royal assurances of reform with cheers, and after a lunch at the imperial table, returned to St. Petersburg in the best of humor to report to their fellows, as enjoined, the words of his majesty. No attempt was made by them to present their desires, which already are sufficiently evident.

The action of the St. Petersburg manufacturers in placing themselves in the hands of the government in the matter of the adjustment of the main points of the dispute and to grant the men pay for the time they have been on strike, not as a matter of right, but as a favor, and their contribution in aid of the sufferers among the families of their workmen are expected to add to the prevailing good feeling.

COSTIGAN'S FRIENDS HONOR HIM ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Makes Happy Speech in Presenting Cabinet of Silver to Father of the House.

Ottawa, Feb. 1—(Special)—Today is the seventieth anniversary of the birth of the Hon. John Costigan, and the event was celebrated in a fitting manner in one of the parliamentary rooms of the house of commons, where Mr. Costigan was at home to his many friends between the house of 8 and 10 o'clock tonight.



HON. JOHN COSTIGAN

Mr. Costigan has been continuously in parliament for thirty-eight years. He was six years in the legislature of New Brunswick before coming to Ottawa. He is the father of the house of commons, and the Liberal members of the house took advantage of the occasion and presented to Mr. Costigan a mahogany cabinet of solid silver cutlery.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of the party, made the presentation. In doing so the premier said: "It gives me, Mr. Costigan, great pleasure this evening to express on behalf of your very many friends their deep affection and admiration for you, and their hope that you may for many years to continue to be of service to your country, and that personally you will be the favored recipients of all the blessings that the world can confer upon you.

"You and I have not always thought politically alike, but this I can say, that when we took different views on public questions and you were a political opponent you were a fair opponent, and further that in our private relations together you ever extended to me true friendship, giving in that respect every proof of sterling character."

Hon. John Costigan, in accepting the gift, said that he had always extended to Sir Wilfrid the same loyal support that he had given to Sir John Macdonald. The Canadian people admired Sir Wilfrid as greatly as they did Sir John. He was one of those who had a great admiration for the premier. He (Costigan) had been a long time in public life, and he was proud to say that he had made fewer enemies and lost fewer friends than most men in that time.

A number of speeches and songs followed, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

CANADA'S CATTLE A LIVE QUESTION

Hot Campaign On in England to Prevent Their Importation

Montreal, Feb. 1.—(Special)—The Star's correspondent cables:

"Henry Chaplin, ex-minister of agriculture, started yesterday at Oakham a campaign in the rural constituencies against re-opening British ports to Canadian store cattle. He wholly denounced Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for so trifling with the heavy responsibilities which may soon be his as a minister of the crown, by favoring the re-exposure of British herds to the risk of disease after the enormous trouble and expense of stamping it out. If the Canadian store-cattle are re-admitted, British agriculturists would again find their herd decimated by disease. The removal of the embargo would be an act of insanity ruinous to the British cattle feeders.

"Meanwhile the Irish grazers, who were expected to induce the Irish Nationalist members of parliament to join Mr. Chaplin in his campaign, are passing resolutions to the effect that it is futile to further resist the inevitable re-opening of home ports and they therefore urge Nationalist members to do nothing to delay the removal of the embargo. Their object is to bring down prices and compel the landlords to accept lower purchase prices for their farms under the new Irish land act. East Limerick and many other Irish bodies are adopting these resolutions.

"A most interesting political situation is thus created. The question asked is: 'Can the Canadian government enable Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to prove to parliament that the Canadian herds are absolutely free from risk of contagion from the American states.'

"Regarding Mrs. Close's pauper infant immigration scheme Lord Strathcona announces that he, as high commissioner, is in no way committed to the proposals. The Canadian ministry also withholds its approval until a scheme so wholesale in its nature has been thoroughly investigated from a Canadian standpoint. Opposition has also arisen among the English poor law guardians, who object to establishing workhouse farm in Canada, with the British ratepayers' money."

$4,000,000 Diamond Found.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Jan. 30—The largest diamond ever heard of has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3,032 carats, and is said to be a pure white diamond, of good quality. It is locally valued at from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. The famous Kohinoor, which is valued at $600,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 90 before it was cut. There is immense excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

Cape Breton Civic Elections

Sydney, N. S., Jan. 31—(Special)—To-day was nomination day for the town elections next Tuesday. D. M. Burchell was re-elected mayor of Glace Bay. W. W. Lewis re-elected for Louisbourg, and John McCormack for Sydney Mines. There will be a contest at North Sydney, where William Hackett and Capt. David Rudderham were nominated.

TUCKER HAD FAIR TREATMENT

Foreman Knight of the Jury That Convicted Him Says He Will Not Sign Petition for New Trial.

Certain Boston papers recently have been printing a great deal of criticism regarding the verdict of the jury which convicted Charles L. Tucker of the murder of Miss Mabel Page. Attempts have been made to get the jurors to tell the story of the proceedings in the juryroom and efforts have been made to induce some of them to say that they would sign a petition for a new trial. The only one who has definitely said that he would sign such a petition is W. A. French, of Sudbury, but he says that while he would sign such a petition, he does not see how another trial could end differently for the prisoner, and believes the verdict was a just one.

Joseph E. Knight, who was foreman of the jury, under no consideration will sign a petition for a new trial. He says: "I followed the case as closely as I knew how. I am fully convinced that Charles L. Tucker is guilty. I personally decided that Tucker was the murderer of Mabel Page, for the net of evidence was drawn pretty close. The young man had fair treatment, and I will not sign a petition for a new trial under any consideration. I have not talked previously on the case and will not say any more, but I positively refuse to use my name or my effort for any new trial."

Tucker passed a quiet Sunday in the East Cambridge jail. His only visitor was his brother Walter, who called shortly after noon and remained with him about twenty minutes. The convicted man is said to be very hopeful of a new trial being granted him.—Boston Transcript.

Ross Hasn't Resigned Yet.

Toronto, Jan. 31—(Special)—The Ontario cabinet met today, but failed to resign. It is now stated the resignation will not take place until Saturday or Monday.

JOHN MORLEY ON EMPIRE MATTERS

D. Russell Jack Tells of a Statesman's Views After Trip Here

HIS SPEECH AT BRECHIN

Compares Conditions in England and the United States—He Found Canada Glorying in the British Connection.

John Morley, on the evening of the 18th of January, addressed a meeting of his constituents at the City Hall, Brechin.

At the commencement of his address Mr. Morley informed his hearers that in three or four months he expected that he might be in the position of presenting himself as a candidate for re-election. He had never spent two more interesting or stimulating months than during his recent visit to Canada and the United States. He admitted that in such a short space of time he could not fully grasp any of the great problems to be met with on the American continent. The speaker compared the form of government of the United States with the constitutional system of Great Britain, and admitted that, although he was said to be the friend of every country but his own, he nevertheless preferred the British constitutional system.

A great deal was heard about the so-called outrageous corruption of American municipal bodies, which was very lamentable as far as it existed, but a country which could produce two men of such entire probity and integrity as he believed the candidates for the presidency at the last election to be, could not be in such a bad way.

The Americans had a confidence in things working themselves out which amounted almost to fatalism, but, eventually the issue usually justified that confidence.

American Lessons for Great Britain.

It was interesting, so the speaker stated, to find himself in a country where there was no established church, but he claimed that there was no country where religion was more genuine or more earnest. The common schools were practically secular, yet nowhere in the world was religious knowledge more general. The United States was a country without a heriditary house of lords, yet, nowhere in the world was property more safe. One of the great questions in the United States was the relationship between capital and labor. He had been informed that British laws with respect to trade combinations were more favorable to such combinations than the laws of the United States. Another serious and apparently insoluable problem in the United States was the rapid multiplication and advance northwards of the black population of the south. At the end of this century there might be a black population of 60 or even 80 millions in the United States. This Mr. Morley characterized as the retribution which followed wrong. The speaker then compared the conditions prevailing in the United States today, with those which might arise in South Africa were the Chinese to continue to be brought in to work the mines. He had expected to find in the United States a good deal of indifference to the friendship of Great Britain, but he found that the people there viewed those of the older country with feelings both of esteem and friendship. That feeling could only be endangered by setting up scientific tariff and discriminating against the United States. Great Britain owed the most friendly feeling of the United States mainly to the fact that 30 years ago a great Liberal leader, with the Liberal party behind him, submitted to arbitration a burning dispute between America and herself.

Mr. Morley has apparently devoted less attention to the affairs of Canada than to those of the great Republic to the south of her. Possibly this may be somewhat natural, but in view of the present condition of political feeling between the mother country and her eldest daughter, it would appear, to the writer at least, a matter of regret that he had not studied more fully and more deeply Canadian conditions, not the least important of which is the state of public feeling in Canada with reference to preferential trade relations within the empire. Such a study, even in the very short time at his disposal, by a man having the probity of character, keenness of intellect and political fairness and generosity usually, and in all justice, attributed to Mr. Morley, could not have resulted otherwise than beneficial to the Canadian side of the question.

His References to Canada.

For the benefit of such of the readers or The Daily Telegraph as may not have had an opportunity of reading Mr. Morley's address, that portion relating chiefly to Canada, is here quoted in extenso:

Canada, he said, abounded in interesting questions with many undercurrents which before he had scarcely realized. Nothing struck one more among the population of that great province than the fervor with which the British section gloried in connection with Great Britain, or the content with which the French and Catholic section also accepted the same generous rule. There was in the dominion a community of which we might well be proud, and as to whose future we were bound to entertain, as he himself did entertain, the most sanguine hopes.

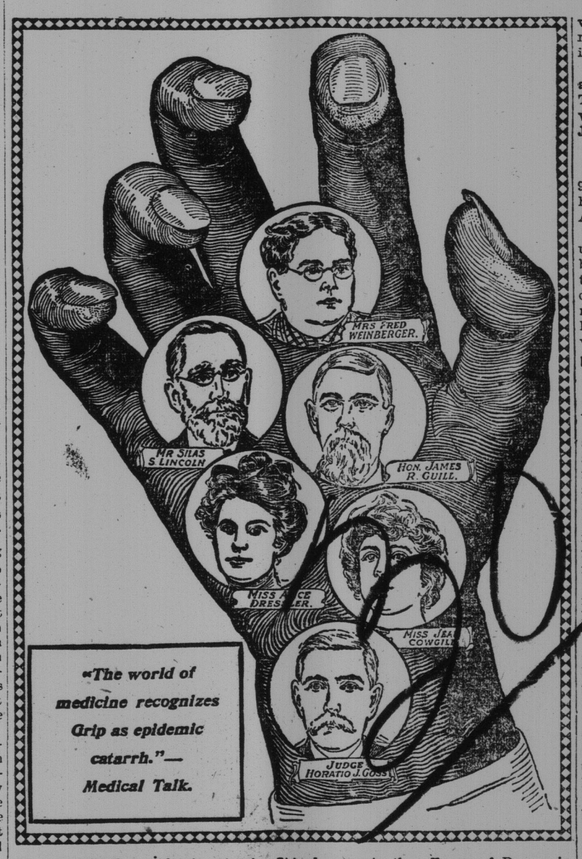
America and Canada and the Fiscal Question.

No doubt the public here were getting rather tired of the fiscal question, and he considered that it was practically argued out already for the next election; but what was the attitude of America and Canada? The plane of their arguments was a different one from ours. We were arguing whether we should do better or worse in protective bonds, while in the United States people were arguing how it was possible to disentangle themselves from such bonds without injustice to vested interests or powerful undercurrent running in the United States in favor of a gradual revision and modification of their tariff. The revolt against high protective tariffs was there growing too strong to be long resisted. We should certainly think twice or thrice before we established a system which America found it so uncommonly difficult to get rid of. (Hear, hear.) When he was in Canada a general election was in full swing, just as we hoped to see it soon in full swing here. He had talked with leading representative men, both French and British, who testified that the question of preference of which we heard so much here was no more a live question in the Canadian election. Their great Canadian railway scheme would be a live question. The bare notion of materially lowering the tariff there would so terrify mortgagees and bankers who had made advances and would so dislocate trade that no government, however strong it might be, would venture to undertake it at this stage. There could not be either retaliation in this country or protection without taxation of food. The Canadian emigrant could get grants of good land either free or on extremely favorable terms; why should the Forfarshire shepherd or hind or anybody else pay extra for his food or for anything else in order that these sturdy and independent Canadian settlers might have a preferential advantage? The Canadian settlers would not ask such a sacrifice of our working classes, who had hard enough work to get on as it was. (Hear, hear.) Some newspapers had quite unfairly and inaccurately referred to the late Sir William Harcourt and himself as indifferent to our dominions beyond the sea. Neither of them had ever thought or said such a thing. Sir William Harcourt and himself, although close friends, sometimes held different views, perhaps due to difference of training, but they never varied or differed in their belief that the great interest of this great realm was to be found in peace and in economy. Hear, hear, and cheers.) He ventured to believe that his views about our interests and those of our dominions across the sea were being found to be a great deal wiser than those of some persons who taunted him as a little Englander, just as they had called him a pro-Boer. He did not think that imperial rowdyism was the best way of showing an interest in our dominions beyond the sea. (Hear, hear.) During the nine years which had passed since they elected him the swing and tumult of the great tides of fate or destiny had brought to pass many important events, and some momentous events. The United States now presented to British manufacturers a formidable front which would become more and more formidable. They were advancing into that path which we knew too well—the path of naval rivalry and new dominion. Then, in the East, by one of those bitter ironies in which history abounded, the great sovereign who first inspired The Hague Peace Conference had been himself involved in hideous havoc and terrible carnage, the worst probably that had happened since Napoleon arose to scourge mankind.

Mr. Morley's assurance of the falsity of the belief, somewhat prevalent in Canada, that the mother country has been at times indifferent to Canadian wishes and ideas, particularly when such wishes and ideas were at variance with the desires and ambitions of the United States, cannot be devoid of comfort to Canadians. The people of Canada would undoubtedly rather judge by works than words, and from the time of the Ashburton treaty down to the present day many British Americans have entertained a feeling that, in some matters, the wishes of the United States were first considered, while those of the British Americans were permitted to occupy a somewhat secondary position.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.



LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationalty. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful GRIP had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

The following letters speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrated condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians but all in vain. I gave Peruna a trial. In a short time I was feeling better and now I am as well as anyone."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

Hon. James R. Guill of Omaha.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-ru-na Not Only Cured La Grippe but Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured but the bad after effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

140,000 IMMIGRANTS COMING TO CANADIAN NORTHWEST THIS YEAR

Ottawa, Jan. 31—(Special)—A hundred and forty thousand immigrants from Great Britain, the Continent and the United States will come to Canada this year and take up homes in the Canadian west.

This is the information received at the Dominion immigration headquarters in this city. The advance guard, a party of about eighty, went through yesterday.

Although the steamship companies have raised the rates for transatlantic traffic, the passenger bookings are equally as heavy as last year and in the course of a very few weeks the vigorous westward movement will commence.

Kate—"Did Fred ask you for a kiss?"

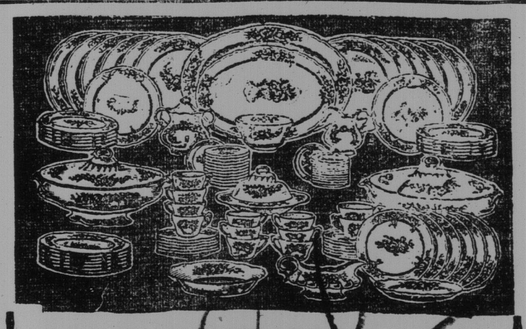
Nancy—"No, indeed! He's too bashful for that."

Kate—"Too bad, wasn't it?"

Nancy—"Oh, no. You see, he kissed me without asking."

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Mr. Geo. Clowes, Coldstream, Carleton County, New Brunswick, whose portrait here appears, was cured by the Great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 2½ East Queen St. (Block P.), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.



FREE HANDSOME 97-PIECE DINNER AND TEA SET FREE

$1,000 Reward paid to any person who can prove we do not mean what we say. This is a chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition. We will give away, Free, a Dinner and Tea Set, beautifully decorated in blue, brown, green or pink, each set of pieces, latest design, full size for family use, to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills, the famous Remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Unhealthy Blood, Rheumatism, Kidney trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We will make you a present of a complete 97-piece set, exactly as shown, or forfeit our money. Take advantage of this if you want to get a handsome set of dishes Absolutely Free.

ALL WE ASK YOU TO SELL IS 10 BOXES AT 25¢ A BOX

of Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills according to our plan, every one who buys a box of Pills from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them quickly. Don't miss this Grand Opportunity. Write us to-day and agree to sell the 10 boxes and return the money, $2.50 to us. We trust you with the Pills till sold.

We are bound to introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills no matter what it costs us. When we say we will give away these handsome sets of dishes we will do it. We arrange to pay all charges on the dishes to your nearest station. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write to us at once.

Remember our dishes are beautifully decorated and are boxed, packed and shipped free of charge. Address THE DR. ARMOUR MEDICINE CO., DEPT. 378 TORONTO, ONT.