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N THE BAST. ficer Says There 00 Men There,

cial Cablegram.) - The Russian for war in the d by many thous at they number ms based on the assian forces of ment was made ter, M. DeGiers, monstrous war It was claimers accepted Denow it is known mnity for mere

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Feb. 10 .- Even ned that some ussia from the er M. Witte no have allowed rman and Rus-I am credibly the Cznr einaim of which are entertaine ny's action. war to Rus the extreme patch of troops visions by the its financial, inolitical condicostly and unother end of en at any time to make mass eastern que

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SETTLEMENT

the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Rev. William Dollard's Poetic Description of Flourishing Johnville-A Charming Pen Picture.

(Boston Pilot.)

Deep in Canadian woods we've met, From one bright island flown. Great is the land we tread, but yet Our hearts are with our own. and ere we leave the shanty small. While fades the autumn day, We'll toast old Ireland, dear old Ire-

land. Ireland, boys! Hurrah! -T. D. Sullivan.

I don't think there can be a wholeomer or more interesting place to live for a healthy-minded Irishman outside the dear old sod than Johnville. Let e tell you why.

Everybody in this province is familwith the history of the settlement. e people of St. John, more so than hers, for the late Bishop Sweeny and nsignor Connolly got most of their tilers from there, and nearly every amily in the parish at present has nds or relatives in the parent city. was all virgin soil when opened And the stories of the first comsome of whom are still living one, first and last, the conviction at they were blessed at least with possession of a tremendously clear if with little else in their outfit. whole land was practically "forest primeval." Now it is a succession big, prosperous farms, even to the illtops, reminding one in summer time of Ferguson's wonderful picture:

There is honey in the trees when her misty vales expand. And her forest-paths in summer are by falling waters fanned. There is dew at high noontide there,

Spring i' the yellow sand,

Of the fair hills of Holy Ireland." The country is full of rolling hills and deep-bosomed valleys, and everythere are babbling, brawling, bly brooks, as crystaline and flashas clear and translucent as any in ch beautiful Banba of the Streams her skies reflected.

mey are as full of trout, too, and without the frequent and hateful les-relic of defunct feudalism, of bund landlordism - "Trespassers And the hunter is in his ele-Moose, caribou and deer are l in the "back settlements." adelphia hunt successfully every in the woods of Canaan. Smaller e is abundant. I have shot duck, bbits and foxes on the farm, and as r partridge, any base ball player knock them over with a stone if aubtful close-season ordinance for-

de his shooting them. The winter time has its compensations. There is always plenty of snow, and as every boy and girl, man and oman, can drive a horse, or a pair of them, the roads are almost always in apital order. Whenever a high drift occurs it is side-tracked by the first mer, whose simple expedient of rowing down a fence and making a bee-line for anywhere he likes in the at one is heartily commended in protion to his mainematical success by followers. This sort of thing, simas it appears, strikes me as eminly calculated to keep alive a very wirable "pioneer" spirit.

As wood is plentiful enough to burn \$3 a cord, we can afford to laugh at the mercury when it flirts around 20 degrees below as it is doing these days. ad instead of paralyzing functions, it rs only to give them a livelier ap and spirit, for whist parties and ces are in full swing all the season. at to my mind the chief attraction l charm of Johnville lies in the peo-I wish I could enumerate oneof the rea ons why they appeal so strongly to all my moods, my predictions and my prejudices. Perhaps all is said when I say they are

"Kindly Irish of the Irish

Neither Saxon nor Italian. They have all the best traits and characteristics of their blood and race, with no more than the natural admixture of the "ginger" which saves them at home and abroad from being commonplace and Philistine, whatever else they may become. They are the souls hospitality and loving-kindness. With the older generation the sweet Gaelic tongue survives, and (Gelett?) Burgess or George Ade could profitably row epigram, aphorism or fable from their unlettered lips.

To one out of touch with it for years, It comes like a new vision of "Tir-noog," a draught to the thirsty soul from the Fountain of Youth. He finds the almost forgotten but familiar phraseology instinct with the familiar finish, compact with the intelligence and sharp as the fabled "Sword of Light," which all tell so strikingly of a civilisation and a genius that had reached its fullest bloom before ever Saxon had set foot in Britain or a

Frank had crossed the Rhine. Nowadays you hear men talk in the streets of the new Irish Revival. Not one in a hundred knows what it means. Any intelligent man could understand It at once in all its bearings if he lived for a month in such a community as The old folk stand for what is purely Gaelic; the young people for what is represented by Modern Proeress. One is practically illiterate, the other blessed with all the things we constantly brag about, especially edu-Cation. Thought and speech in each are at opposite poles. The one is full of fire, of imagination, of fancy, of lerness, and tolerant worldly wis-

esting, unsympathetic, narrow and sel-Any man who has a true philosophy of life, who appreciates at their proper value the advantages and disadvantages of each generation, if he is an Irishman, or anything else except a worshipper of Anglo-Saxonism, he will pray day and night to God that his people may be saved in this life as well as in the next by being kept Irish. The same principle precisely is at

dom, the other is cold, leaden, uninter-

leaders and organizers of French-Canadian and Acadian thought. The spirit of commercialism and naterialism which is the bed-rock of present day philosophy and life, degrades our people to an extent that is

simply appalling to one who really loves and understands them. Whenever, therefore, you hear man of Irish birth or breeding decry the usefulness or the practicability of this new movement, you may be quite satisfied he is ignorant; he is shoddy; he is a sham, a hybrid, he is all that of other lawyers of the place. He conis summed up in that caustic term, so intranslatable, so full of the bitter corn of certuries, a sevinin (shoneen.)

Among their other traits our people keep their traditional love of social enjoyment. They are fond of dancing. It of mind" to arrange for bringing suit. would do anyone's heart good, not a dyspeptic or a born pessimist, to see the amount of innocent enjoyment they can get out of the terpsichorean string. I have had the pleasure of witessing such sights in San Francisco and Chicago, where they have the best Irish pipers in the world, but we of Johnville, with our one or two fiddles and reed organ, can make the rafters ring as merrily as any cosmopolitan

It is a pity though that the young people will not cultivate step dancing more generally. My friend, Dr. Henebry, the great Gaelic scholar, has given a description of the Irish reel, "surging, and rising and falling." "coaxing and cheering and calling," with the mixed tumult of a fair and battle-field, that would "put a heart act for you, and there is no doubt we under the ribs of death." And the can get judgment. But I think it on-

'Feis" of them all.

poet, Waller, sings: "Now Felix M'Gee puts his pipe to his knee

And with flourish so free sets each couple in motion. With a cheer and a bound the boys patter the ground, And the maids move around just like

swans on the ocean. Cheeks bright as the rose, feet light as the does: Now cowly retiring, now boldy ad-

wancing. Search the world all round, from the sky to the ground, No such sight can be found as an

Irish lass dancing." It is a pity. I say, that Irish dances are no longer "fashionable," not, understand, the epileptic posturing and in most of our so-called Irish plays. Yet another of our Johnville characclude. We are pre-eminently Irish on Sundays. There is a literal illustration of Sullivan's song week after week in

all weathers, and the procession of "sights" every Sunday. Those people

"And happy and bright are the groups When Sunday morning smiles. And deep the zeal their true hearts phasized that his bid should be high and is compelled to pay taxes for the

As low they kneel to pray;

Just to round out the picture and throw a bouquet to a friend, I might add that for all the years Father Chapman was here, and which they love to recall, the years of struggle with the wilderness, they had the typical "Soggarth Aroon" as their head, the man of their hearts, who could shoot, snowshoe, skate, swing an axe or break a pair of horses with the best.

And they all marched faithfully to the polls on election day and deposited their unpurchased ballots for the sacred cause of liberalism. It is whispered that the "resources of civilisation" are not altogether so unknown and powerless nowadays. I refuse to believe it. We are bad enough, God knows, but we do not naturally buy or sell votes. The worst that can be said of us is that we are apt pupils.

And Davy Crockett's appeal. I think as an election persuader, would do more than money in Johnville even to this day: "Ain't I the flower o' the forest? I'm all brimstone but the head and ears, and that's aquafortis. I've got the closest shooting rifle, the best coon dog and the biggest bear-tickler, and the ruffest rackin' horse in the district."

LIVES TO BE 114 BY NOT WORRY ING.

Woman of That Age Says She Aattributes Longevity to Daily Cold Bath Also.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 30 .- Amanda Luella Smith on Thursday reached the age of 114 years.

Mrs. Smith is the widow of one of seen five generations and her chances for living to see another are excellent. Mrs. Smith not only has a keen memory for events in her early life, but her memory seems unimpaired on all

points of history from the time she was wee child up to the present. When called upon by a World corespondent Mrs. Smith sat in an old rocker. She wore no glasses and was The World correspondent asked her

longevity coupled with health and hap-"Well, young man," she replied, "I have observed the rules of nature, that's all. I eat only two meals daily, take a cold bath every morning, and never let myself worry over trifles. These little worries kill one, while the big ones seldom do harm. I believe in God and try to follow His teachings. Aside from these my pipe of smoking tobacco has been and is always a big factor to me. I smoke almost all the

time. I get strength, consolation and comfort from the pipe, and know it has prolonged my life. "Lastly, I care little for material things. What we have now may vanish any moment. By living on a high spiritual plane I have enjoyed long life and happiness."

Mrs. Smith's face is not covered with the customary wrinkles of old age and her countenance does one good to look

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Aiways Bought

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN.

Now and then Mr. Lincoln's abounding sense of humor would find play even in the dry-as-dust items of his profession. One such case has been a source of perennial amusement to me and mine. A crack-brained attorney, Urquhart by name, lived in Springfield supported mainly by the helping hand tracted a debt of two dollars and fifty cents to a wealthy citizen of the coun ty, a new-comer, who, after several futile attempts to make collection came to the office one day clearly in "a state Guardedly yet circumstantially Mr. Lincoln explained to the man Urquhart's mental and financial condition and as the obligation was so small ad-

AN AMUSING CASE.

vised that the matter be dropped. But Mr. Smith's temper was up. He insisted on prosecuting the case. In his calm and friendly way Mr. Lincoln again sought to dissuade the man. "You cannot possibly make it off him," I finally heard him say; even if you could, the suit would cost you more than we should be bringing it for."

"But I want to show him I am not to be trifled with. His behavior is outrageous. Mr. Lincoln, if you are not willing to take the case, say so, and I will go elsewhere." "Of course, Mr. Smith, if you insist on it. I shall consider it an honor to

ly right to tell you beforehand my charge will be ten dollars." "All right, here it is." Laying down a ten-dollar bill, the man gave peremptory instructions to

sue poor Urquhart the very day, and on Mr. Lincoln's assurance this should be done, he left apparently satisfied. In few minutes Mr. Lincoln picked up his hat and went out. When he came back, rather more than an hour later, noticed an amused expression playing over his features.
"You heard what Smith said," he re-

marked. "Well, I kept my promisewent over and sued Urquhart, hunted him up and told him, handed him a five dollar bill, and got him to go to the squire's office with me. He confessed judgment and paid the bill. I couldn't see any other way of making contortioning to which we are treated things satisfactory to Mr. Smith and

> ANOTHER CLIENT WHO OVER-REACHED HIMSELF.

A well-to-do citizen of Springfield teams, single and double, is one of our hundred dollars, the security being a to revolt, and this is due altogether to loaned a busines acquaintance a few mortgage on a piece of real estate. Afnever miss Mass. There is not a ter a time Mr. Lincoln was engaged to male person in the country who reaches Shaughran among them. One is irreforeclose the mortgage. The usual the age of twenty-one is called upon sistibly reminded of the beautiful little procedure was followed, and a decree of foreclosure being obtained, the property was advertised for sale. The cli- father or other nearest relative is coment was particularly instructed to be on pelled to pay to the government a sum From their peaceful homes for miles | hand at the sale, and in the event of no | equal to three hundred dollars. If the O'er fields and roads and hills to Mass other offer at an adequate figure, to bid young man leaves the country for years the property in himself, and it was em- and returns later he is liable to service sale passed off very quietly. After it liable to punishment for eluding ser-Ah! dear old Ireland, good old Ireland, was over the client came into our office vice. Ireland, boys! Hurrah!" chuckling not a little over that fact that he had got the land and what was more, had got it at much less than the

additional sum he expected to get later. "You greedy simpleton!" exclaimed mortgage covered the value of the loan, perty, you knew that the remaining creditors could get nothing by suing every mortgagor has a certain time in which to claim his right of redemption. Now what have you done? Some other creditor will bring suit and get judgment against him, and if at the end of in and do it. Then you will get simply

and the other creditor will hold the land." its true light, the client's chuckle changed to a whine. He begged of Mr. one who knows the army if whole re-Lincoln to help him out of the predica- giments desert. The only thing that ment, and in the end got his full claim | keeps the men in the ranks is a dread and along with it some sound advice on the subject of greed.

ODD METHODS WITH COURT DIS-

TURBERS. Despite the crudeness of pioneer civ- ment. ilization, the majesty of the law was gone through in an orderly manner. The most common annoyance in the court room came in the form of loud talking and braggadocio from spectators half seas over. Judge Wilson, later chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois, having a case to deal with one day, ordered the sheriff to place the soldiers of the war of 1812. She has the offender in jail and keep him theme until sober. Afterward the judge remembered that that particular county had no jail, so immediately upon the adjournment of the court he went to had been made of the man. "Come out and see, judge," was the laconic reply. and the sheriff led the way to the woods close by, where the prisoner was bound with a rope around his body left, his feet resting lightly on the leased, whereupon he rushed to where his horse was tied, and started off. begging the sheriff not to let his wife know about it.

In another county a jail of logs had been planned, but for some reason had been left unfinished when at the height of five or six feet, with neither door nor roof. Into this den a similar offender was hoisted and left to his own meditations. On his way to the tavern for supper Judge Wilson happened to pass by, and was surprised to hear someone calling: "Jedge, oh, jedge! Turning about, he recognized the infractor of the court's dignity perched the pen. "I want to get home," pleadbeen here long enough, jedge?" "Yes. you can get down and 'git.' This was language the backwoodsman unhad really been free to make his escape from the moment he was sober

DESERTER FROM RUSSIAN ARMY

Soldiers Are All Ready to Revolt.

He Came to St. John Some Days Ago —Russian Jews Here Hope for Japan's Victory.

(St. John Star.) from the last emigrant steamer from

ing for a chance to break away from the miseries of Russian military ser-

His escape was ingeniously planned. He feigned sickness and was, upon application, granted a short leave of absence during which he went to his home. Meanwhile his brother, L. Levingston, residing at Digby, N. S., had sent him a ticket to St. John, and Abraham was able, by bribing the guards at the line, to leave Russian territory. After that the rest was easy and he landed in St. John a happy man, though still in dread lest the spies of the Russian government should be on his track. In St. John he was looked after by some of the Jewish residents, and was sent on to Digby, where he is now living with his brother.

Levingston had been in the Russian army for four years and had still eight months to serve, but such were the hardships that he would not remain in

After entering the army the miseries begin. The soldiers are paid forty cents every three months, or the municlaim, thus enabling him to still hold ficent sum of one dollar and twenty an unpaid balance of nearly \$300 as an cents a year. They are drilled continually and are bound to do any service that may be required of them. The food consists of coarse black bread, Mr. Lincoln. "You know that your such as no person who was not starying would think of eating, raw potayou knew that he owned no other pro- | toes, and raw herring, no tea nor beef, nor any other varieties of food are furnished. The men are partly clothed him, and you knew that under the law | by the government, but are not given boots. Instead they are supplied with

rough leather and have to make the boots themselves. The Russian army is sufficiently strong to overcome half a dozen nathe legal time he fails to redeem the tions like the Japanese-if the soldiers land the judgment creditor will step were willing to fight. But there is so much insubordination among the men the amount of your bid, and no more, due to cruel treatment, that the majority are ready to desert at any favorable opportunity. If a pitched battle The situation thus revealed to him in | takes place and there is a good chance offering it will not be a surprise to anyof the awful punishments which follow even minor offences against authority. A large proportion of the soldiers are Nihilists, whose one aim is the over-

cow-Moskwaw, they call it-but fear

enough to undertake it: but, rough as he was, he felt he was justly under ishment.-Women's Home Companion. | gists.

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that it cannot kill.

Kills Inside Germs

Abraham Levingston, a deserter from the Russian army, landed in St. John

Liverpool, and has gone to live with friends in Nova Scotia. Levingston was a fine looking, strong young man, a Russian Jew by birth, and came to this country not solely to avoid taking part in the present war, but because for several years he had been only look-

the country an hour longer than was

necessary. He said that the whole army is ready the Russian military system. to serve for four years and eight months. Should he make default his time he has been away, besides being

throw of the present autocratic govern-Russian Jews living in St. John veriinflexibly upheld, and its processes fy the descriptions given by Levingston of Russian life. They are simply delighted to know that Russia is in trouble and that she is likely to have a hard time of it. Some of them in talking with the Star yesterday could scarcely express their pleasure in the victories won by Japan. They hope the Japanese will march right on to Mos-

that this is impossible. Several who have come from Russia within the past few years tell vividly of the sufferings they endured. One of them said: "You ask us for news. If the sheriff and asked what disposition you did that in Russia and I said anything, a man would come to see what we were talking about. Then would be Siberia and our friends might never know what became of us. 'Spose you are on the street anyone can ask what anything but a poor example of one who has survived a century of time. just under the arm-pits; two stout who has survived a century of time. just under the arm-pits; two stout saplings had been bent over, and to the them—trouble. In our town we had a top of each an end of the rope had Jewish school, but whenever the patrol the causes that had brought her such been fastened, the man's weight serv- police came the children ran home. The ing to balance the uplifting power of Russians don't allow schools and the the two saplings, and thus he had been people are ignorant, just like animals. When the soldiers come we run away. ground. The judge ordered him re- The soldiers steal everything out of every house. They are not bad men, no worse than we are, but they are hungry. Lots of things happen in Russia that nobody ever hears about. No man can print anything till an officer sees it, so people outside don't hear much about the fights in the army when men kill the officers. It's an awful country, the worst country in the world, and I would never go back; but we hope the Japanese will beat them."

> WOODSTOCK, Ont., Feb. 12.-Burg- day, but the news was not given out lars blew open the safe of Col. James until the names of officers killed were Munro, M. L. A., who does business as known, so as to avoid needless anxiety a private banker at Embro last night, to the relatives of the surviving officon the upmost log at one corner of and got away with a large sum of ers. money. The safs was completely ed the man. "Don't you think I've wrecked by dynamite. The burglars appearing and entire confidence is exfirst called at the Traders' Bank, but were scared away by finding two clerks there armed with revolvers, derstood; down he clambered and with whom they exchanged shots, no struck out for horse and home. He damage being done. There were three men in the gang.

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back. LAXA-CARA TABLETS the ban of the law, and he made it a never fail. Small, chocolate coated, point of honor not to shirk the pun- easy to take. Price, 35 cents. At drugThis Company, after testing Liquozone for two years in the most difficult
germ diseases, paid \$100,000 for the
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the human body; yet Liquozone is a
germicide so certain that we publish on
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that it cannot kill. These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome Liquozone destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And there is no other way to do it. Any drug the germs, and such results are in and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results that kills, germs is a poison, and it can-not be taken internally. Medicine is helpless in troubles of this kind. are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the

disease, and forever. Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, this gas is made part of the liquid product. Liquozone has, for more Catarrh—Cancer District Products and Liquid product. requiring immense apparatus and 14 Const Colic C

goes, destroying every germ in the body. In this way it cures diseases which medicine never cures. It will do more for sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined.

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NAVAL BATTLE.

firing Heard in Vicinity of Port Arthur.

Japanese Warship Sunk---Russian Torpedo Boat Blown own territory will amount to nothing but words, unless the guarantors and Up---Report of Japanese Landing at Port Arthur Denied

TIEN TSIN, Feb. 13.-It is reported the Russian defeat in the Orient is ashi pointed out very clearly yesterfrom Chin-Wing-Tao, about 150 miles openly attributed by the Russians to day the unpleasant consequences of northeast of Tien Tsin, that heavy the czar himself, according to a desfiring has been heard at sea and it is patch from Berlin to the American. It inferred that another engagement has

taken place. [Chin-Wang-Tao is directly acress the Gulf of Liau Tung from Port tion. He cried peace when everybody Arthur and about 150 miles from that Russian port.] JAPANESE LANDING DENIED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.-The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report that Japanese troops had landed at Port Arthur, with the loss of two regiments. Nothing is known here officially re garding the movements of the Vladivostok squadron, but the reports that it had sunk Japanese transports off Won San and destroyed Hakodate are

officially discredited, it being pointed

out that it is impossible for the squadmost simultaneously. YOKOHAMA. Feb. 13.-It is report mobol, Rossia, Burik and Bogatyr sunk ther in Korea or Manchuria, but ex-

Maru off Hokkaide on Feb. 11. REPORTS FAVORING RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13 .- A naval expert says that if the Hakodate story is true. Admiral Stackelberg, in command of the Vladivostok squadron, ern coast of Japan and cause enormous havoc along the shore and to shipping

and finally effect a juncture with Admiral Vrienius' squadron, on its way to the far east from Europe. Admiral Alexieff's silence about the silence of the Viadivostok squadron is explained as follows:

For strategic reasons, the viceroy's commander in chief is empowered to consulting headquarters. The enumerthe official reports, as it would have given a valuable clue to the enemy. A private telegram has been received tempt to take colliers with them, but surprised when they get it in the botfrom a resident of Port Arthur in which the sender claims he saw one Japanese warship sink. The fact that no mention was made in the viceroy's despatches does not disprove the story, because the viceroy is careful not to announce anything outside of personally established facts. It is pointed out on high authority that the Japanese are not likely to admit such a loss and it is recalled that during the Chinese war they were most secretive about the

casualties. The telegraph line between Port An thur and the Yalu river is believed to be broken, which explains the absence of direct news regarding the naval engagement of Chemulpo. However, lit- The information received by the Ger- means of communication between the tle doubt is entertained here as to the fate of the Variag and Korietz.

RUSSIAN BOAT BLOWN UP. The blowing up of the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei is the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur, was telegraphed here yester-

The first feeling of depression is dispressed in the ultimate success of the Russian arms. A distinguished Russian said: "The slight reverses which we sustained at

the outset have had a good effect. The Russians no longer despise the enemy. That was a mistake which we made The Japanese certainly are excellent fighters, who will be treated with the respect they deserve."

CZAR BLAMED FOR DEFEAT.

continues that a high Russian official said: "The czar's recent manifestoes

were practically an act of self &ccusa-

else knew that peace was impossible. The loss of his warships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo awakened him to the realization of his delusion that war find ourselves at war with Russia or was avoidable. "The czar stubbornly tied the hands

of our naval and military leaders who weight of the blame that unnecessarily disgraced Russian arms must rest on the czar himself." NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- A special cable to the American from Vienna says: Underground advices from St. Peters-

ron to have been in the two places al- burg state that the Russian revolutionary party has issued a manifesto denouncing the war and declaring that ed here that the Russian warships Gro- the task of the Russian people lies neithe Japanese merchant steamer Akoura clusively in Russia, where domestic reforms are pressing. The document declares "Japan is a free nation. Russia, on the contrary, is an Asiatic despot. The present war will prove that

the autocratic regime situation is

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The captain of an English steamer, according to a cable to the World from Surnamunde, Russia, says he sighted 12 Russian warships steaming in the direction of the Kattegat, presumably on their way

By overcoming extraordinary difficulties, if they did not touch at the dispose of the ships and men without British coaling station, they would have to make for Jibcutil, French Soation of the Russian ships engaged at | maliland, and thence to Saigon, where Port Arthur was purposely omitted in the French might again grant them whatever fuel they needed. On the other hand, they might at-

> that would mean their rate of progress would be slow, that they would be hampered in every way. In regard to the Black Sea fleet, the same objection applies even if permission is granted to pass the Dardanelles. From private inquiries which have been made in Berlin, says the World,

of the public. CHINESE OUTBREAK FEARED.

Russian Baltic fleet are in a reality a

it is said that the movements of the

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-A despatch to either troops, supplies or Russian war the Herald from Washington says: ships to the Far East, but that the man government that an outbreak in Russian forces and the base of supply China might be expected as soon as in Russia will be confined to the the present war began, is partly con- Trans-Siberian railroad; hence one firmed by official advices received here, watches with considerable curiosity to which are receiving careful considera- see how long the integrity of this line tion because of its vital effect on the can be maintained." present movement to assure the neutrality of China. The state department learns that there is a grave conreported to be often officered by forhas been one American warship, gen- with no preliminary defeats and the erally a monitor, there for many war would have been a comparatively months. Conditions in the northrn short one. Indeed, if the Boers had provinces which were devastated by had had a fuller knowledge cause of the severe lesson which the tifically they might have driven the tive steps to protect her interests in Manchuria close with the Russians the interior by building gunboats sim- and are unable to drive them back they Conger, at Pekin, receives advices from not begin operations four weeks NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-The blame for missionaries in remote provinces, and earlier."

they constantly express apprehension

RUSSIA CAN'T REPAIR SHIPS. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-In a cable

from London the correspondent of the Tribune says:-Russian attempts to minimize the damages to the fleet are ridiculed by experts who assert that the only dry dock at Port Arthur is too small to hold the injured battleships, which cannot be repaired for service during the war.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPEL COMMENTS.

(New York Sun.) The guarantee of China's neutrality and the underwritng of her title to her the underwriters, including the United States government, are prepared to use force to make good their agreement, and this, in certain events, would

mean war for us. For instance, if China for any real son refused to be neutral we might find ourselves actually at war both with her and with Japan in an attempt to enforce Chinese neutrality in the interests of beace. Viscount an attempt on our part to preserve the neutrality of that part of China

which is called Manchuria. For another example, if the moral effect of our guarantee of the integrity of China's dominions proved insufficient to deter Russia from carrying out her designs upon Manchuria, supposing that she should prevail in the contest with Japan, then we should

else eating our words and looking very foolish. It is not necessary to discuss the knew that war was inevitable. There question whether it would be worth will be an official scapegoat, but the while to risk war with China and Japan on the one side or with Russis, on

the other. The main considerations are

these: The proposed arrangement is one which might easily involve us in war as one of its consequences. An agreement so directly involving the possibility of war would require, in the opinion of many, the previous assent of congress, the war declaring branch of the government, or at least

the consent of the senate as a part of the treaty making power. While the country might be content to trust the execution of such an agreement to the safe statesmanshin of Mr. Hay, under assurances that he was to remain in power long enough to see the business through, there is sure to be widespread uneasiness over petent and cautious hands may ultimately be handling the dynamite.

It is best to speak quite plainly on this subject.

JAPANESE DEWEYS. (Philadelphia Inquirer.) "The interesting fact about the contest so far is that ten Russian war ships, from the largest down, have been sunk or disabled without any damage to the Japs. There are other Deweys in the world: there seem to be other Spaniards who neglect the simplest precautions and are terribly

MAY HAVE TO FIGHT.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

in the Orient so far. The time has

"Great Britain has had an easy time

tom of the ship."

come when she may have to fight." RUSSIA'S MILITARY POSITION. (Boston Herald.) "We feel tolerably sure that from bluff intended to satisfy the demands this on, or at least until, through some turn of fate, Russia administers crushing blow to the Japanese navy, it will not be considered safe to send

BOERS AND JAPANESE

(Chicago Tribune.) "If the Boers had done as the Engdition of unrest in Canton and the re- lish wished and expected them to do, gion adjacent thereto. Arms have been and kept on negotiating until the constantly imported. The Chinese are troops then on the way to South Africa had arrived, the Britsh forces eign officers, especially Japanese. There would, in all probability, have met Boxer outbreak are not so bad, be- own strength and had used it scien-Chinese troops were given by the al- English to the sea. If the Japanese lies in 1900. Germany has taken ac- soldiers now moving into Corea and ilar to those used by the British. Mr. will regret exceeding that they did

Bears the Signature of Charff Fletcher.