

JAPANESE IN CHINA.

Report of the Capture of Port Arthur
Denied by a Chinese
Journal.Mail Advice as to Movements in
Chinese Waters and on
the Coast.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.—The Shanghai Mercury says that Port Arthur has not yet been taken by the Japanese.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—(Per steamer Peru).—The second Japanese army of 22,000 men, under command of Gen. Oyama, began to land on the Liau Tung peninsula from the early morning of Oct. 24. The big flotilla of fifty odd steamers carrying this corps, together with the powerful escort of ships of war, had left the inland sea of Japan on the 19th and covered the distance of 900 miles in four days. Gen. Noda took up quarters in a farmer's house near Chai Lien. During the night a constant cannonade from Chai Lien was kept up. No damage was done. On the contrary, the Chinese, seeing their line of retreat was threatened, fled before dawn, and within 24 hours the Japanese marched into Chai Lien. They found the place deserted, the only indications of the enemy's occupation being 22 guns and quantities of ammunition, stores and baggage. The Chinese, following the precedent established by them at Asan and at Phung Yang, concluding that they had had enough fighting when their outposts were captured, did not wait to defend their main positions. The casualties on the 25th were 300 killed and wounded. The Japanese had 30 killed and wounded. From the inhabitants of Chai Lien it was learned that 45 regiments had been its defence, numbering 17,000 to 19,000 men. They were not undisciplined, ill equipped, but were well armed troops from Tzuen Wan, Port Arthur and Liau Tung.

A third army is now assembling at Hiroshima. It will consist of 24,000 men, its commander will be Lieut. General Takashima from the office of the secretary of state for war. The destination of this army is of course kept secret. Japan will then have a total of 71,000 men invading China. It is a remarkable exhibition of military enterprise that Yamagata has shown in driving his enemies before him. China has been threatening much but accomplishing nothing. They blame Li, who is said to be responsible for the failure of their attempts. His proposals always lag behind the course of events. What Japan might have agreed to a month ago naturally looks too small to-day when measured by her recent successes. In 1890, when the Anglo-French expedition marched against the Chinese, the Liau Tung peninsula was seized as a Japanese base of operations, a landing being effected in Taitien bay, which lies on the east of the peninsula, some thirty miles from Port Arthur. There were no Chinese fortifications on the peninsula in those days, and there was no Chinese navy. The Pei Yang fleet was a feeble force, consisting of a few old-fashioned sailing ships, a few small steamers, a few gunboats, and a few torpedo boats. The Japanese fleet, on the other hand, was a powerful one, consisting of a number of battleships, a number of cruisers, a number of gunboats, and a number of torpedo boats. The Japanese fleet, on the other hand, was a powerful one, consisting of a number of battleships, a number of cruisers, a number of gunboats, and a number of torpedo boats.

There had evidently been some idea on the part of the Chinese that the place ought to be fortified, for sixteen junks laden with guns and shells were found in the bay, and the Chinese had taken possession of the place. Telegraphic intelligence up to date goes no further than the above. There is an overland wire from Port Arthur to Shanghai via Tientsin, but it is of course, in the hands of the Japanese, and the result is that intelligence has to be carried by steamer across the Yellow sea to Changhai, whence it is telegraphed to Tokio.

Where the Pei Yang squadron? In the opening chapters of the war its commander, Admiral Ting, seemed to think more of the safety of his ships than of their use as national defenders. He kept them carefully hidden away under the shadow of the heavily armed forts and took every precaution to avoid an encounter with the enemy. But now the opportunity for which the Pei Yang squadron was supposed to be reserving its immense strength has come, and still Admiral Ting's ships remain conspicuous by their absence.

The fact is that the Pei Yang squadron is temporarily crippled and the Japanese know it. People who cling to the belief that the huge Celestial empire possesses some where an immense fund of latent strength, have sought to prove that the naval battle of September 17 ended in a draw and that the ships surviving Chinese vessels are not injured beyond the possibility of speedy repairs. However, that may be, the Pei Yang certainly eliminated the Pei Yang squadron from the arena of active operations. The Japanese cruisers have roamed at will throughout the Gulf of Pechili and the Yellow sea, and the Chinese ships have totally failed to find their way to the coast. On the morning of October 24 the Japanese army in Korea commenced its final operations for the passage of the Yalu river and the invasion of Manchuria. Contrary to a strong force of Chinese, so well supplied with cavalry that flanking or concentric movements could be accomplished quickly and effectively. Field Marshal Yamagata deployed his troops along the wide stretch of the Yalu so as to make his point of passage and obtain commanding positions for his wings.

It is true that the Chinese have not hitherto proved themselves capable of much strategy by good generalship, but generalship is never shown away however feeble the foe. What of the Chinese? The most important town in Northern Korea, was the Japanese headquarters. It had been occupied only a few days previously by a force of 2,500 Chinese, who fled at the approach of the Japanese advance guard. A little before 7 P.M. the two rivers forming a "Y" with its point down stream.

Across the arms of the Y the main road from Wou-ja to Chai Lien passes and the space within the opening of the arms is called Hu Shan. Chai Lien being a stronghold of importance has to be reduced by the forces invading Manchuria, but from the topographical details here given it will be seen that to reach Chai Lien from Wou-ja the road must first cross the Yalu, then follow the road commanded from Hu Shan, and finally cross the Ai. The Chinese generals appreciated the features of position faithfully to entrench Hu Shan, to occupy it with a force of some 7,000 men, and construct several forts on its slopes firing up the stream. At dawn on October 24, a brigade of Japanese troops under Colonel Sato forced the Yalu ten miles above Wou-ja unopposed and marching down on the other side came at about noon to one of the Chinese forts. It was garrisoned by 500 cavalry and 100 infantry with two guns.

After a brief contest, in which two of the Chinese were killed, they evacuated the fort, abandoning their two guns to their assailants, who had no casualties. Col. Sato then pushed on and took a position on the northwestern rear of the Hu Shan. That night the Japanese put a bridge across the Yalu, and the following morning before dawn the main body of the army passed the river, nearly half a mile wide, and immediately moved to the attack of Hu Shan. At first the Chinese stood their ground stoutly, finding themselves presently exposed to the plunging fire of rifles and machine guns from a hill on their right flank, they broke and fled in disorder across the Yalu to Chai Lien. The Chinese reserve, however, advanced to the defence with every appearance of resolution, and aided by the natural strength of the position might have inflicted heavy loss upon their assailants had they not been surprised by an attack on their left rear from a brigade under Major Gen. Tachimi. Thereupon they also beat a retreat, but were so hard pursued that they failed to carry off their artillery, and ten guns fell into the hands of the Japanese. The invading army now crossed the Ai, two divisions passing on the east and south of Chai Lien, while the brigades of Major Gen. Tachimi and Colonel Sato took up a position further north, directly threatening the main road passing northward from Chai Lien.

STABILITY OF CANADA.

EDMUNDSTOWN, Nov. 12.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, delivered a lecture before the Geographical society to-day upon the resources and general condition of Canada. He dwelt upon the influence of confederation upon the position of the Dominion as seen in the enormous developments of trade and commerce and the prosperity of the country generally since the establishment of the Dominion, especially in the expansion of foreign commerce. Canada's trade in 1893 and 1894, he said, was the highest reached, and the increase since 1877 had been 90 per cent. The stability of trade had been remarkable; in spite of the McKinley law, the financial disturbances and fall of prices Canada had been little affected. The demand for staple products and exports was as high as ever. The stability of the country lay in the soundness of its banking system and the prudence of its traders. The excellence of the national credit had been the result of the success of the recent loan, which was now at par with the market. The Canadian's expansive coal and iron resources and the deposits of nickel, and expressed his belief that wheat would continue to be the great staple product of the Northwest territory. He said that the U. S. had ceased to grow it at a profit or to export it. The Ottawa conference would do much to promote intercolonial and imperial trade, and the development of steamship lines and ocean cables. Sir Charles will deliver a lecture in the course of the week at Aberdeen and Dundee.

NEW U. S. BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—This afternoon Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle issued a circular inviting proposals until noon on November 4 for U. S. five per cent. bonds in either registered or coupon form, dated February 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government in years from the date of issue and bearing interest from November 1, payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay 20 per cent. in gold or gold certificates upon amount of their bid and to pay in like coin or certificates an additional 20 per cent. upon the expiration of each ten days thereafter, until the whole is paid; but they may at their option pay the entire amount of their bids when notified of an acceptance as payable. The first payment of interest will be made on November 1, 1900, and thereafter on the 1st of May and 1st of November of each year. The denominations of the bonds will be \$50, and the total issue will not exceed \$50,000,000.

CHICAGO POLICE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The chief of police yesterday dismissed thirty police for neglect of duty on election day. Besides these eleven officers are under suspension for failure to arrest those who killed Colliander. The council has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the ballot box raiders, but all have so far kept under cover. It is charged that the men must have been escaped by the connivance of the police. Determined efforts are being made to hunt down and punish the murderers of Colliander and all those who disturbed the police and violated the law on election day. Three great organizations, the Marquette Club, the Union League and the Civic Federation will co-operate in the work. A fund of \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation will be raised.

TROUBLES IN LIBERIA.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Sierra Leone, West coast of Africa, says:—The master of the British steamer Ambrosia recently notified the Liberian officials at Montserravia of his intention to land a cargo at Sottra Kroo. The officials forbade him to do so on the ground that Sottra Kroo is not a port of entry and it would be a breach of the revenue laws to land a cargo there. The master defied the officials, upon which the Liberian gunboats fired at the boats landing the steamer's cargo, killing twenty-five persons.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—General Mercler, minister of war, introduced in the chamber of deputies to-day a bill granting 65,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the proposed campaign in Madagascar. The bill was referred to committee. General Duchesne will command the Madagascar expedition. It is not expected that active operations will begin before next May.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Another Colonial Conference to Be
Held Shortly—More Extended
Powers for Delegates.The Prohibition Cases—B. C. Queen's
Council—Huddart's Hopes of
His Atlantic Scheme.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Hon. Mr. Bowell thinks another colonial conference will be called before many months, but says the delegates will have to be given full power to pledge their governments on the Pacific cable enterprise.

Argument in the disputed accounts case between the Dominion and the provinces were completed in the Supreme court this afternoon, and judgment reserved.

The Supreme court has adjourned until January 15, when it is expected judgment will be given in the prohibition cases.

Mr. Mercer, of the Colonial office, left for England to-day.

Gordon E. Corbould, Westminster, and Charles Wilson, Vancouver, have been created Queen's council.

Hon. Mr. Foster returned from England to-day, greatly improved in health. He says he has declined to resign his seat in the recent loan but that tender was not high enough. He says Mr. Huddart has good hopes of floating his fast Atlantic steamship scheme.

The railway committee of the Privy Council has declined to refer to the Supreme court the question of whether it has jurisdiction to adjudicate in disputes relative to street cars crossing streams and railways.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The post office department has been notified by the British post office that cards of private manufacturers bearing ordinary postage stamps are now recognized as post cards, provided they conform in size and substance to the regular post cards. As it is probable that reply cards will be printed in this way, postmasters are instructed if any such are sent to Canada, to treat the reply halves as they have hitherto treated the reply halves of regular post cards.

Eleven standard breed horses, valued at \$6,000, were burnt to death in a stable on the outskirts of the city last night.

The department of justice has received a petition for the commutation of the death sentence passed on Trukey, the Sandwich Islands man.

The Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute has sent to the Minister of Agriculture a copy of a resolution conveying to the Dominion government the thanks of the institute for sending out travelling dairies to give practical instruction in butter making during the past summer.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt on Monday at Berthierville and Yamaska. A man named Charcot was found hanging his bare arm at St. Joseph de Levis. It is thought he committed suicide, the story that he intended to take up his permanent residence in Great Britain.

The tax exemptions of Winnipeg total \$4,629,300. The church exemptions amount to \$69,710. The school and college \$566,700. The Provincial government and Dominion government, railway and manufacturing, property, etc., \$3,424,900.

Fire broke out in the Misses Perkins' millinery store, Hastings, on Monday. The grocery store of J. Convey, Howard's shop, the C. E. telephone office, the Central telephone office and Star newspaper office were destroyed.

Fire in a building occupied by the Dominion Rolled Plate Company, Montreal Watch Case Company and Montreal Silk Mills Company, on Tuesday night, before it was extinguished did \$10,000 worth of damage.

Nicholas Graham, a Toronto merchant, has begun suit to recover \$50,000 from the city and police for false imprisonment on a charge of insanity. He said he was put in jail without a warrant, before it was found that he was sane.

James Graham, a Toronto merchant, has begun suit to recover \$50,000 from the city and police for false imprisonment on a charge of insanity. He said he was put in jail without a warrant, before it was found that he was sane.

The skeleton of an unknown man found near Portage la Prairie had evidently lain in the same position for close on two years and is supposed to be the remains of a young Englishman who disappeared about a year and a half ago.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—(Special).—William McKenzle, president of the street railway, is reported to have paid \$55,000 for the Kely building, at the northwest corner of King and Church streets, and will make it into offices for the company.

Ex-Alderman E. McDonald is suing the Toronto World for \$2,000 damages for alleged libel in connection with the attacks on the promoters of the Georgian bay aqueduct scheme.

The post office authorities will probably introduce an electrical postal car service in this city.

Judge McDougall has handed to the mayor his report on the recent investigation into the alleged deal between certain aldermen and the tenders for the establishment of a civil electric lighting plant in this city. The Judge finds that Ald. William T. Stewart, chairman of the fire and light committee, has been on two occasions wilfully guilty of corruptly accepting a bribe of money from the manager of the Bush Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the openly avowed purpose of securing votes and the influence of himself and other aldermen in favor of the acceptance of that company's tender.

The Moody meeting this evening is for people who are not in the habit of attending church or religious gatherings of any kind. Mr. Moody urges that the ticket distributed to them that the bar-rooms are especially looked after by the police and exports more good to be done to-day and to-morrow than at all the other gatherings of the week.

Are you subject to sick headaches? So were others, before they used Easley's Liver Lozenges. They will cure you. 25 cts.

Dear Mrs. J. I have used Yellow Oil for two or three years, and think it has no equal for cure. Mrs. J. S. O'Brien, Hunterville, Ont.

THE LOBB CASE.

Conclusion of the Evidence—Evidence
That Deceased Spoke of Com-
mitting Suicide.Counsel Address the Jury—The Judge
to Sum Up the Case This
Morning.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 13.—(Special).—The Lobb case was continued at Westminster this morning. Mrs. Gordon was the first witness called. She had a strong personal attachment for Mrs. Lobb. She always supposed their married life was happy; Mrs. Lobb was a person who did not show her feelings. About a week before her death, she met Mrs. Lobb in a dry goods store in company with Mrs. Gordon. The deceased said she was very unwell and felt like committing suicide. This was said in a low tone.

Mr. Hodgson, of Nanaimo, deposed that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Lobb since the spring of 1892, and was intimate with them. He thought they lived happily together. Sidney Lobb always treated Mrs. Lobb kindly in his presence. Mrs. Lobb was a woman of a remarkable character as to controlling her feelings. As one instance, on a charge of Mr. Lobb when he was on a special trip to the West, Mrs. Lobb was with him to the Westminister hotel.

On returning he detailed to Mrs. Lobb what he had done. Mrs. Lobb was weeping bitterly at the time. She was overcome for the moment and said "it is a terrible disgrace. I feel as though if this thing should ever occur again I'd make an end of myself."

At this recollection of the past, the prisoner burst into tears. Shortly after the witness heard of the death of Mrs. Lobb and broke through the prisoner's reserve and he cried bitterly.

Witness continued—The prisoner once flourished an unloaded gun in my presence saying "I'd better take a drink; I met Dr. Fraeger on one occasion after this and spoke of the gun incident. Dr. Fraeger said it should be produced in evidence."

The lawyer for the accused—That is not what he said; give us the exact words. Witness—The exact words were "That's a damned good thing to show the motive."

On the 13th I didn't get the impression from Dr. Fraeger's remark that he was intimating me or inducing me to give certain evidence; it was on the corner of Nichol street and the tramway line I met Dr. Fraeger.

Justice Bole remarked that good citizens were not always weighing their words. No doubt Dr. Fraeger was making a laudable attempt to get in all the evidence obtainable. None of us particularly guard our words under ordinary circumstances.

The witness admitted that at one time he had taken the prisoner to the hospital drunk and the prisoner had left him as a drunken patient and went away himself.

To the lawyer for the accused the witness explained that he had fallen asleep and his patient escaped. He had been paid a small sum by Lobb for taking care of him.

Justice Bole said "Why all this evidence? After further evidence, which the witness declared to be irrelevant, the court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

S. M. Robins, superintendent of the Vancouver Coal Company, was the first witness called in the Lobb case to-day. Being called as to prisoner's character, he said: "I had occasion to find out fairly, whatever the way he did his duty; he took pride in his work, was punctual, thoughtful and of great assistance to me. I had a great regard for him; in no way did he give me any thought or anxiety, except his one falling out, which indirectly led to the trouble. I have known Mrs. Lobb for three years. I observed her very closely, because Mrs. Lobb took me into his confidence before his marriage. I told him that his position with me was permanent and partly through my advice he married Mrs. Lobb. He was bright and cheerful until the weakness of the prisoner came to the front. After that she was bright on the surface to ordinary people, but by closely observing her several times, I saw she had a deadly trouble in her mind. The last I told Mrs. Lobb that if the prisoner, Mrs. Lobb, would get a sudden dismissal, I said in that case what would you do? She said she did not know, she supposed she would go home to her friends. Mrs. Lobb said that if the prisoner was again after her I said about dismissing him, it meant what she thought there would be other troubles if she went home to her friends."

Witness was asked what he meant by drink leading indirectly to the trouble. Witness answered that Mrs. Lobb had in her next day when Mr. Lobb presented himself to be dismissed. She had given up all hope.

Justice Bole stopped witness, instructing him to explain in fewer words.

Witness—Well, simply, Mrs. Lobb gave up all hope on account of her husband's weakness in the face, and poor woman, she committed suicide.

Dr. Fraeger, recalled, swore that he did not make use of the remark implied to him about the prisoner flourishing a gun being a damned good thing to show the motive.

The lawyer for the accused—Did you not say in the lavatory of the Gutcheon "I hope to God the jury will disagree so that fresh evidence could be brought out?"

Witness denied saying the words.

High words then occurred between witness and counsel in which the counsel said the Doctor was getting \$25 and his expenses while attending the case.

Dr. Fraeger appealed to the Court to protect him from the insults of Mr. Davis. The Court explained that Mr. Davis was not to insult the witness.

Mr. Davis—Did you say to Wesley Bryant that "prisoner should be dead, and you would like to put him in six feet of earth yourself?"

Witness—"No, I did not."

Mr. Davis—"Bryant swore you said it."

Witness—"I know he did, but I did not say it."

Mrs. Gordon recalled—She did not hear the remark said to have been used by her at a dry goods store when she was present. She thought it impossible that it was said and she did not hear it.

This closed the case.

Mr. Davis opened his address to the jury at ten minutes past three. He spoke of the evidence being purely circumstantial, and circumstantial evidence must be used as a sharp edged razor, very carefully. They had to decide whether it was murder or not. Two medical men had come forward and stated positively that it was not suicide, an unheard of thing under the circumstances. So the defence had to prove that the witness had spoken of suicide. This evidence the defence did not want to bring forward on account of the family. The different claims of the crown were explained and exhaustively gone into. All the evidence was carefully

VANCOUVER ASSIZES.

Indian Aleck Sentenced to Twenty
Years for the Manslaughter
of McCrorie.The Boulbee Case Dismissed—Burg-
lars and Punishment Meted
Out to Them.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 13.—(Special).—At 10:30 this morning the Vancouver assizes were resumed. Mr. Bowser made an eloquent plea to the jury on behalf of Aleck, the Indian murderer who killed McCrorie. Mr. Hammerley having addressed the jury for the Crown, Justice Drake, in his charge, warned the jury to act as if Aleck had not confessed his guilt. He thought the blow of the murderer was not the blow of a drunken man. After a brief deliberation the jury retraced with a verdict of manslaughter. Justice Drake told the prisoner the jury had saved his neck by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter. When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied: "I guess I killed the man. I didn't know who I was doing at the time." Justice Drake then sentenced him to twenty years imprisonment.

Mr. Boulbee's case, in which the defendant was charged with misappropriating funds, was next called. After hearing the case Justice Drake said it was not of a criminal nature; it was a matter of accounts between himself and others. He instructed the jury to acquit which they did.

J. E. Burke, called for burglary, pleaded guilty, and in three minutes was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

In the case of McNally, charged with shooting with intent at one water, a no bill was returned by the Grand Jury.

There are yet some ten or twelve burglars working in the Province, and certainly the fear of meeting the fate of their companions does not seem to deter the more members of the gang. Three more desperate burglars were remanded to-day to the police court. Kelly, Slade and Wilson, it appears walked into the Crown squire, and while one engaged the bartender in conversation, the others wrenched a nickel in the slot machine from his fastenings, and throwing a coat over it, coolly walked off with it.

When arrested, the three burglars were trying to open the machine without smashing it.

STORMY TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Along the English channel steamers report having had fearful passages. The warships anchored at St. Malo, France, were in serious danger and put to sea flying distress signals. Cherbourg and other ports are crowded with damaged craft. The storm was very violent in Paris, three persons were killed by falling chimneys and several more were injured. The velocity of the wind as recorded on the Eiffel tower was 82 miles an hour. Deaths and injuries due to the storm are reported from Rouen and other towns in France. The loss of property and lives in the floods in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset and elsewhere in England is enormous.

The bark Leif, belonging to Drammens, Norway, has been wrecked at Dover and three of the crew drowned. Other cases of drowning are reported from different parts.

The hurricane which has prevailed all along the coast of the North sea has done a great deal of damage and considerable loss of life is reported. The telegraphs throughout Germany have suffered greatly from the storm, and in many sections they are wholly prostrated.

WAITE'S POPULISM.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—Governor Waite shows his belief in populist doctrines by issuing the following statement in connection with his Thanksgiving proclamation:

"The soil and the bowels of the earth have responded to the energy of man; art and science have flourished as never before in the history of the world; wonderful strides have been taken in the knowledge of adapting the materials of nature to the advanced requirements of advanced civilization."

Monopoly—robbery—under the form of law, skill and intelligence; but, withal, the overshadowing threat to our civilization is the constant recurrence of commercial and industrial panics, which blight the lives of millions of bodies and skillful beings."

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