

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Agreement to Preserve China and Korea.

RUSSIA IS CHECKMATED.

The New Treaty a Surprise—China is Placed in a Position to Feel Secure—What the London Press Says About It.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The issuance of a Parliamentary paper to-night, giving the text of a treaty between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea, comes as a complete surprise in every quarter, there having been no suspicion that such an alliance was in contemplation. The treaty was issued so late that the newspaper comment is somewhat superficial and hurried. It generally takes the form of warm commendation by the Government press, while the Opposition Members are content to remark upon the importance of the agreement without expressing any decided view. There is a pretty general impression that the reason for the abandonment of the Wei-Hai-Wei can be found in the successful negotiation of the treaty.

The Morning Post contends that the support of Great Britain and Japan ought to enable China to feel secure, and therefore to order its internal affairs so as to conduce to the growth of trade. The Standard, which is forever demanding an energetic policy in the Far East, seems to find it in the treaty. It is sure the agreement will be received with enthusiasm in Great Britain. It heartily congratulates Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne.

Objects to the Treaty. The Daily Telegraph remarks that the objects of the treaty are those to which all the powers, including the United States, are so generally pledged, and that it is simply the obvious fact that there is nothing in the treaty which would prejudice Japan's position in the Far East. The paper is convinced that the treaty will be most acceptable to the British nation, and will not be misapprehended by foreign powers.

The Times wholly endorses the treaty as forming a policy which threatens nobody, merely embodying the principles to which all the great powers are publicly pledged. The solemn consideration of the policy which now rests with the House of Commons, he greeted nowhere more cordially than in the United States, whose attitude throughout the recent complications in China has been admirably inspired by the same considerations that actuated Great Britain and Japan. It seems no reason why the treaty should be misinterpreted elsewhere, and recalls that the Anglo-German agreement of 1900 was based on the same fundamental principles. It believes that the agreement is only a step towards a satisfactory understanding with Russia, to whom it is unnecessary to impute an aggressive intention which she has repeatedly repudiated.

The Daily Mail, approving of the treaty, says it is useless to disguise the fact that it is aimed primarily at Russia. In support of this view it notes a statement which says it is unquestionable authority that the relations between Great Britain and Russia have become regrettably impaired in consequence of the recent Manchuria. Russia, it adds, has practically annexed the entire trade of that province, ignoring the protests of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The Chronicle, a Liberal organ, says that the treaty profoundly affects the British Empire, and recalls that the treaty does not impose on one party obligations greater than the benefits it confers. The Radical Daily News, calls the agreement sensational, and says it ends Great Britain's magnificent isolation with a pretty sudden shock. It hopes that the Government will hasten to elucidate a situation that is fraught with the gravest consequences.

What the Paper Says. The Parliamentary paper covers a despatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Jan. 30th, to the British Minister at Tokio, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement. In explanation the paper says "The agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the events of the past two years. Throughout the boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan had been in close and uninterrupted communication, and actuated by similar views. "We are confident," says Lord Lansdowne, "that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire should be preserved, and that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of the Chinese or of the neighboring regions."

HARD-BOILED EGGS.

Twelve Yards of Sausages Only a Comfortable Meal. Antwerp, Feb. 12.—M. Leysens, a notional government, has often himself to a number of sausages, including 12 yards of sausages at one sitting, 500 sausages and two pounds of meat at another. The fact was that he could not eat seventy hard-boiled eggs in an hour. When the time expired Leysens had devoured only 60, and consequently he had the best. Shortly afterwards he became violently ill and soon expired.

THE CORONATION CROWN.

Speculation as to What the King Will Wear in June Next. London, Feb. 17.—Much speculation has been rife lately on the subject of the crown that the King will assume during the coronation ceremony, and an idea seems to have gained ground that alterations in form and design are in contemplation. It can be stated with authority that no such changes are intended, and that the sole modification that will be made will be that of adapting it to His Majesty's head. To effect this the open-work rim, in front of which blazes the famous sapphire bequeathed by Cardinal York to King George III, must be somewhat enlarged, and it is expected



LADY CLANDEBOYE Who Will Now Become Marchioness of Dufferin.

ed that this work, which presents no difficulty whatever to an expert jeweler, will be completed before the crown, with the rest of the regalia, is wanted, to bear its all-significant part in the State opening of Parliament by the King in January. In carrying out the enlargement a few more precious stones will probably be required for the rim, which has alternately sapphires and emeralds, richly set in diamonds around it. With regard to the crown for Queen Alexandra, the case is different, and here an altogether new design is probable. The Consort's crown, made for Queen Mary of Modena, wife of James II, is not especially artistic in conception, or valuable in execution. The present Majesty had various designs submitted to her, but has not yet finally selected any of them. Whatever form may ultimately be chosen, it will be largely decided by the Queen herself, whose expert taste will prevail in regard to the arrangement of precious stones being exercised to render this a uniquely beautiful and dignified crown. At present there are no indications that the Koh-i-Noor will be incorporated in it.

CANCER CURED BY X-RAY

Dr. Cummings, of Hamilton, Has a Successful Case.

MR. BETHUNE, THE LUCKY MAN.

The days of miracles are supposed to be past, but the next thing to a miracle has been performed in this city within the last few months, and so quietly and unostentatiously that but few people know of it. About three years ago Mr. Edward Bethune, who is a well-known resident of this city, having lived here for forty-eight years, was stricken with an affliction on the face in the form of a cancer, which spread very rapidly. As it was the cause of sore disfigurement, Mr. Bethune consulted several doctors, who pronounced the trouble to be that form of malignant ulcer which is recognized by the profession as cancer. They advised an operation, but as Mr. Bethune is a man advanced in years, and did not like the idea of taking chloroform. For months he took all kinds of medicine for his blood, but the insidious disease crept on and attacked his nose, and Mr. Bethune felt that he was in danger of losing his sight. Being one day in Dr. Cummings' office the doctor questioned him about the trouble, and diagnosed it as cancer. He suggested that Mr. Bethune submit himself to X-ray treatment, and Mr. Bethune eagerly embraced the opportunity, for, as he himself states, he felt that he was in dire straits. Dr. Cummings began the treatment in July and a complete cure has been effected. To-day Mr. Bethune is in the best of health, his skin is bright and clear, and there is nothing on his face to show that it had once been unshightly from the effects of a malignant disease. He is anxious that everybody should know what has been done for him, in order that others afflicted with this dreadful disease may be cured. He lives at No. 80 John street, north, Hamilton. Mr. Bethune states that he felt no pain from the treatment, and from the very first there was a marked improvement in his condition. Mr. Bethune assures us that while treating with the doctor he saw several other cases of cancer situated in different parts of the body from his own which to his certain knowledge were cured, and that other patients afflicted with a dreadful disease called Lupus, or Consumption of the skin, were completely cured in a very short time. He says that he was very much interested in the case, and that he was very much interested in the case, and that he was very much interested in the case.

SMALL RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Lake Front Property Question Causes One Death.

A BATTLE WITH WINGCHESTERS.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—During a fight with Winchester rifles this evening between the followers of rival claimants to property lying along the Lake Shore drive, the most aristocratic boulevard in Chicago, Frank Kirk, a watchman for one of the claimants, was shot through the head, receiving wounds from which he died later. The property in dispute consists of made land lying east of the Lake Shore drive, and between it and Lake Michigan. Captain George W. Streeter, who has for many years been a thorn in the side of North Side property owners because of his propensity to settle on vacant ground and then claim in the courts the rights of a squatter, has erected several small shanties on this ground, and claims that, inasmuch as it was not originally included in the Government survey of the State of Illinois, it does not belong to the State, but was public property open to settlement. He claims to be the owner of the "district," and calls the ground "the District of Lake Michigan," and denies that the officials of the City of Chicago or the State of Illinois have any rights upon it. To-night Henry Cooper, a lawyer who has been active in his opposition to Streeter, accompanied by Policeman O'Malley, went upon the ground for the "district," and was hounded down with the butt of a revolver. Several of Streeter's followers covered O'Malley with their weapons, and he was ordered to leave or be shot. Shortly after Cooper and O'Malley had left a pitched battle broke out between three of Streeter's followers, Wm. McManners, Wm. Block and John Hoeltke, and two watchmen employed by Cooper, Frank Kirk and Samuel Portorous. Kirk and Portorous were standing just outside a small shanty of their own, and one of the first shots fired struck Kirk in the top of the head. Portorous entered the shanty and

OTIS HARLAN'S BABY.

Actor Acquired One in a Very Funny Way. New York, Feb. 17.—When the friends of Otis Harlan hear the story which arrived yesterday postmarked Norfolk, Va., they will be astonished. Oh, such a story!

Sitting in his dressing room after a performance last week, and doubtless dreaming of his triumphs as an actor, Mr. Harlan was aroused by a timid knock—these knocks are timid always—upon the door, and in walk the young woman and the Baby—yes! it is the Baby story.

"I want so much for you to see my baby," the woman is alleged to have said, "you see, he is named after you—Otis Harlan Riggs." "Otis Harlan Riggs. What a pretty name," said the actor, seeing the youngster and kissing it, "And you?" "Oh, I am Ella Riggs." When it heard this confession the baby began to cry. The mother said she was hungry, and suddenly remembering that she had left her little bottle in the seat across the footlights, she asked Harlan to hold the bottle a moment. He held it. The moment lengthened. It lengthened to an hour, a day. The mother did not return, and Otis Harlan, without the Riggs was "long" an Otis Harlan with one.

But now comes a new turn to the baby story, instead of handing over the child to a policeman or an orphan asylum Harlan decided to keep the infant. He wired to his brother, Ralph, a dentist of Manhattan, to prepare to receive babies, and sent the infant, Annie Natus here with the baby.

The dentist has received his charge and bought a baby wagon and baby clothes and other things supposed to be necessary for the bringing up of an Otis Harlan Riggs. "Shall you make it an actor?" he was asked yesterday. "I rather think it will be brought up to be a dentist," said Dr. Harlan. Little did the mother know to what fate she had consigned her offspring.

The imports of France for the month of January decreased 33,142,000 (\$8,330,000), and the exports for the same month increased 28,967,000.

REGULATING RAILWAY RATES

Government Deal With White Pass Road.

HOW THE CHECK IS APPLIED.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Some time ago Mr. Sifton brought to the attention of the Minister of Railways the exorbitant rates charged on the White Pass Railway between Skagway and White Horse. This matter has been a subject of discussion between Mr. Blair and his



LORD CLANDEBOYE, Who Succeeds to the Late Lord Dufferin's Title.

department and the officers of the White Pass Railway for some time past. The Canadian Government fixed a tariff, which was about \$18 per car for 5th class goods between Skagway and White Horse, but the company refused to accept this. There was also a proviso in this proposed arrangement that the Government would not charge on the U. S. end of the road between White Pass and Skagway to make up for any reduction that was to be made on the Canadian end of the road from White Pass to White Horse. In other words, the Dominion Government wanted to secure a through rate from Skagway to White Horse.

The company would not come to terms, and the President of the road, S. H. Graves, was sent for to England. He was in the city for the last two days, and left last night for New York. The result of the negotiations has been that the tariff, which was prepared by Mr. Blair, the traffic manager of the Government railways, has been accepted by the company, with a few slight modifications. It contains a change to the effect that when the Canadian Government has prepared the railway company will raise the tariff on the U. S. end of that road then the Government will have power to reduce the rates on the Canadian end or to cancel them altogether. This means has been taken to control the company because of part of their road, about 20 miles, not being in Canadian territory.

On the 90 miles of the road in Canadian territory, from Bennett to White Horse, the tariff which the Canadian Government has prepared, and which has been accepted by the White Pass road, is as follows: Class 1, which at present is \$2.85 per cwt., has been reduced to \$1.89 per cwt. Class 2 has been reduced from \$2.84 to \$1.66. Class 3, from \$2.82 to \$1.42. Class 4, from \$2.80 to \$1.19. Class 5, from \$2.75 to 95 cents. Class 6, from \$2.74 to 90 cents. Class 7, from \$2.72 to 85 cents. Class 8, from \$2.72 to 73 cents. Class 9, from \$2.71 to 73 cents. Class 10, from \$2.70 to 70 cents. As already said, if any attempt is made to make up for those reductions by increases on the American end, then the rates will be reduced on the Canadian part or cancelled if necessary.

The Government whips have announced a caucus for Tuesday. The Conservatives will likely meet on Wednesday.

THE HINDOO TWINS.

Dr. Doyen Had the Operation Recorded by Photographs. Paris, Feb. 17.—The condition of the Hindu twins, Radca and Dordica, who were united at the manner of the Siamese twins, and who were separated by Dr. Doyen, is no worse. They have been sleeping quietly side by side, watched by the Sisters of Mercy. The children are terribly emaciated, due to tuberculosis. They have been nourished, since the operation, with champagne, rum and tea.

Dr. Doyen, who is one of the first surgeons in Paris, cannot answer for the life of either of the twins. He took great pains to have all the details of the operation clearly recorded by a living picture machine. The doctor twice asked anxiously how much time was left before the films would be exhausted. The children were twenty minutes under chloroform, but the actual operation lasted only ten minutes.

THEY HAVE PARTED.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The operation for the separation of the Hindu twins, with Barnum and Bailey's circus, revealed the fact that the livers of the twins were joined together, making the operation a most dangerous one. It is also known that they must have been united by important blood vessels, as medicinal substances given to one could be traced in equal quantities in both. The twins did not know of the operation they were to undergo. When Dordica recovered from the effects of the chloroform, she cried, "They have parted us." Radca uttered the same words almost simultaneously.

TO BRIDGE THE DETROIT.

Railway Companies May Arrive at an Agreement. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17.—Mayor Maybury announces upon the authority of General Manager Hays, of the Grand Trunk, that if the companies interested in the grade separation problem on the east side could agree upon a location for a bridge across the Detroit River, the matter would be near a settlement.

The Michigan Central people want the bridge on the west side, in the vicinity of Fourteenth street, where they own considerable land, while the Grand Trunk want it to span the river about where the Belle Isle middle ground is situated. The project as outlined by Mr. Hays involves the expenditure of millions of dollars, the practical abandonment of the Grand Trunk tracks on Dequindre street and the depot at the foot of Brush street, and the possible abandonment of the Michigan Central depot at the foot of Third street.

BULLETIN OF POPULATION.

Census Department Issues a Comparative Statement.

LEADING TOWNS AND CITIES

Ottawa despatch says the Census Department issued a comparative bulletin to-day. It gives the cities and towns in Canada having a population of 4,000 and upwards:

Table with columns for City/Town, 1901, and 1891. Includes entries for Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Manitoba, Brandon, Winnipeg, New Brunswick, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John, Nova Scotia, Amherst, Dartmouth, Glace Bay, Halifax, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Springhill, Truro, Sydney, Yarmouth, Ontario, Arnprior, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Hamilton, Hawkesbury, Ingersoll, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke, Peterboro, Petrolia, Port Hope, Port Portage, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Woodstock, Toronto, Toronto Junction, Trenton, Windsor, Woodstock, Other cities, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Quebec.

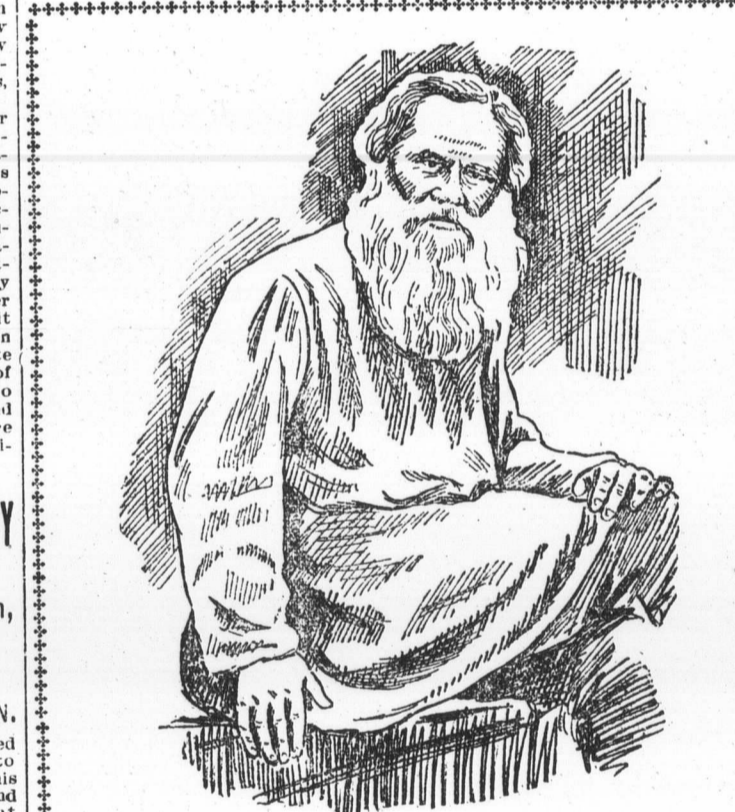
SANK THE CRESPO.

Insurgents' Steamer Destroyed the Venezuelan Gunboat. Willemstad, Curacao, Feb. 17.—Curacao has been heard here since early morning in the direction of the Venezuelan coast. It is believed the insurgents' steamer, the Libertador, has been engaged with another Venezuelan gunboat.

Gen. Andrade, the former President of Venezuela, who reached this island recently, embarked on the Libertador on Friday night. The Libertador landed a force of insurgents on the Venezuelan coast several days ago, and they took possession of a village of Cumarebo, near La Vela de Coro. The Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, which tried to prevent the landing, was fired upon and badly damaged by the Libertador. The Crespo had her propeller shaft broken, and it is said she sank in the roadstead. The captain and crew of the Crespo are prisoners on board the Libertador. The Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar is cruising in these waters. The Libertador is also off this island.

SAMUEL GUNN FROZEN.

His Horse Fell Upon Him and Pinned Him Down. Brockville, Feb. 12.—Samuel Gunn, of Smith's Falls, left that place a few days ago with a horse and rig, intending to drive to Portland, Ont. The roads were very bad, and when struggling along through the darkness his horse got into the ditch and fell. Gunn endeavored to assist the horse to his feet, and while thus engaged the horse fell on him, and Gunn was unable to release himself for two hours or more. He finally made his way to a farm house. His hands and feet were badly frozen, and to-day he was brought to Brockville and placed in St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. It is feared all his fingers and part of his feet will have to be amputated.



COUNT TOLSTOI The Author, Who is Seriously Ill.

returned the fire of the Streeter men with a Winchester. A riot call was hastily sent to the police station and a wagon filled with officers was sent. When the officers arrived Kirk's body lay on the snow outside his shanty, while from the window Portorous kept up a steady fire upon the three men in the other house, who were returning his fire with all the speed with which they could work their rifles. The firing ceased as the police appeared, and a cordon of police officers was at once thrown around the shanty in which McManners, Block and Hoeltke were. They barricaded the door and threatened to kill the first officer who approached. A squad of policemen began to batter in the door, while the others stood waiting with drawn revolvers for the first shot from within. Because of the entreaties of Mrs. McManners, who had been inside the cottage throughout the fight, her husband decided not to resist the officers, and the door was opened. The three men and Mrs. McManners were at once placed under arrest and taken to the police station.

A BATTLE OFF CUMAREBO.

How the Libertador Destroyed the Warship Crespo. Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 17.—The following report of the engagement between the Libertador and the Crespo has been obtained:

"On board the Libertador, off Cumarebo, Venezuela, Feb. 7. "We left the vicinity of Curacao at 4 o'clock this morning, going southward. We were informed by a schooner that Venezuelan Government warships were off La Vela de Coro and we headed south at full speed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we met the steamer Crespo before Cumarebo, and she immediately prepared for the fight. Our summons to surrender, which was accompanied by a blank cannon shot, the Crespo replied by opening fire upon us, to which the Libertador answered by directing the fire of her heavy guns and rapid-firing guns on the Crespo. The latter kept up firing for a time, but her shells did not strike us, while our shells inflicted serious damage upon her. After half an hour's fighting the Crespo hoisted the white flag and surrendered unconditionally. The commander of the Crespo, General Pedro Rivero Suter, and all her crew were then transferred on board the Libertador, and the Crespo, rendered completely useless, was abandoned on the coast, after all her war material had been removed and the guns which we could not take away had been destroyed. "When the commander of the Crespo arrived on board the Libertador we noticed that his hat had been pierced by bullets, and we acknowledged that he and all his crew had fought valiantly. (Signed) "Matos." The signer of the above report is General Manuel A. Matos, the leader of the Venezuelan revolution and commander of the Libertador.

ITALIAN KING'S SELF-DENIAL.

Will Voluntarily Ask for Civil List Reduction. Rome, Feb. 17.—With a view to meeting the budget, King Victor Emmanuel, in his speech to be delivered at the reopening of Italian Parliament, will voluntarily ask for a reduction in his civil list.

The civil list of the King of Italy is fixed at 15,050,000 lire, about \$3,010,000, out of which several members of royal family receive allowances. The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1878.