

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1904.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Sessional Notes.

The fourth session of the thirty-fourth general Assembly of this Province was opened on Thursday last, by his Honor Lieutenant Governor McIntyre. The opening ceremonies were attended by a creditable military display and all the other formalities usual on such occasions.

The speech, prepared by the Government, by them placed in his Honor's hands and by him read at the opening is not a very wonderful state paper. It is published in another column, and anyone who will take the trouble to peruse it must certainly be convinced that it is much more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains.

It makes several general statements relative to things that have happened or might happen some time in the future: at Ottawa or Westminster; but is absolutely silent as to any action the Government may take in the direction of legislating for the advantage of our Province.

The decision of the Supreme Court relative to our representation in the Federal Parliament is a matter of which all have heard before. The question of the fishery award is also somewhat of a chestnut, and the statement that the redistribution of subsidies to the Provinces is receiving the attention of the Federal Government is denied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Excellent speeches condemnatory of the government's policy were made by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, Hon. John G. Haggart, Mr. W. F. Macleod, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. E. D. Smith, Mr. J. A. Robison, Mr. W. D. Northrup and Dr. Daniel.

The appointment of Hon. A. G. Blair to the Chairmanship of the Railway Commission, after he had been accused by members of the cabinet of conduct unworthy of a person aspiring to such a high judicial position was denounced in unmeasured terms.

A straight charge was made, supported by a signed agreement, against A. J. S. Copp, Liberal member for Digby, N. S., who undertook to secure the completion by the government of harbor improvements at Digby, in return for \$5,000.

There was no business done in the House on Monday or Tuesday. A number of the members were absent taking part in the election campaign in the Cardigan district. On Monday the House met and a quorum not being present, counted out. There will be a meeting to day and it is expected the debate on the address in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech will be commenced, unless the Government feel so badly over the election of Mr. Kelly in the Cardigan district yesterday, that they will adjourn the House till after Easter.

MONDAY was declaration day for the second electoral district of King's County. The high Sheriff opened his court at ten o'clock, and after adding up the figures in the different poll books and adding the special votes polled at Charlottetown announced the following official result of the polling: Kickham 280; McIsaac 360, majority for McIsaac 80.

Another Conservative Victory.
The sturdy yeomanry of the Cardigan district did themselves credit

yesterday by electing Mr. Patrick Kelly the Conservative by a majority of 73 votes. No doubt, the noble example shown by the electors of St. Peter's a week ago, when they snatched the Government candidate under by a majority of 80 votes had a good effect on the electors of Cardigan and stimulated them to greater efforts to roll up a handsome majority for Mr. Kelly. The Government chagrined at the loss of St. Peter's made a desperate effort to capture Cardigan. They availed themselves of all the resources at their command and employed all manner of "human devices," in the hope of electing their man; but all their blandishments failed and the independent and sturdy electors spurned their temptations and placed themselves on record in opposition to mal administration, extravagance and corruption. The day was fine and a large vote was polled, practically the same vote as at the general election in 1900. We congratulate Mr. Kelly on his election with such a handsome majority, and we congratulate Mr. Matheson, Leader of the Opposition, on his second splendid victory in the state elections. Following is the statement of the vote polled yesterday, together with the vote of the general election in 1900:

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, 1900, 1904, Difference. Includes candidates like Baldwin's Road, Victoria Cross, Cardigan, etc.

Majority for Jas. E. McDonald, 1900-83. Majority for Kelly, 73.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of Parliament during the week was enlivened by a most spirited debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The Opposition took advantage of the first opportunity afforded them to criticize many peculiar transactions of the administration.

Excellent speeches condemnatory of the government's policy were made by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, Hon. John G. Haggart, Mr. W. F. Macleod, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. E. D. Smith, Mr. J. A. Robison, Mr. W. D. Northrup and Dr. Daniel.

The appointment of Hon. A. G. Blair to the Chairmanship of the Railway Commission, after he had been accused by members of the cabinet of conduct unworthy of a person aspiring to such a high judicial position was denounced in unmeasured terms.

A straight charge was made, supported by a signed agreement, against A. J. S. Copp, Liberal member for Digby, N. S., who undertook to secure the completion by the government of harbor improvements at Digby, in return for \$5,000.

There was no business done in the House on Monday or Tuesday. A number of the members were absent taking part in the election campaign in the Cardigan district. On Monday the House met and a quorum not being present, counted out.

MONDAY was declaration day for the second electoral district of King's County. The high Sheriff opened his court at ten o'clock, and after adding up the figures in the different poll books and adding the special votes polled at Charlottetown announced the following official result of the polling: Kickham 280; McIsaac 360, majority for McIsaac 80.

Another Conservative Victory.
The sturdy yeomanry of the Cardigan district did themselves credit

The Liberal party, with the promised co-operation, of the opposition to assist it, positively declines to take a step which would at once remove from its command an instrument employed on every possible occasion. Canadians, who hoped to see some definite action in the direction indicated by the Conservative leader, will be sorely disappointed at the lethargy displayed by the government. With corruption of the worst type manifesting itself on every side, it will now become the duty of Independent voters to join forces with the Conservative party in carrying this issue to a successful conclusion.

BOODLING CONDONED BY GOVERNMENT.

The suddenness with which some members of the Laurier government have risen from poverty to immense wealth has been freely discussed in the Canadian press. Hon. Clifford Sifton is perhaps the richest man in the administration to-day—although in 1896 he was saddled with judgments for large sums held by the city of Winnipeg. It will not be a matter for surprise, therefore, that a Liberal member of Parliament, A. J. S. Copp, of Digby, has endeavored to use his position as a means of increasing his fortune.

On November 29th, 1902, this representative (?) of the people entered into an agreement with the town of Digby to secure a government grant for the purpose of improving the harbor of that town. Mr. Copp was paid \$500 cash for his services and was to receive \$4,500 more on the completion of the work. A copy of the document by which the bargain was legally bound, duly signed by Digby's mayor and town clerk and Mr. Copp, was submitted to Parliament and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked to take steps to investigate the charge and take action against his supporter. The Premier did not even condescend to reply and was satisfied with a personal explanation of the affair by Mr. Copp. The people of Digby, who are Mr. Copp's own constituents, were evidently of the opinion that in order to get the government to act somebody must be bribed. They accordingly agreed to tax themselves to the tune of \$5,000 for the purpose of greasing official palms. The exposure is one which disgraces Canadian public life.

The action of the government in winking at the transaction makes the scandal infinitely worse. Evidently corruption in the Liberal camp is worse than has been suspected.

LAURIER MAKES ANOTHER SAHRP TURN.

During the dying days of the last session Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a lofty oratorical flight, declared that the time had come for Canada to demand a fuller measure of independence at the hands of Great Britain. The Premier was smarting under the disappointing outcome of the Alaskan Boundary award, and endeavored to draw a herring across the trail, and cover up the gross neglect on the part of the government by which Canada's interests were sacrificed. During the recess the Premier in addresses and interviews reiterated his belief that Canada should be given full power to negotiate all her treaties, independent of the Motherland, whose army and navy are the guarantees that the lives and property of Canadians will be respected the world over. The leader of the Conservative party joined issue with the Premier, and on the first day on which he was afforded an opportunity to explain his position, Sir Wilfrid Laurier swallowed his pride and declared that his previous utterances had been misinterpreted. He does not now want to throw over Great Britain, and is only desirous of taking the initiative, of carrying on the negotiations, and of being responsible. Great Britain has never denied that right to Canada, so that again the Premier is caught redhanded trying to crawl out of a hole, into which he tumbled himself to suit the political exigencies of the moment. Canada is getting tired of Sir Wilfrid's habit of turning sharp corners, and Canadians will not thank him for retiring from a position from which he was forced by public opinion.

AN INDISCREET APPOINTMENT.

Hon. A. G. Blair, ex-Minister of Railways, rather than swallow the Grand Trunk Pacific deal, resigned from the Laurier ministry, and in a speech which raked his party fore and aft, accused the government of pledging public funds in an improper way. Mr. Blair, in turn, was blackened by prominent cabinet ministers and their followers, and had impudently to him an unworthy motive in opposing the G. T. P. Mr. Blair, was regarded as a strong

man in New Brunswick and as a general election was impending, he was offered the Chairmanship of the Railway Commission, with a salary of \$10,000 per year. The offer was accepted and Mr. Blair is safely housed for the time being. The bargain is the worst treaty on political morality in the experience of Canada. Mr. Blair stands to-day where he stood months ago in his attitude towards the government's railway policy. He has not retracted one syllable of his serious allegations. Neither has he received a retraction from members of the Laurier cabinet, who used most damaging language in denigrating his conduct as the ex-minister. Yet in the face of unopposed charges that Mr. Blair was a boodler and even worse, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave Mr. Blair one of the most important appointments at his disposal.

The attention of the government was called to the disgraceful arrangement. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier pronounced it a most natural course to follow—and that in the face of Hon. Wm. Evans, ex-Minister of Militia in the Mackenzie government, who, sitting at the Premier's right hand reiterated his belief that Mr. Blair was crooked.

Can any defence be offered for so palpable a violation of the ordinary decencies of public life? Surely Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lowered himself by defending the appointment to a high office, of one who still stands accused, rightly or wrongly, of conduct which unfits him for any public office.

SIR WILFRID REFUSED GOOD ADVICE.

"I can tell my Hon. friend (Mr. Borden) that we selected Mr. Blair because we believed there was not in Canada a better qualified and more competent man to discharge the duties of the office to which he was being called." These words Sir Wilfrid Laurier defended the appointment of A. G. Blair as chairman of the Railway Commission. Mr. Blair is pronounced to be the greatest railway authority in the country. Despite his expressed belief in Mr. Blair's ability, Sir Wilfrid completely ignored this splendidly equipped colleague when the Grand Trunk Pacific negotiations were being carried on. The money was slammied in Mr. Blair's face, and according to the Prime Minister himself, the most qualified and competent railway man in Canada was excluded from offering his invaluable services to his country. How was it that such advice was refused? This country was involved in an expenditure of \$150,000,000, despite the protest of the most qualified and competent railway man in Canada. There can be no doubt now as to the value of Mr. Blair's condemnation of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. He bears the highest possible certificate of competency as a railway man from the Premier of Canada. He has condemned the G. T. P. "stock, lock and barrel." With the enigma of Mr. Blair's mind, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared his intention to not only convey the present form of the Grand Trunk, but to add new and valuable concessions to those already granted. This is how the Liberal party conducts public business. The best advice at its command is disregarded, when it may affect exploiters of the public treasury.

EXTRAVAGANCE ON THE INCREASE.

The Liberals are still further strengthening their claim as a more extravagant administration than has been. Despite every pledge given by the leaders of the party to reduce the cost of government, the outlay required for carrying on the business of the country has been steadily increasing since 1896. The main estimates for 1904-05 reach the enormous total of \$208,858, an increase of \$21,704,457 as compared with 1896-97, and an addition of \$5,825,364 as compared with 1904-04.

The following table if the main estimates since 1896-7 shows how reckless the Liberal party became after being returned to power:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Shows increasing government expenditure from 1896-97 to 1904-05.

C. M. B. A.

RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION.

At a regular meeting of Branch 254 C. M. B. A. Kensington, the following resolution of condemnation was moved by Bro. C. E. McDonald, seconded by Bro. T. A. Driscoll, and carried. "Whereas, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called to her happy reward Mrs. Richard Beady, mother of our worthy Bro. James A. Beady, per (about 19 miles north of Kanan.) The patrol opened fire, but our despatch riders escaped unhurt.

DIED

In this city, on Saturday, the 28th inst., Ronald Currie, aged 73 years. May his soul rest in peace. In this city, on Sunday, the 27th inst., Angus McDonald, City Councillor, aged 60 years, leaving to mourn a disconsolate widow, five sons and one daughter. His father, the late Gabriel McDonald, who died for many years ago, was remembered only about three weeks ago, aged 79 years. May his soul rest in peace.

News of the War.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff that Lieut. General Strossel reports at midnight on March 21st the Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our search lights. Our gunships and forty batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting twenty minutes. At four o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the South followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy's torpedo boats. Nothing more has been heard of rumors of a combined land and sea assault. A Newchwang correspondent says that in the bombardment of March 17th which lasted four hours two Russian gns were disabled and fifty persons killed.

London, March 23.—The only particulars of the seventh Japanese attack on Port Arthur, are contained in Admiral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar. Nothing more has been heard of rumors of a combined land and sea assault. A Newchwang correspondent says that in the bombardment of March 17th which lasted four hours two Russian gns were disabled and fifty persons killed.

London, March 24.—If news paper despatches are reliable advances of the Japanese army north may be expected soon. A Nagasaki correspondent of the Mail says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department have completed all the details for the movement of the main columns for the invasion of Manchuria. It is stated that a great force has been massed for the advance on the coast from the mouth of the Tumen River below Hoesan Bay. Heavy columns have also been concentrated north of Pung Yang for an offensive move on the Tatu River. A Tokio correspondent of the Mail says operations will advance on the Mala River and a correspondent of the Telegraph at Chennampo predicts that the warship will be relaxed early in April which will be interpreted as confirming reports of the impending forward movement. A correspondent of the Telegraph cabling from Chefoo gives further account of the Japanese preparations. He says that he went on a steamer from Chennampo, March 13, and found every landing place on the Northern Coast of Korea appropriated by Japanese in readiness for breaking up of ice. The commissariat department has been very active throughout the country buying and storing rice and other supplies, but the great poverty of the Koreans and shortness of food makes work difficult. There are only means for supporting 90,000 men in Korea. To increase the number would be a great difficulty.

London, March 25.—The rumor that the Japs succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur receives confirmation from Tokio in a despatch to the Telegraph which says that the Japs renewed the attempt to block the entrance on the night of March 22. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor. Under cover of bombardment the steamers ran in and were sunk by their crews in the desired positions. The despatch adds that the details were not received, but it is expected that the official report will be issued shortly. Fully three thousand Japanese officers and seamen volunteered to man the steamers. The forgoing is not supported from any official source. A Chefoo correspondent of the Mail endorses the narrative of a captain of a Chinese Junk that was chartered by the Japanese to visit Port Arthur. He says he landed at Funglasan near Port Arthur on March 10th, and walked on to Port Arthur where he arrived next day and found prices of provisions excessive and was convinced that there will be starvation in the event of a siege. The troops are in good condition but inexperienced, the marksmen being inferior to even the Chinese. Emboldened by what they had seen the natives are growing restive and eager for independence. Eight battleships and cruisers and ten destroyers have not been injured. They often leave from the harbor but never from the forts. In the landing entrance are a number of damaged ships. There is a boom across the entrance which is alive with mines.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The following despatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 22: "General Mitchenkow reports that on March 17th, our scout approached Anju, and observed on the left bank of the river, the presence of the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong Pion (15 miles northeast of Anju.) It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and that the remainder of the first army corps is at Ping Yang. "In consequence of the report that two squadrons of the enemy had arrived at Pak Chon (15 miles northwest of Anju) 200 of our cavalry were dispatched for the purpose of preventing the crossing of the Pak Chon River. Our cavalry found three Japanese squadrons on the left bank of the river, but they withdrew towards Anju on the arrival of our detachment, without fighting. The Japanese squadrons number about 190 each.

On the night of March 19 two despatch riders encountered a Japanese patrol between Kanan (about 50 miles north by west of Ping Yang) and Chennampo (about 12 miles north of Kanan.) The patrol opened fire, but our despatch riders escaped unhurt. "According to a report 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry occupied Yong Pion March 19 and material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness north and south of Anju."

March 26.—The conviction among those who are well informed as to the situation is that land fighting is immediately impending. The censor continues to withhold all news of the movements of the army and fleet. St. Petersburg, March 26.—General Linvitch has telegraphed that there is no sickness among the Russian troops. All are in splendid health. Spring weather prevails in Manchuria. A detachment of police has gone to Mukden and Vladivostok and several additional trains of ammunition are on the way to the same place.

Shanghai, March 24.—The Russian Consul General when interviewed concerning the report that Russia will bring pressure to bear on China to assist in patrolling Manchuria and suppressing brigandage said he could neither deny nor affirm the report. Seoul, March 24.—The Japanese have stopped Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, formerly chief of the Philippines constabulary, and now a United States military attaché with the Japanese army in Ping Yang, requesting him not to proceed nearer their outpost. A despatch from Moscow says that altogether 5,500,000 rubles (about \$2,750,000) have been subscribed there for patriotic

purpose. The British colony is sending to the east of war a solid hospital with fifty beds. Chee Foo, March 23.—Three o'clock on Sunday another attempt was made by the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur and bottle up the Russian fleet by the sinking of four stone laden steamers in the entrance. They were covered by the eight torpedo boats as the Japanese fleet consisting of sixteen ships were near Port Arthur. They were soon discovered by the Russian torpedo boats acting as scouts. When the four steamers approached the harbour they were sunk by the guns of the forts and the Russian ships lying in the outer harbour, which opened a terrific fire. The Japanese fleet remained off Port Arthur till daylight, when the Russian fleet weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbour. The fate of the crews on the steamers is unknown. Since the arrival of Admiral Makaroff the Russian fleet has been more active. London, March 23.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, says there are about 90,000 Japanese troops at Ping Yang and 15,000 at Anju and north of the place to Pakhon. From Gen. Mitchenko's report it may be gathered that the army now advancing against Southern Manchuria comprises roughly 55,000 infantry, 45,000 cavalry, 3600 artillery, and 180 gns, 3000 engineers and 3000 transport troops. ANOTHER RUSSIAN TRAITOR. St. Petersburg, March 26.—Captain Leontieff of the St. Petersburg artillery, on the charge of selling military secrets to Japan, was arrested and is waiting trial by court-martial on the charge of having sold information to the Japanese legation here, has petitioned the bar, asking for clemency on the ground that the information sold consisted only of unimportant details of the Russian commissariat service during Boxer war. The construction of batteries at Newchwang continues to be pushed feverishly and it is believed that the place will shortly be in a condition to resist even a determined assault by the Japanese. Eighty-two engineers have left for the front for service in connection with the erection of fortification and other work incident to the Russian operations. St. Petersburg, March 26.—Although slow to believe that Japan deliberately contemplates a violation of her pledge to respect neutral Chinese territory, the reports received at the ministry of war are so specific that they compel consideration. The presence of disguised Japanese soldiers selling as spies along the Shan-Kwan road, has been established and Russian agents say that there is every indication of an intended landing on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao Tung. The information conveyed by these agents seems to coincide with other information indicating a complete change in the Japanese plan of campaign or of its entrance into a second stage practically involving the abandonment of further heavy landing of troops in Korea. According to advices received by the Government there are only about 70,000 Japanese troops in Korea at present. It is considered possible that the Japanese reckoned on a complete mobilization there much sooner, but that the difficulties met with in transporting troops from Japan and over the roads in Korea proved more serious than expected, and that the Japanese found themselves unable to deliver a frontal attack in Manchuria before the Russian troops arrived in sufficient force to check them. At any rate the latest advices indicate that the Japanese will not send many more soldiers into Korea. They may make a diversion at Pung Yang, Bay in the direction of Vladivostok, but their main object henceforth will be in the Gulf of Liao Tung. If the information received be correct the Japanese have discovered that landing on the peninsula is too hard a nut to crack and have elected to land on the Chinese side, where there will be no army to repel them. The only two points feasible for landing are Chin Wan Tao, Shan Kwan and Kan Kain on the Pekin railroad. A landing at either place would give the Japanese possession of a splendid strategic line by which to strike the Russian flank, and, if desired to hold Pekin in subjection. The Russians have little faith in the Chinese generals Ma and Mu, who might disregard orders from Pekin and join forces with the Japanese. The Russian military authorities have felt themselves compelled to consider the foregoing possibility and to take the necessary precautions. The international complications which might arise out of a Japanese landing on neutral Chinese territory, have also received careful consideration, for although it is specifically declared that it is not intended that Japan would dare to violate the agreement, made in response to Secretary Hay's note, as well as in Japan's other professions, there is no reason to affirm that the Russian line of conduct in such a contingency has already been decided upon principle. The assurances obtained from Pekin require that the Chinese authorities should oppose with their army such a step on the part of Japan. A high Russian official said to the Associated Press: "It would have worse consequences for other powers than Russia if Japan should enter neutral territory, for such a step would obviously be the purpose of invading China into the fight. If the Japanese could be successful in this there would be an uprising against foreigners, which would be ten-fold greater than the Boxer affair. The mere possibility is pregnant with all sorts of dangers, but we can hardly believe that Japan will venture to violate the neutrality of China as she did that of Korea." It is learned that the Russian military attaché at Pekin is now at Newchwang watching the movements of the Chinese troops. London, March 26.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail says that he started for Port Arthur in a despatch boat with the intention of interviewing Admiral Makaroff. When within sight of the nearest fort two torpedo boat destroyers came out of the harbor, and while one fired a blank shot across the bows of the despatch boat, the other crossed her course. Subsequently a Russian pilot boarded her and despite the correspondent's

purpose. The British colony is sending to the east of war a solid hospital with fifty beds. Chee Foo, March 23.—Three o'clock on Sunday another attempt was made by the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur and bottle up the Russian fleet by the sinking of four stone laden steamers in the entrance. They were covered by the eight torpedo boats as the Japanese fleet consisting of sixteen ships were near Port Arthur. They were soon discovered by the Russian torpedo boats acting as scouts. When the four steamers approached the harbour they were sunk by the guns of the forts and the Russian ships lying in the outer harbour, which opened a terrific fire. The Japanese fleet remained off Port Arthur till daylight, when the Russian fleet weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbour. The fate of the crews on the steamers is unknown. Since the arrival of Admiral Makaroff the Russian fleet has been more active. London, March 23.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, says there are about 90,000 Japanese troops at Ping Yang and 15,000 at Anju and north of the place to Pakhon. From Gen. Mitchenko's report it may be gathered that the army now advancing against Southern Manchuria comprises roughly 55,000 infantry, 45,000 cavalry, 3600 artillery, and 180 gns, 3000 engineers and 3000 transport troops.

London, March 23.—The only particulars of the seventh Japanese attack on Port Arthur, are contained in Admiral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar. Nothing more has been heard of rumors of a combined land and sea assault. A Newchwang correspondent says that in the bombardment of March 17th which lasted four hours two Russian gns were disabled and fifty persons killed.

London, March 24.—If news paper despatches are reliable advances of the Japanese army north may be expected soon. A Nagasaki correspondent of the Mail says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department have completed all the details for the movement of the main columns for the invasion of Manchuria. It is stated that a great force has been massed for the advance on the coast from the mouth of the Tumen River below Hoesan Bay. Heavy columns have also been concentrated north of Pung Yang for an offensive move on the Tatu River. A Tokio correspondent of the Mail says operations will advance on the Mala River and a correspondent of the Telegraph at Chennampo predicts that the warship will be relaxed early in April which will be interpreted as confirming reports of the impending forward movement. A correspondent of the Telegraph cabling from Chefoo gives further account of the Japanese preparations. He says that he went on a steamer from Chennampo, March 13, and found every landing place on the Northern Coast of Korea appropriated by Japanese in readiness for breaking up of ice. The commissariat department has been very active throughout the country buying and storing rice and other supplies, but the great poverty of the Koreans and shortness of food makes work difficult. There are only means for supporting 90,000 men in Korea. To increase the number would be a great difficulty.

London, March 25.—The rumor that the Japs succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur receives confirmation from Tokio in a despatch to the Telegraph which says that the Japs renewed the attempt to block the entrance on the night of March 22. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor. Under cover of bombardment the steamers ran in and were sunk by their crews in the desired positions. The despatch adds that the details were not received, but it is expected that the official report will be issued shortly. Fully three thousand Japanese officers and seamen volunteered to man the steamers. The forgoing is not supported from any official source. A Chefoo correspondent of the Mail endorses the narrative of a captain of a Chinese Junk that was chartered by the Japanese to visit Port Arthur. He says he landed at Funglasan near Port Arthur on March 10th, and walked on to Port Arthur where he arrived next day and found prices of provisions excessive and was convinced that there will be starvation in the event of a siege. The troops are in good condition but inexperienced, the marksmen being inferior to even the Chinese. Emboldened by what they had seen the natives are growing restive and eager for independence. Eight battleships and cruisers and ten destroyers have not been injured. They often leave from the harbor but never from the forts. In the landing entrance are a number of damaged ships. There is a boom across the entrance which is alive with mines.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The following despatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 22: "General Mitchenkow reports that on March 17th, our scout approached Anju, and observed on the left bank of the river, the presence of the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong Pion (15 miles northeast of Anju.) It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and that the remainder of the first army corps is at Ping Yang. "In consequence of the report that two squadrons of the enemy had arrived at Pak Chon (15 miles northwest of Anju) 200 of our cavalry were dispatched for the purpose of preventing the crossing of the Pak Chon River. Our cavalry found three Japanese squadrons on the left bank of the river, but they withdrew towards Anju on the arrival of our detachment, without fighting. The Japanese squadrons number about 190 each.

On the night of March 19 two despatch riders encountered a Japanese patrol between Kanan (about 50 miles north by west of Ping Yang) and Chennampo (about 12 miles north of Kanan.) The patrol opened fire, but our despatch riders escaped unhurt. "According to a report 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry occupied Yong Pion March 19 and material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness north and south of Anju."

March 26.—The conviction among those who are well informed as to the situation is that land fighting is immediately impending. The censor continues to withhold all news of the movements of the army and fleet. St. Petersburg, March 26.—General Linvitch has telegraphed that there is no sickness among the Russian troops. All are in splendid health. Spring weather prevails in Manchuria. A detachment of police has gone to Mukden and Vladivostok and several additional trains of ammunition are on the way to the same place.

Shanghai, March 24.—The Russian Consul General when interviewed concerning the report that Russia will bring pressure to bear on China to assist in patrolling Manchuria and suppressing brigandage said he could neither deny nor affirm the report. Seoul, March 24.—The Japanese have stopped Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, formerly chief of the Philippines constabulary, and now a United States military attaché with the Japanese army in Ping Yang, requesting him not to proceed nearer their outpost. A despatch from Moscow says that altogether 5,500,000 rubles (about \$2,750,000) have been subscribed there for patriotic

purpose. The British colony is sending to the east of war a solid hospital with fifty beds. Chee Foo, March 23.—Three o'clock on Sunday another attempt was made by the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur and bottle up the Russian fleet by the sinking of four stone laden steamers in the entrance. They were covered by the eight torpedo boats as the Japanese fleet consisting of sixteen ships were near Port Arthur. They were soon discovered by the Russian torpedo boats acting as scouts. When the four steamers approached the harbour they were sunk by the guns of the forts and the Russian ships lying in the outer harbour, which opened a terrific fire. The Japanese fleet remained off Port Arthur till daylight, when the Russian fleet weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbour. The fate of the crews on the steamers is unknown. Since the arrival of Admiral Makaroff the Russian fleet has been more active. London, March 23.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, says there are about 90,000 Japanese troops at Ping Yang and 15,000 at Anju and north of the place to Pakhon. From Gen. Mitchenko's report it may be gathered that the army now advancing against Southern Manchuria comprises roughly 55,000 infantry, 45,000 cavalry, 3600 artillery, and 180 gns, 3000 engineers and 3000 transport troops.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Special Discounts! AT STANLEY BROS. On Ladies' Ready-to-Wear - SKIRTS - Only 36 left—a lot of them at HALF PRICE—the balance at Sixty-six cents on the dollar.

Ladies' Cloth Coats All this season's goods, at 66 cents on the dollar. FURS.—Ladies' Fur Coats, Caps, Muffs, Ruffs, Boas and Mitts at One-Third Off.

Stalney Bros.

BIG SLAUGHTER SALE NOW ON 25 to 50 per cent. off. Everything in the Store Samples Given. Goods Allowed on Approval. F. Perkins & Co. Sunnyside. Phone 223.

Slaughter Prices Dry Goods and Clothing We are slaughtering all goods which we do not want, and must turn them into cash. Dry Goods, Flannels, Cottons, Gingham, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Gloves, Furs, Ribbons, Children's Caps, small wares, A lot of men's clothing, overcoats, Suits, odd Pants, odd Vests, boys' coats, boys' suits, men's working shirts, white and fancy shirts, men's hats and caps. The above goods will be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent discount. Come and get your Xmas and New Year's goods at cheap prices. As we purpose to devote ourselves to the Boot and Shoe business exclusively, no reasonable offer for goods will be refused. J. B. McDonald & Co., Leaders of Low Prices.