BERED THE PASTOR.

rs of St. Saviour's Victoria st Show Appreciation.

owing correspondence speaks The missive from the parish- t, Saviour's was accompanied containing $860, contributed rs of the congregation:

l and Dear Sir: We the dens on behalf of your par- nd friends desire to present his Thanksgiving Day a small eir affection and appreciation ver failing goodness and kind- m and of your unceasing loy- parish and its wel fare.

d accept this thank offering e if inadequate testimonial atitude and esteem? Accom- the expression of their deep the cause of your retirement Saviour's parish, where you such good work, and the earn- that by God's blessing you estored for many years of your sphere of usefulness.

SHORE, Rector's Warden. RINGTON, People's Warden. Rev. W. D. Barber.

Victoria West, Dec. 1, 1904.

rs. Shore and Burrington, lens, St. Saviour's, Victoria.

Will you please convey to onors of St. Saviour's my their kind and generous re of me transmitted through

source of great thankfulness fourteen years service in St. ave gained me so many sin- s in the parish. I need not uch I have and do feel the separation which my illness t about.

y good wishes for the future the parish, I am yours faith- W. D. BARBER.

GREGG'S DEATH.

Citizen of Victoria Passes ay at Advanced Age.

y morning about 3 o'clock, B. Gregg, head of the firm Son, merchant tailors, Yates l at his residence, Dunedin 77 years. Death was due common to so advanced an eceased having been all his ably free from the ordinary s of humanity.

Mr. Gregg was a native of nd, and was a good represen- at sturdy Scotch-Irish stock one so much for the Empire. from which the late Mr. descended came originally cottish Lowlands, and settled h of Ireland in the time of s.

ly twenty years of age Mr. his native place to try his Canada, establishing a thriv- s in the city of St. Stephen, rswick, where most of his re born. In 1883 he came Columbia, settling in Victoria, ounded the well-known busi- gg & Sons. Latterly the ac- ement of the business de- n the sons. On Friday last r. Gregg paid his usual visit , returning home about noon. in his usual health. Death nly and he passed peacefully

ly of the deceased gentleman dent in this city and are, be- idow, Messrs. Frank Gregg, the business of A. Gregg & les A., of the Colonist edi- Arthur, of Messrs. Finch nd Walter; and the Misses Alice Gregg.

ral will take place tomorrow t 2 o'clock from the family

to be pretty well acquaint- durneu town," growled the disgruntled citizen. "I've ng around it for twenty-five

know about that," said the n, "but ever since I have ou're been knocking it."— ibune.

d with Erysipelas r Ten Years.

by Four Bottles of k Blood Bitters.

Peister, of Brighton, Cured Two Years Ago s Had No Return Of It Since.

she says:—"It is now about nce I was cured of a terrible ysipelas, with which I had for about ten years. I had everything, including medi- everal doctors, but could get I had given my case up as t I procured five bottles of od Bitters, and it completely In fact, the cure has been It is now two years since I k Blood Bitters, and I have slightest sign of the disease I fully believe that your medy has taken it so com- of my system that I shall hered again with it. I have of faith in Burdock Blood

FRENCH REMEDY.

ERAPION

and highly popular remedy, used al Hospitals by Blood, Kostan, , and others, combines all the ought in a medicine of the kind, erything hitherto employed.

APION No. 1

hort time, often a few days only, arges from the urinary organs, tions, the use of which does irre- laying the foundation of stricture diseases.

APION No. 2

he blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, at swelling of the joints, secon- out, rheumatism, and all diseases ose too much a fashion to em- saparilla, &c., to the destruction and ruin of health. This pre- the whole system through the ughly eliminates all poisonous body.

APION No. 3

ation, impaired vitality, sleepless- distressing consequences of early dence in hot, unhealthy climates, a surprising power in restoring ost to the debilitated.

APION is said by the principal archants throughout the world. 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state o numbers required, and observe ct, which is a fac-simile of word appears on British Government ellers on a red ground) affixed by order of His Majesty's Hos. and without which it is a forgery.

LE—HENDERSON BROS. OUVER AND VICTORIA.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 17. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Mrs. Chadwick In The Toils

Fair Exponent of "Frenzied" Finance Charged With Aiding in Embezzlement.

Arrested at Her Hotel She "Wept Bitterly and Nearly Fainted."

Wholesale Annexation of Jewelry by use of Wealthy Ladies' Names.

New York, Dec. 7.—The climax in the affairs of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick came tonight, when she was placed under arrest in her apartments charged with aiding and abetting a bank official in embezzling $12,500. The arrest was made after a lengthy conference between United States Commissioner Shields and Assistant United States District Attorney E. E. Baldwin, Secret Service Agent Wm. J. Flynn and United States Marshal Wm. Henkel.

Commissioner Shields issued the warrant, which charges violation of a section of United States federal laws relating to conspiracy.

There was a scene in the woman's room when the officials announced to Mrs. Chadwick that she was under arrest. A maid opened the door, and when asked by Agent Flynn for Mrs. Chadwick, the woman appeared. Her son stood by and witnessed with a blanched face the scene which followed. He stepped to his mother's side as she burst into tears, but said nothing.

Marshal Henkel, who, with his deputies and United States Secret Service Agent Flynn, grouped in the door of Mrs. Chadwick's apartments, had entered without knocking, found her in bed. He said: "Madame, I have an unpleasant duty to perform. I am obliged to serve a warrant for your arrest, issued by United States Commissioner Shields at the instigation of the federal courts of Ohio."

"I am very nervous and ill," replied Mrs. Chadwick. "What shall I do? I am certainly unable to get up."

"In that case," said the marshal, "I shall be obliged to remain here and keep you under surveillance. You will realize that, unpleasant as this is for both of us, you are a prisoner and I have no right to leave you here alone. I will do everything I can to relieve you of any annoyance, however."

When the conference was in progress, a man, believed to be Mr. Powers, one of Mrs. Chadwick's counsel, entered the room and began to advise her. He advised her to stay in bed and under no circumstances to leave the room. Marshal Henkel took exception to the advice, and said: "If Mrs. Chadwick needs any advice, as a prisoner, I'll give it to her."

No attempt will be made to move her from here tonight, but she must go before Commissioner Shields in the morning. The secret service men engaged a room adjoining Mrs. Chadwick's suite and established themselves for the night, while one of the marshal's men was placed in Mrs. Chadwick's bedroom, one outside her door and another in the corridor.

Marshal Henkel said he would remain in direct supervision of things all night.

Geo. Ryall, a lawyer, representing Herbert D. Newton, of Boston, one of Mrs. Chadwick's creditors, called to see her soon after the arrest. He whispered with her for a moment and then left the room.

Soon after the arrest, and before it was known whether Mrs. Chadwick would be taken from the hotel at once, the hotel manager sent to Mrs. Chadwick's room a bill for the rooms up to today. She paid it and the bill was returned to her receipted.

By permission of the marshal, Mrs. Chadwick telephoned to her physician, Dr. Miner, to come to her at once. He arrived a few moments later. The physician said that, although he had advised her several days ago to go to a sanitarium, she would be able to appear tomorrow before the United States commissioner.

R. J. Whitney, who is a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, called and asked to see the prisoner, but permission was denied him.

Andrew Squire, who came here yesterday from Cleveland with Ira Reynolds, secretary of the Wade Park Banking Company, had a half hour's conversation with Mrs. Chadwick, after which he said: "The arrest of Mrs. Chadwick does not in any way affect the holding we have of her securities, and it does not change the legal proceedings necessary in the further evolution of the case."

He further said that he did not know the present whereabouts of Dr. Reynolds, who is said to have in his possession the $5,000,000 in securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick.

The deputy marshals and secret service men who were in Mrs. Chadwick's room, said that the name of Andrew Carnegie was mentioned several times, and that the sound of the name each time caused Mrs. Chadwick to smile. The officers added that, though nervous, Mrs. Chadwick does not appear as ill as has been reported. The present arrangements are that Mrs. Chadwick will be taken to Commissioner Shields' office at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is expected that an application will be made to a United States circuit court judge by the United States district attorney for a warrant of removal to Ohio.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was placed under arrest tonight by United States Marshal Henkle and Chief Flynn, of Marshal Henkle and Chief Flynn, of the secret service. The arrest was made at the instigation of the federal officials of Cleveland. The warrant was issued by Assistant District Attorney Baldwin. The charge is aiding and abetting a bank official in an embezzlement."

The officials are now in Mrs. Chadwick's room, and are considering the advisability of removing their prisoner to jail. If her condition will not permit this she will remain at the hotel in custody.

Shortly after the arrest of Mrs. Chadwick, her New York attorney, Philip Carpenter, was seen by a representative of the Associated Press at his office. Mr. Carpenter said that he had not seen Mrs. Chadwick since this afternoon and in view of this fact he would make no statement. He said that he should see his client later in the evening and possibly might have something to say to the Associated Press after his interview with her.

The arrest was made by Chief Flynn. When the maid opened the door in answer to the summons by the officers, Mr. Flynn asked for Mrs. Chadwick and was taken to her. He served the warrant upon her and informed her that she was under arrest. Mrs. Chadwick wept bitterly and nearly fainted. The maid became hysterical, but when she saw that her mistress was likely to swoon she calmed herself and rendered such assistance to Mrs. Chadwick as was necessary. Mrs. Chadwick's son stood by with blanched face and said nothing. The charge against Mrs. Chadwick is "aiding and abetting a bank official in embezzling $12,500."

United States Marshal Henkle announced after the arrest that in view of Mrs. Chadwick's condition she would be kept in the hotel under the surveillance of his deputies. Tomorrow morning she will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Shields.

It was learned today that Mrs. Chadwick obtained $110,000 worth of jewelry on credit from Thomas Kirkpatrick, a jeweler of this city, last winter, and the firm has made efforts for several months to get this jewelry or its money equivalent back. Mrs. Chadwick paid a part of the debt recently, it is said, and her obligation now amounts to about $25,000. A representative of the firm said today that the firm's lawyers had been to Cleveland and recovered some of the jewelry. Asked whether Mrs. Chadwick had used the names of either Mrs. John D. Rockefeller or Mrs. John Jacob Astor in securing credit, he said: "She did not pose as either Mrs. Rockefeller or Mrs. Astor. Whether she used these names I am not at liberty at present to say."

Receiver Frank Lyon of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, said to the Associated Press tonight, that the arrest of Mrs. Chadwick merely came "in the natural course of events." He declined to say what effect the arrest would have on the affairs of the Citizens' Bank, nor would he say whether the embezzlement referred to in the warrant was in connection with the Oberlin institution. Mr. Lyon said he would study the case carefully tonight and might have something to say later.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7.—When United States District Attorney Sullivan received the Associated Press bulletin announcing Mrs. Chadwick's arrest today he expressed himself as being greatly relieved. "Mrs. Chadwick's arrest has been under contemplation for the last week," he said. "I was going to cause her arrest Sunday, when the warrants for Beckwith and Spear were sworn out, but I delayed action until Tuesday evening, when United States Marshal Chandler appeared before United States Commissioner Brough in Toledo and swore to an affidavit charging Mrs. Chadwick with aiding and abetting in the misapplication of the funds of a national bank. It was specifically stated in the affidavit that Mrs. Chadwick had aided President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, O., in the misappropriation of $12,500 on August 26, 1903, at which time the woman received from Cashier Spear a certified check for the amount stated. This affidavit was sent in the mail by special delivery to United States District Attorney Burnett, of New York, with instructions to issue a warrant upon it and address the woman forthwith. Burnett, of course, being advised by wire to look out for the letter. At 4 p. m. I received a message from Burnett that the letter had not been received. I then became fearful that the letter might have been lost or miscarried and then sent for Walter L. Weals, another United States commissioner of this district.

"When he arrived I went through the same process as in Toledo last night, swearing to the same affidavit and dispatching it forthwith by special delivery to New York. The letter had not been mailed half an hour when I received another telegram from General Burnett, stating that the papers had been received and the warrant issued. A few minutes later came the announcement that the woman had been arrested. It was a great relief as I have been working night and day on the case for over a week. I have been in constant communication with the federal authorities in New York for over a week. At my request the attorney general caused secret service officers to be placed on guard at the Hotel Holland with instructions not to let her get out of sight for a moment. I also advised District Attorney Burnett to have additional surveillance placed upon her and he has acted as I requested. If espionage had not been maintained she would probably have escaped us as is shown by the report of an attempt on her part to get away in New York. Tomorrow she will be arraigned before a United States commissioner and will be asked to plead. She can either ask for a preliminary hearing or waive examination and be bound over to the action of the United States grand jury, which meets the first Tuesday in February at Cleveland. If she cannot give bail, she will be brought to Cleveland and lodged in jail.

"I am not quite sure as to the witnesses we will summon in the case. One of them will be Irving Belford, now clerk of the United States court for the Northern District of Ohio, who in 1890, in Toledo, defended Joseph Lamb, who was arrested with Madame Devere for forging $40,000 worth of notes. Lamb being acquitted on the ground that he was held in the woman's power and did not knowingly commit crime Mr. Belford will be asked to identify Mrs. Chadwick as Madame Devere, which he declares he can do."

Receiver of the Chadwick property Nathan Loeser said that the arrest of Mrs. Chadwick need not necessarily interfere with the bankruptcy proceedings, that she can be preceded against in bankruptcy and her assets distributed among her creditors.

In order to make as strong a case as possible against Mrs. Chadwick, the federal officials shortly will subpoena several witnesses who have known Mrs. Chadwick for twenty years. The witnesses will attempt to prove that Mrs. Chadwick and Madame Devere are the same person. Among those for whom summonses have been issued are: Dr. H. W. Kitchen, a banker of Cleveland; Chas. Brecie, superintendent of the Pacific Express Company at Chicago, who was employed by that company in Toledo when Madame Devere was tried for forgery in 1890, and a Toledo banker whose name is not given.

The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Asquith are convinced, says Public Opinion, that Mr. Chamberlain must be got rid of in the interests of the Empire. They think that if reciprocal duties were adopted they would surely lead to differences and misunderstandings between the colonies and the Mother Country. The Duke of Devonshire does not definitely either reject or accept a policy of retaliation, but he is quite convinced that a policy of preference would be fatal and must at any cost be rendered impossible. These solemn warnings, says Public Opinion, will be read with amusement in the colonies. Colonial statesmen do not share the forebodings of the Asquiths and the Devonshires of the old country. Australians are not worried on that score, and if the English free traders will come to Canada they will find there are no apprehensions of evil. The attitude of the United States government on the subject of reciprocity with Canada should be a warning to them to lose no time in making the necessary investigations about feeling here.

Duncan Ross, M. P. for Yale-Cariboo, gives Martin Burrell, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, and Ernest Mills, Socialist candidate, credit for conducting a clean, gentlemanly campaign, and expresses sorrow that there are not seats enough to go around.

THE END APPROACHING.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—(2:20 a. m.)—The news that the Japanese have mounted heavy guns on 203 Metre Hill is regarded as seriously significant, and has created a deep impression at the war office. If the reports of the sinking of the Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur are confirmed, it destroys the last hope of a sortie, and when the end comes nothing remains but to sink those that remain in deep water to prevent them from falling into Japanese hands.

DON'T WANT RECIPROCITY.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senator Proctor today presented to the senate memorial adopted by the legislature of the state of Vermont protesting against reciprocity with Canada.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Liberal Convention at Ottawa Selects Candidates—Ross in a Huff.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The provincial Liberal convention, held here tonight, resulted in the selection of Jos. D. McDougall and Geo. May, the latter being a dark horse. Premier Ross came down from Toronto to induce Levi Crannell or William Anderson, influential lumbermen, to accept the nomination, but both declined. Mr. Ross vented his disappointment at the convention, declaring he had no use for pusillanimous pussycat Liberals. He said the general elections will be on in a few months or in a few weeks.

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIP EXAMS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Commissioner of Education Harris today received a cablegram from London announcing that the examinations in the States for Rhodes scholarships at Oxford University in England will be held on January 17th and 18th. There will be one scholarship for each state and territory under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes.

London Gossip By the Cable

A Montreal Professor is Highly Honored by the Royal Society.

Aberdeen Urges Removal of Restriction on Importation of Canadian Cattle.

London, Dec. 7.—The medal of the Royal Society was awarded to Professor Rutherford of the Montreal University, on account of his researches in radioactive matter. Lord Strathcona in proposing "Our Guests" at the dinner of the society, referred to the pleasure it gave him to receive a medal for Prof. Rutherford. The award would be highly appreciated not only by the Montreal University, but by the whole people of Canada. It was well that the colony and mother country were coming together to carry on the great work of the Royal Society.

Winston Churchill in speaking at Manchester, said that the unity of the empire did not depend on preferential arrangements. It was not to put money into the pockets of their great newspaper proprietors and great syndicate managers that the colonists had come to suffer and die in our cause, but because they thought it their duty to their countrymen beyond the seas. If the colonies were in difficulties it would be on those terms alone that the mother country would send them help. He said that the proposed special colonial conference was a device to get the Tory party out of a difficulty.

The Aberdeen chamber of commerce, by 9 votes to 2, passed the resolution proposed by G. M. Cook, a shipowner, urging that the government remove the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle. Mr. Cook said that at one time this was a Canadian question, but now the Canadians are not pressing Great Britain to admit their stock. The Canadian now has the advantage of finishing his cattle and thus derived a profit at home.

At a meeting of the Burnley chamber of commerce the secretary reported that in answer to a letter respecting the Canadian customs regulations the colonial secretary had stated that he had referred the matter to the governor-general of Canada. The Burley chamber strongly objects to the regulations requiring that the exporter of the goods declare to the Canadian officials the price of the goods if sold in the home market.

CONNAUGHT'S SON VISITS THE POPE

His Holiness Grants Audience to Prince and General Grenfell.

Rome, Dec. 7.—The audience which Prince Arthur of Connaught had of the Pope today was most cordial. With Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell, the Prince left the Quirinal escorted by royal bicyclists, and drove to the British embassy, where he was met by Monsignor Stonor, canon of St. John Lateran. Monsignor Stonor then left for the vatican, and the Prince and Lord Grenfell followed him fifteen minutes later. Inside the vatican everything was prepared with great ceremony. A procession of papal officials, accompanied by a large guard, escorted the Prince to the door of the Popes apartments. The Pope said he was exceedingly gratified by the Prince's visit, adding that he was sorry the Prince's stay in Rome was so short, and expressed veneration for King Edward, "who is not only King of England, but of the whole world, as the sun never sets on his dominions."

Continuing, the pontiff said he knew Great Britain thoroughly enjoyed liberty and well understood its meaning. The missionaries coming to Rome from all parts of the British Empire spoke of the great degree of liberty enjoyed in the colonies. The audience lasted ten minutes.

KRUGER'S LAST JOURNEY.

Cape Town, Dec. 7.—The body of the late resident Kruger, which arrived at Cape Town from Holland on November 29th on the steamer Bavaria and which had been lying in state in the Huguenot memorial building here, was placed on a train this morning and started for Pretoria after an impressive funeral service. A big procession followed the hearse to the railroad station.

Fred Villiers War Artist

The Famous Veteran of Sixteen Campaigns Arrives From Port Arthur.

Says Japanese Could Take the Place in one day if They Wished.

Interesting Reminiscences and Comparisons of Many Great Wars.

Seated on one of the leather-covered settees in the smoking room of the steamship Empress of India last evening, just after the big white liner had come to the outer wharf from what her officers described as the roughest voyage in the history of the pioneer argosy of the Canadian Pacific railway's magnificent fleet, Mr. Frederick Villiers, the special war artist and correspondent of the illustrated London News, formerly of the London Graphic, sat smoking placidly an aromatic havana and smilingly receiving a machine gun fire of question from the eager local scribes as to the war, especially as to Port Arthur, where he has been in the Japanese cantonments with General Nogi, never idle, sketching every possible phase of the war at that point, and filling many fat sketch books with priceless impressions of the Japanese and Russian soldier in action and in camp; as unit militant and as unit at waiting.

"Yes," said Mr. Villiers to the Colonist, "I am homeward bound to 'write up,' so to speak, my sketchbooks, which are becoming uncomfortably full. I shall return in the spring either to the Liaotiung peninsula or to Manchuria, to witness the progress of the war wherever it may be going through its most important stages."

Mr. Villiers in reply to the volleys of question was induced to give not only a very clear and succinct account of the operations around Port Arthur, but also a vivid glimpse of his own marvellous varied career as war correspondent, with numberless interesting comparisons of this war with the great wars of the past which it has been his privilege to witness as representative of famous English journals.

Mr. Villiers began his work as war correspondent and artist in 1870, when the bloody Servo-Turkish war broke out. The hardships and adventures which he endured throughout that thrilling campaign have been multiplied by sixteen down to the present campaign, which he describes as the most momentous and most interesting of the sixteen campaigns which he has followed in pursuit of his duty. He has seen every war since the Servian, except the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. Mr. Villiers joined General Nogi's force last August, and has seen every important operation of the Japanese troops and the Russian defenders since that time. He has made sketches of all the main assaults, the Russian sorties, the distant eyeshots of Port Arthur obtainable from the summits of ridges surrounding Port Arthur, many times with the Russian shells bursting in the air and on the earth all around him.

Mr. Villiers said that far from the Japanese being in the position of an army slowly striving to win something that can only be attained by strenuous perseverance and patient waiting, they are prepared to seize Port Arthur in one day if necessary. Why they do not do so is simply because, in spite of the reports to the contrary, the Japanese commanders are most economical of their men. They order their men to cover wherever possible, and to this they throw away a man whose life can be saved by a little judicious manoeuvring or waiting. The rules which have been coming out of reckless waste of life by the Japanese commanders are incorrect. Of course, when it is necessary, the men are put to it in a fashion that leads to heavy casualties, but those assaults are never delivered without the most careful study of the position to be attacked.

If the Baltic fleet were to make an unexpectedly swift movement, say from Perim to Aden to some point in the Eastern Indian ocean, and proved that they would not be long in showing up at the Pescadores, Port Arthur would fall within twenty-four hours. It is reluctance to sacrifice men that restrains General Nogi from launching his legions over the parapets of Port Arthur like a living sea of humanity, stopped with steel and flame, and supported by a shell fire from hundreds of high power modern guns.

Touching in passing on the progress of the Baltic fleet, Mr. Villiers said the Japanese were not making light of this menace to their interests. On the contrary they were preparing with a feverish energy that boded no good to the Russians when the ships of Rojestvensky should show up on the southern horizon. The foreign residents of Japan and along the Chinese coast are making all sorts of sport of the approach of the Russian second Pacific fleet, but not so the Japanese. They recognize and freely admit the danger, and their arrangements for meeting it are being carried on with the same minute attention to details which has given them so great an advantage of their enemy.

Mr. Villiers, in reply to questions as to the physical condition of the Russian wounded, prisoners and dead at Port Arthur falling into the hands of the Japanese, said that latterly they had shown that they were not fully fed. They were not the fine, stalwart, well-nourished men that they were in August and September. On the contrary many of them were thin and worn, and showed by unmistakable signs the horrible privations which they had endured in that hell on earth for so many months. Yet they fight as bravely, as recklessly, as desperately as ever. The Japanese, a generous foe, admire the grim courage of those poor Russian soldiers they meet in deadly conflict on the blood-soaked, shell-riven slopes of the Port Arthur defences, and when the mad fury of battle and the gross smell of the carnage have passed with the fall of the night the Japanese round their bivouac fires and in the officers' messes speak admiringly of the gallant men yonder in the doomed fortresses. Defence could not be more stubborn; fighting could not be more desperate than can be seen in that narrowing ring, drawing ever closer and closer around Port Arthur.

Mr. Villiers saw all the great engagements of the Russo-Turkish war, the hard fighting around Widdin, Schumla, Silistria, Rustchuk, Plevna, the Schipka Pass, Novi Bazar and on through Roumelia, and comparing the Russians of Port Arthur with those heroes who swept down to the Dardanelles under Skobeleff and Gourko, he says that the Russian soldier is still the same dogged, determined fighter that he ever was, but the old commanders are not there. Falk and Stoessel, gallant though they be, patiently brave and inflexible through this long agony, are not Skobeleff or Gourko. Russia does not seem now to possess men of the mettle of those famous commanders, who carried out so admirably the grand lessons of Suwarrow, Diebitsch, Paskiewitsch, Barclay de Tolly and the other great group who saved Russia in her hour of direst need.

Of Kuropatkin, a pupil of Skobeleff, Mr. Villiers declares that he has so far failed to show the genius of his master for extricating himself from an apparently hopeless position and turning what seemed to be inevitable disaster into glorious triumph.

Mr. Villiers says that the sinking of the warships in Port Arthur harbor is

(Continued on Page [illegible])

News Of The Federal Capital

Canadian Forestry Representatives to Attend Congress Next January.

Canadian Paper Makers Decide to Leave Well Enough Alone.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—The Canadian Forestry Association will send ten, and the Canadian forest service five, delegates to the forest congress, which meets in Washington on January 9th.

At a meeting this morning of the Canadian Papermakers' Association, held in the Russell House, it was decided that, notwithstanding the increased cost of raw material, the price of paper will not be advanced.

Some of the Supreme court judges, cabinet ministers and deputies have received pheasants from Lord Strathcona.

The latest report with regard to the intentions of Hon. A. G. Blair is that he will practice law in Ottawa. Thus far, however, the rumor has not been confirmed by Mr. Blair himself.

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 7.—The orders which the Porte declares were sent to the Turkish officials in the provinces not to interfere with the sale of Bibles, have proved ineffective at Trebizend, where the authorities promptly intervened in street selling, recommended the seizure of the Bibles and fined the colporteurs. The Porte is preparing identical notes for the American legation and British embassy, pointing out the alleged objections to the system of colportage.

DROUGHT IS SERIOUS.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The drought is becoming serious to farmers and manufacturers in Northern New York. Pulp and paper manufacturers along the Saranac river are obliged to shut down every few days on account of low water. The same condition exists along the Chateaugay, Racquette, Black and Mohawk rivers. A prominent pulp and paper manufacturer of this city said today that his advices indicate that the drought prevails from Maine to Wisconsin, and in Canada that there was grave danger of a pulp and paper famine.

CANFIELD ARRESTED AND ROUNDLY FINED

After Years of Work Jerome Catches New York's Swell Gambler.

New York, Dec. 7.—Richard A. Canfield and Davis Bucklen, respectively proprietor and manager of what was said to be the most exclusive gambling house in this country, were indicted by the grand jury today on the charge of maintaining a gambling house at No. 5 East Forty-fourth street. They were then taken before Judge Cowing and pleaded guilty to the indictments.

Richard A. Canfield today pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing to an indictment charging him with keeping a gambling house, and was discharged upon the payment of a $1,000 fine. His manager, David Bucklin, entered a similar plea and was fined the same amount. The recommendation for this action was made in each case by District Attorney Jerome, who has spent many thousands of dollars in the fight against Canfield, which is thus brought to a close. Both indictments were returned by the grand jury today. Canfield was charged with maintaining a gambling house in East Forty-fourth street, and Bucklin with being his manager. The place in question is said to be the most exclusive gambling house in the country. The witnesses whose names were signed on the indictment were employees in Canfield's place and their names were furnished to the district attorney by counsel for the defence.

WILL PROSECUTE ALL GUILTY.

Washington, Dec. 7.—An official statement was given out by the interior department today announcing the government's purpose to prosecute every guilty person in the public land frauds to the full extent of the law and regardless of position in life.

A PRETTY STORY.

Russia and England Reported to Be in Fleet Buying Business.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—A story is current here that when Russia some time ago, sought to purchase seven Argentine and Chilian warships, the two countries declined to sell the vessels direct to Russia, fearing the possibility of being subsequently held liable to pay heavy damages.

The question of selling to a third party was an alternative way which was discussed and the possibility of Turkey playing the role was suggested. But a guarantee against future liabilities was demanded, whereupon Russia abandoned the project.

Great Britain, says the story, then offered to advance the money to Turkey to buy the ships in return for certain concessions which would permit Great Britain to erect a second Gibraltar on the coast of Yimf, opposite Perim island, giving Great Britain control of the lower entrance to the Red Sea.

Negotiations along these lines are said to be now progressing. It is added that Russia is so much alarmed over the report that an emissary has been despatched to Constantinople to block the game.

RE-MARRIAGE OF DIVORCEES.

New York, Dec. 7.—The clergy of Trinity church, in this city, announced today that, under no circumstances, will divorced persons be married by any of the clergy of that Episcopal church, nor will such marriages be permitted either in the church at Wall street and Broadway or in any of the parish chapels. The announcement is signed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the clergymen of the various chapels in the perish.

FUNERAL AT LADYSMITH.

Obsequies of the Late Mrs. Michael Campbell Attended by Many Friends.

Ladysmith, Dec. 7.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Michael Campbell took place this morning. Service was read in the Roman Catholic church by Rev. Father Verbeke, the number of people present, who came from Cumberland, Nanimo, Wellington and this city to pay their last respects to the dead, being so great that the church was not large enough to hold them all. The large masses of beautiful floral offerings testified to the sympathy of the people, these being sent from Cumberland, Nanaimo and this city principally. After the service in the church the solemn cortege wended its way to the cemetery, where service was again read. The pallbearers were: D. Fagan, P. Malone, J. Deupeise, Thomas O'Connell, J. Conlin and D. Campbell.

Although the shipping has fallen off slightly this past month compared with that of October, which month has proved by far the most satisfactory in the Ladysmith shipping list, it is generally believed here that the dullest time is almost over and that prospects will again brighten up. The month of November has in all coaling ports proven to be the quietest, trade picking up on towards Christmas. The market being, no doubt, well stocked with coal, is another reason for the slight lull, though Ladysmith has no reason to be dissatisfied with the statistics for the month just ended.

The number of vessels coaling at the port of Ladysmith for the month of November was 55, with a total tonnage of 19,894. Of this number 57 were coastwise, the tonnage of these vessels amounting to 6,599. Twenty-eight vessels, foreign bound, coaled at this port, their tonnage totaling 13,295. These vessels carried a cargo of 17,210 tons valued at $199,[illegible], or not as large as last month's output. November's output greatly exceeds almost all preceding months this year.

TO COERCE THE PORTE.

Vienna, Dec. 7.—It is stated that the government will send a squadron to Turkish waters to support the demand presented to the Porte for the dismissal and punishment within three days of the officials responsible for the forcible detention of Austrian mails at Scutari recently.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Washington, Dec. 7.—In accordance with the recent reorganization of the American National Red Cross, Senator Proctor introduced a bill today providing for the repeal of the present charter and a reincorporation, the creation by a committee headed by Clara Barton and including all of those who opposed Miss Barton's regime as president of a body corporated, is authorized to include five other persons to be named by the President of the United States, from the departments of state, war, navy, treasury and justice, in order to ensure government supervision.

MURDERESS WILL HANG.

Vermont House of Representatives Refuse to Commute Sentence.

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 7.—The Vermont house of representatives today refused to pass a third reading of a bill to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of hanging imposed upon Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was convicted of murdering her husband near Bennington in August, 1902. She is said to have killed her husband by chloroforming him after he had permitted himself to be bound securely to exhibit his strength in loosening his bonds.

GRAND FORKS AND VICINITY.

Interesting Budget of News From the Boundary Country.

Grand Forks, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Geo. McLeod, of the McKinley Mining Company, and A. E. Smith, mining engineer of this place, returned last evening from a trip to Franklin camp. Mr. Smith speaks very highly of the various properties in that camp, but especially of the McKinley property, which, he says, is a huge body of high-grade copper ore.

It is the intention of the Great Northern to put a heavy ten-wheel locomotive on the Phoenix spur, capable of hauling 450 tons up the hill. The C. P. R. Shay engines now haul about 300 tons, and are capable of hauling 350 tons. It is understood that trains on the Phoenix branch will be operated with a telephone system, as is being done so much in the East.

Fisher & Taylor, the well-known contractors, have just commenced the work of clearing out the McCallum slough, and are making preparations for making an open-air skating rink on the east end of the slough. It will be lighted with electric light and will be ready for use by December 15th.

We are told by the Corvalis Gazette that Oregon is an ideal place for the raising of turkeys. It gives an instance of a woman who sold $120 worth to a dealer which cost her practically nothing to feed and attend to. They rustled for themselves. While we do not believe turkeys, any more than any other domesticated animal, can be grown profitably without care and expense, yet it Oregon can make a success of turkeys British Columbia ought to be able to do so, too. Conditions are very similar.

Shell Fire Sinks Ships

Guns Mounted on 203 Metre Hill Seals Port Arthur's Doom.

Poltava and Persivet Sent to Bottom and Retsivan Injured.

Czar Said to Have Decreed the Third Squadron for the Far East.

London, Dec. 8.—A report from Tientsin states that the Japanese shell fire at Port Arthur sunk the Russian battleship Persviet as well as the Poltava, and that the Retvizan was injured. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent before Port Arthur, cabling December 7, says that the Russians ceased their attempts to recapture 203 Metre hill December 6. The report that the Emperor has decreed the despatch of the third squadron to the Far East lacks confirmation from any quarter.

In connection with the story from St. Petersburg regarding negotiations with Turkey for the purchase of Argentina and Chilian cruisers, a curious feature is the fact that the Ottoman embassy in London yesterday issued an official statement declaring that there was no foundation for rumors that Turkey was purchasing, or intended to purchase, Argentina men-of-war, "either for her own use or for the use of any other power."

According to a St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Mail, the Emperor has decreed the despatch of a third squadron to the Far East, comprising of the battleships Paul I. and Slava, which will be completed as speedily as possible; five older battleships, five cruisers and forty torpedo boat destroyers. The whole squadron, the despatch adds, it is hoped, will be fitted out in two months. Probably it will be commanded by Vice Admiral Dunubassoff or Vice Admiral Chouknin.

U. S. COMMISSIONER TO SAIL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Rear Admiral Charles N. Davis, who has been detailed by the President to represent the United States in the international conference created to investigate the Dogger Banks affair, has received full instructions from the secretary of state and will sail from New York for Paris next Saturday on the steamship Finland.

BERI BERI IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 7.—Dr. Doty, health officer of the port, after examining the crew of the steamer Coulsdon, said: "I know positively that there is no cholera on the vessel, for I examined it myself today. When I examined the crew I found two cases of beri beri, which is not contagious in this country, and nothing else."

THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

New York, Dec. 7.—Judge Thomas, of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit court, has sustained the indictments found against Inspector John W. Fleming and former Inspector Henry Lundberg in connection with the Slocum disaster, and dismissed the demurrers in their behalf. No decision has been reached in the demurrage action.

THE COMING LOCOMOTIVE.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Although the tracks of the six-mile test course of the New York Central were covered with snow today, the big electrical locomotive, No. 6,000, built by the American Locomotive and General Electric Company, made sixty miles an hour with eight cars loaded with sand. A party of visiting engineers rode in the cab and witnessed the test.

ZEMSTVO AGITATION.

Ministers Still Considering Memorial and Propaganda Continues.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—The Zemstvo memorial is being considered by the council of the empire and the council of ministers at the direction of the Emperor. While recognizing the impossibility of entertaining the idea of a direct legislative body, nevertheless has signified his approval of several principles contained in the memorial. Revolutionary organizations are promulgating the idea of a constitution of forty-two articles, generally modelled after the British and American systems, supreme power being vested in the Emperor and a congress, comprising the upper or land houses, and the lower or town houses.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Scheme Will Be Issued Shortly Giving Particulars of New Arrangements.

New York, Dec. 7.—The admiralty will issue in a few days, according to a Times despatch from London, a statement of its new scheme for the distribution of the vessels of the British navy. The scheme contemplates the retirement of about forty vessels little valued as warships. It is probable that only two vessels will be stationed on the whole north American coast, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific with headquarters at Canadian ports. There may not be more than two vessels in West Indian waters. An admiralty official is quoted as saying: "While the relations between America and Great Britain remain as they are, we do not need any warships over there. It would be a waste of money to keep any there."

WELL-KNOWN FORGER CAUGHT

Conducted Revival Meetings and Victimized a Country Banker.

Hiawatha, Kansas, Dec. 7.—A. A. Arthur, aged 71, who has made his home here since last September, representing himself as a retired preacher, was arrested here today by a St. Louis detective on the charge of forging a check for $10,000 at Paris, Texas. Later Arthur admitted his guilt and agreed to return to Texas without a requisition. Under the name of "H. H. Boyd," Arthur is said to have conducted revival meetings at Paris last summer. In August he deposited a draft for $10,000 in a Paris bank. The draft was regularly made out to "H. H. Boyd," and was signed by H. M. Stevenson, cashier of the Georgia National Bank of Athens, Ga. Arthur drew out $2,500 of the money and disappeared, after which it was discovered that the draft