METHODISTS PREPARE TO CELEBRATE JUBILEE

Anniversary of Landing of First Missionaries Will Take Place Shortly

The jubilee of the introduction of Methodism into this province will be suitably commemorated in the Metropolitan church upon Sunday the 7th, and upon Sunday the 14th instants, while upon Wednesday, the 10th of February a commemoration dinner will be held in the lecture room of the church, when several important addresses will be delivered, Rev. Ebenezer Robson, who is the sole surviving member of the pioneer band of missionaries, as well as several other representative members, both of the province and of the British Columbia Methodist conference, will take a prominent part in the proceedings.

Upon February 7th, Rev. John Robson, M. A., the president of the British Columbia conference, will preach the morning sermon, while the evening will be devoted to a jubilee song service. Upon the 14th the preacher will be Rev. W. H. Rees, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Seattle.

This band of missionaries, who arrived in Victoria 50 years ago, upon the 10th of February, 1859, came from Eastern Canada.

The issue of the British Colonist of February 12th, 1859, contains the following news item:

"Wesleyan Missionaries

"We are pleased to learn that a band of four missionaries from Canada arrived on the Pacific: Rev. Ephriam Evans, D. D., superintendent, and family; Rev. E. White, and family; Rev. E. Robson, and Rev. A. Browning.

"By kind permission of his Excellency Governor Douglas, divine service will be held in the new police building till other arrangements can be made.

"Rev. Dr. Evans will preach at 10.30 a. m., and Rev. E. White at 6 p. m."

The British Colonist in another place states:

"The first band of Wesleyan missionaries appointed to Vancouver Island and British Columbia arrived in Victoria on the 10th of February, 1859."

The first Methodist church in this city was built upon the corner of Broad street and Pandora avenue, and the corner stone was laid by Governor Douglass upon the 15th day of August, in the same year, 1859.

This interesting event is recorded in the ensuing statement:

"The corner stone of this building being the first Wesleyan Methodist church erected in the British American colonies upon the Pacific coast, was laid by Sir James Douglas, the Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of British Columbia upon this coast upon Monday the 15th day of August, 1859. Of this, the first Protestant church erected in these Colonies by voluntary contributions, the following persons formed the first board of trustees: John Cooper, Rev. E. Evans, John T. Ridwell, Chas. Todd, H. O. W. Fane and Roger King."

The site was kindly presented by the Honorable the Hudson's Bay company, and the building was designed by and erected under the superintendence of John Wright, architect. This church was continuously occupied by the Methodist denomination until the present Metropolitan church upon Pandora avenue was erected.

The earlier pastors include Rev. Ephraim Evans, Rev. Wm. Pollard, Rev. Mr Smith, Rev. Mr. Percival, and Rev. Coverdale Watson.

During the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Starr, who is now stationed in Toronto, preparations were made for the erection of the present fine building, the Metropolitan, and Rev. Coverdale Watson was filling his second term as pastor when the building was formally opened for public worship, Rev. Mr. Starr, in response to a special invitation, coming from Toronto to participate in the opening services.

During recent years the pastors have been: Rev. Dr. Cleaver, Rev. Dr. J. C. Speer, Rev. E. Rowe, Rev. G. K. B. Adams and Rev. T. E. Holling, B.A., who came here from Winnipeg some six months ago.

DISASTER TO PEARLING FLEET OFF AUSTRALIA

Many Pearlers Wrecked During Hurricane and Fifty Lives Were Lost

Fifty lives were lost and a number of pearling luggers lost off Western Australia in a hurricane, according to advices received by the steamer Aorangi yesterday. Five schooners and fifty-four luggers of the pearling fleet were lost and at least fifty, including many Japanese and Malays, were drowned. Telegrams such as this: "Schooner Bux, total wreck. Tillen and four crew missing. Young dead,' were being received at Perth. Survivors of the disaster had reached Perth, many reporting great hardships. Most of the luggers turned over, drowning those on board like rats in a trap. In one instance, when the lugger Roy turned over, a diver was engaged in cutting away the mast, and sprang overside, reaching shore on some wreckage. His comrades, four in number, were battened in the cabin of the lugger and were drowned. Forty battered boats of the pearling fleet made their way back to Roebuck bay. The survivors told of many heroic incidents.

OPPOSITION TO REGISTER BEING GRANTED VESSEL

The United States Shipowners Argue Against Flag Being Given to Norwegian Ships

A despatch from Washington says strong opposition is expressed against the enactment of a bill granting an American register for the Pacific coastwise trade to the barkentine Andromeda, which is before the house committee on merchants marine. Representatives of the Cramps and the New York Shipbuilding company, and the Atlantic Carriers' association appeared before the committee to argue against the bill. The Andromeda was built in England, and wrecked near Honolulu.

The wreck was bought at public auction at San Francisco by an American and repaired at an American ship yard. The bill provides that the coastwise trade of the Pacific should be open to this vessel and an American register provided, if it is shown that the repairs were made at an expense exceeding three times the amount of the price paid for the wreck. If the bill is reported favorable and passed, it is contended that a precedent will have been established and that numerous similar requests will be made. Those opposing the bill contend that American registers should be granted only to American-built vessels. The representatives of the shipbuilding interests declare that the tariff on steel hardly affects the cost of building vessels in this country as compared with European prices.

MADE FAST RUN

Empress of China Made Up Two Days On Voyage to Yokohama

cable from Yokohama the Empress of China made up two days on the voyage to the Orient, for she arrived at Yokohama at 9.30 o'clock Thursday night. The China was late leaving Vancouver, for she was scheduled to sail on December 30. The mail train was late, however, but on New Year's Day the liner left the dock and proceeded to English bay, where she anchored. This was done as it was feared that fog might come on and further delay the vessel. The mails arrived about 3 o'clock on the morning of January 2, and were taken out to the white liner by the steamer Joan, which made a special trip from Nanaimo for this purpose, and the Empress of China hoisted anchor at 5.40 o'clock that morning. She was driven across the Pacific and arrived on time, thus making up the two days lost.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF WILDING'S VICTORY

Eye-Witness Tells How Australia Tennis Players Held Davis Cup

The victory of the Australian tennis exponents over the American representatives in the recent series of matches, on the result of which possession of the Davis cup, which symbolizes the highest of the world's honors in that line of sport, now has gone down into history. All interested, however vaguely, in the great pastime know that the matches took place in Australia and that after a series of stubborn contests, the Colonials were successful in holding the silverware by winning three out of five of the final games.

Thrilling Story.

The story of Wilding's victory in the decisive match is most thrilling. In part it follows:

Interest in the series of games was maintained right up to the finish, and despite the heat and absence of shade, some 3,800 people were present to see Wilding make the winning stroke. The young New Zealander was the hero of the occasion. There were many who thought after Brookes's defeat that he was leading a forlorn hope. Some doubted how he would fare against such an opponent as Alexander, and the majority thought the test would be a trifle too severe. No one underrated Wilding's ability, but the downfall of Brookes had prepared them for anything, even for the loss of the cup, which on Saturday had seemed almost won. As it happened, the second string proved a brilliant success when most wanted. Wilding has played many true games, and has won many trophies, but he has never done an thing finer than his performance of today. He championed a wavering cause, and, his championship was its salvation. Even the way he gripped his racquet as he walked onto the court put heart into those, who already in imagination saw the cup on its way to America. Serving finely, hitting out finely, judging everywhere to a nicety, and working any shot with the strength and accuracy of a man who is master of any situation, Wilding did for himself and his country what is most needed. Alexander is a player who seems to be not wholly free from nerves, and he may have felt the importance of the occasion. It is probable, however, that in his best form he could not have beaten Wilding today. "Two sets to love ,Australasia leads," was the cry as the third set was entered on, and even then there were hundreds, remembering Wright's great uphill game, who expected to see Alexander do likewise. They could not see the match won even then. Wilding, however, played better as he got nearer the goal, he led five games to one in the last set, and got up to 40 against Alexander's service. The latter sent in a double fault—the game at this stage was practically over—and Australsia had won the cup. The crowd rushed Wilding, and carried him in shoulder high. It was an ovation never better deserved.

Brookes' Defeat.

Although beaten, Brookes in his match against Wright put up a great contest. It was stated in the morning that the Australian champion was not at his best, and he certainly did not look in the bloom of health as he walked on to the court. To an anxious inquiry, however, he responded that he was all right. In the first two sets he certainly did himself ample justice; he quite outplayed the American, his placing shots time after time leaving the latter standing. Wright in the meantime was moving about the court in the laborious fashion of one who was doing penance for his sins. But this, it appears, is his normal manner. The harder he puffs and the more laboriously he gets about, the more dangerous, not to say deadly, he is becoming. In the third set they won alternate games, each man taking his service to 5-5. Then Wright, going on, won the next two games. The next set he captured easily, 6-1, Brookes playing at this stage like a beaten man. His volleying, which had been wonderfully accurate, became suddenly feeble and uncertain. Instead of passing Wright beautiful strokes down the side, he kept finding the net. When Wright led 4-1 in the concluding set, the match looked as good as over. By a game effort, every stroke of which was cheered, Brookes pulled up to 5-5 ,and then to 6-6. The desperate ding-dong battle went on until 10 all was called. The games were long as well as numerous. Deuce after deuce was called, until the issue seemed likely to be determined by sheer process of exhaustion. Brookes led at 10-9, and, as he then had the service, it seemed as if he must after all win the match. His opponent, however, is the kind of man who is never beaten. He plugged away with desperate gameness, and finally had the satisfaction of winning the 22nd game. Brookes's service to 30, and with it the match. The two players shook hands across the net, and two more weary contestants have rarely done so at the close of any athletic game.

EXHIBITIONS OF FRUIT AN ENTIRE SUCCESS

Many Britishers Will Take Up Fruit Farms in This Province This Year

R. M. Palmer the deputy-minister of agriculture, has returned from his trip to the Old Country in charge of the provincial fruit exhibit and was in his office for the first time yesterday. Mr. Palmer says that the enterprise was entirely successful from every point of view, and that he had an enjoyable though somewhat strenuous time. He came over in the steamship Lake Manitoba, but the weather was very bad, with heavy head winds. The result was that it took 15 days to cross the Atlantic. Speaking of the trip yesterday to a Colonist reporter, Mr. Palmer said:

"I think the trip may fairly be described as very successful. There was a larger number of exhibits than ever before and many gold medals were won. We reaped the benefit of former exhibitions, for many who had seen our fruit in other years made a point of coming again. The B.C. exhibit was advertised as one of the principal attractions by the Birmingham and Edinburgh Horticultural Societies. The moving pictures also proved to be a very attractive feature and aroused immense interest.

"We came across many people who announced that they were coming out to British Columbia to take up farms. There is already a very heavy correspondence with those who are coming out in the spring. There are also many enquiries for developed orchards by men of means with money to invest who do not wish to have to sit down and wait for four or five years while their trees are reaching maturity.

"A number of important wholesale firms are also making enquiries for regular supplies of certain kinds of apples. They particularly want Yellow Newtown pippins, Cox's Orange pippins, Spitzenburgs and Jonathans. With the exception of Cox Orange pippins, which are grown in England, the other varieties named are not produced in England or in the east, the market being at present supplied from California and Oregon. There is no reason why British Columbia should not capture this trade as we grow a better apple than the two states named, and these varieties fetch a good price in the market.

"W. E. Scott will not be back until the end of February, as he is giving a series of lectures at the country points. He is meeting with great success He is a practical fruit grower and delivers a most interesting lecture which is much appreciated. He gave an address at the agricultural college at Wye, Kent, just before I left."

Mr. Palmer said that although they had had a good time and had had splendid meetings during their entire stay in England, yet both he and Mrs. Palmer were glad to be home again in Victoria. It was terribly cold coming across the continent, but the C.P.R. train on which they travelled was so well kept that they suffered no inconvenience from the temperature.

ELECTION RESULTS IN NEAR MUNICIPALITIES

Large Vote Polled in South Saanich—Composition of Council

A large vote was polled yesterday in South Saanich and the composition of the council for this year is as follows:

Reeve—F. Quick, by acclamation.

Councillors—For Ward 1, John Nicholson; Ward 2, E. B. Sewell; Ward 3, Robert Scott; Ward 4, Charles Jones; Ward 5, J. C. Mannix; Ward 6, H. F. Holden.

School Trustees—J. H. Dunn and S. M .Garland.

The pound by-law was carried by a vote of 292 for as against 207 in opposition.

In North Saanich.

The election results in North Saanich were as follows:

Reeve—George Sangster.

Councillors—North Ward, Rufus Horth and Alex McDonald. South Ward, M. Hewitt and Lewis Herber.

School Trustees—Mrs. C. E. White Birch; J. W. Brethour; George Sangster.

NEW FREIGHTER PLANNED

Butler Freighting Company Gets Specifications for Boat to Carry 150 Tons

The Butler Freighting Company, owners of the freighter Forager, have prepared specifications for another small freight steamer to be added to the local fleet. The new vessel will have capacity of about 150 tons and be about the same type of construction as the other small freighters plying from this port.

SHIP ALICE FAST ON SANDY BEACH

Sailing Vessel Drove Ashore on the Washington Coast During Friday's Gale

Further advices were received yesterday of the stranding of the French ship Alice in the sand of the Washington coast, not far from where the Galena lies, and where the Glenmorag was lost and the Poltalloch and Alsternixe were long ashore. The Alice drove ashore on Friday morning in the southeast gale then prevailing, and at last reports was resting easily in the sand. The crew of 26 men left the vessel and are at South Bend. Efforts will be made to salve the vessel. The U. S. revenue cutter Manning is standing by the wreck.

The Alice is a steel ship of 2,630 tons gross, 1,638 tons net, built in 1901 by the Chantiers Martimes de Bourdeaux, at Bordeaux, and is owned at St. Nazaire, at which port she is registered. She is 280 feet long, 43.9 feet beam, and 22.3 feet deep.

The Alice left London on July 23, and Cherbourg four days later and, like most French ships coming to the North Pacific, she came via Hobart, Tasmania, arriving on October 29 and sailing the following day. The Alice was chartered homeward with grain from Portland.

Young's January Sale

Today We Quote Exceptionally Low Prices on Whitewear

Cambric Corset Covers, tight back, with filet lace trimmings ..... 30¢

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, tight fitting, embroidery trimmed, button front, extra good value ..... 45¢

Corset Covers, with tucked back, draw string around waist, embroidery yoke with embroidery in armholes and neck, sizes 32 to 42 ..... 50¢

Ladies' Corset Covers, same as above, but trimmed with torchon insertion, beading and lace with ribbon .... 60¢

Cambric Corset Covers, very fine, insertion trimming back and front, lace edged and beading at neck ... 75¢

Very Fine Corset Covers, with ribbon lacing and extra-quality embroidery, tucked back, fine edging in arms and back. Something new $1.00

Corset Cover of checked and flowered muslin, trimmed valenciennes beading with ribbon and valenciennes lace, the latest fad $1.25

Extra Quality Corset Cover, with V back and front, valenciennes lace and embroidery let in front and tucked back $2.00

Ladies' Drawers, good quality, with hemstitch frill, open and closed, 25 and 27 length ..... 35¢

Cambric Drawers, fillet insertion frills and lace edging to match, open and closed, 25 and 27 lengths, 60c and .... 65¢

Cambric Drawers, with tucked frills and embroidery trimming ..... 75¢

Fine Cambric Drawers, with extra fine shadow embroidery $1.25

Fine Cambric Drawers, with insertion of shadow and wide embroidery frills, very good value $1.75

Ladies' Nightdresses, of cambric, low neck, short sleeve, linen lace trimmed, length 58 and 60 inch ..... 65¢

Cambric Nightdresses, good value, tucked yokes, V neck with hemstitched frills on neck and sleeves ..... 85¢

Ladies' Slipover Nightgowns, trimmed wide linen lace insertion, beading and lace, extra good value $1.00

A Nightdress of splendid value with tucked and insertion yoke, threequarter sleeves, V-shape neck and embroidery trimmed $1.00

Slipover Nightdress, with short sleeve, trimmed with fillet lace and beading, yokes with medallion $1.25

Fine Cambric Nightdresses, square insertion yoke with beading and ribbon, lace trimmed sleeves with beading and frills of lace $1.35

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PULP LANDS ACQUIRED BY NEW COMPANY

Western Canada Wood Pulp and Paper Co. to Erect Mill at Quatsino

The Quatsino Power and Pulp company of this city yesterday assigned their entire pulp limits consisting of 55,000 acres of timber lands, foreshore rights, water privileges, etc on Vancouver island to the Western Canada Wood Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., articles of association in behalf of the latter company being filed yesterday through their solicitors, Eberts & Taylor. The objects of the company is to manufacture chemical and mechanical wood pulp and a general line of news and wrapping paper. It is capitalized at $1,500,000, one-half being preference stock and the remainder ordinary. The company propose the immediate erection of a large pulp and paper mill on Quatsino sound, for the manufacture of news and wrapping paper which will be sold mostly on the Australian and Japanese markets. The plant will be located at the entrance of Marble creek, Quatsino sound, upon which the company have acquired water rights and arrangements are already underway for the immediate erection of a sawmill on the premises to supply the lumber necessary for the big plant. Those interested in the new enterprise are confident that they will be able to open up the first unit of the plant under twelve months time, negotiations now being virtually closed with one of the leading pulp mill architects of the United States to have him take immediate charge of the work.

The transfer of the big timber limits comprising over 80 square miles by the Quatsino Power company to the Western Canada Wood Pulp and Paper company recalls the old land act, long since repealed, under which the pulp leases now in question were originally granted.

The act was passed in 1901 and repealed in 1903 and was intended primarily to encourage the building of pulp and paper mills in British Columbia. A large tract of timber land comprising 400 square miles bordering on Quatsino sound was placed in reserve for a period of two years by the provincial government and the Quatsino company given the privilege of selecting therefrom such part of the timber as they deemed most suitable for the manufacture of wood pulp. Under the terms of the lease, the company were granted the right to remove all wood suitable for the manufacture of pulp for a number of years on a royalty of 15c per cord, and the annual government rental was fixed at 2c per acre as distinguished from a timber lease which provides for a yearly tax of 22c per acre. Another important feature of the lease was the provision that the annual fee could not be altered during the period of twenty-one years while the fee under a timber license may be changed by the legislature from time to time. It was these sweeping declarations in the act that caused its subsequent repeal in 1903, it being urged that it discriminated against, and jeopardized the timber grants then in force because it permitted the company to hold valuable timber land at $12.80 per section a year, while imposing a tax of $140 on a timber grant of like size for the same period. The timber covered by the leases was particularly selected with a view of its suitability for the manufacture of pulp. The limits adjacent to Hardy bay consist principally of cedar, hemlock and balsam, with a sprinkling of fir, while spruce and larch predominate on the western claims. The company are, therefore, able to carry on most advantageously the manufacture of both chemical and mechanical pulp. Experience has demonstrated that nothing is so well adapted for the manufacture of ground wood or mechanical pulp as spruce or larch, while the hemlock yields splendidly to the sulphite process for chemical pulp. The big limits covered by the transfer place the new company in the foremost ranks of the leading paper mills of the world and represents an asset equalled by but few mills now in operation. It, in a measure, guarantees a permanent supply of pulp wood for the next decade and the limits being so widely scattered and occupying an extreme rainy belt, there is not the fear of forest fires which in a measure threatens many timber limits.

The new company was organized by Mr. Greely Kolts, fiscal agent and director of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper company of Vancouver, primarily for the manufacture of ordinary newspaper and wrapping, as distinguished from the big plant of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper company, which is now under course of erection at Port Mellon and which is to be confined to high-grade fibre papers—No. 1 news and select book stock. The Quatsino limits are peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of ordinary news and wrapping. The water supply of Marble creek which passes through the limites derives its source from Alice and Victoria lakes and is capable of developing tremendous water power, which is one of the essential requirements of a news mills, and it was this feature, supplemented with the big pulp limits that attracted the attention of the men now behind the new enterprise. Those prominently identified with the company are Col. Henry Appleton, Mr. F. A. Marshall, recently of London; Greely Kolts, Joseph McPhee, of Cumberland, and other local men.

The head office of the company is to be permanently established in the city, at 638 View street. There is a disposition on the part of the company to build a tram road from Hardy bay to Coal Harbor, a distance of 10 miles so as to facilitate transportation from the east coast, but nothing definite will be done in the matter until the paper mill is ready for operation. This is the first serious attempt ever made to develope the great pulp limits of the Quatsino company and the future of the company will be watched with unusual interest as its success means a great deal to Vancouver island.

STILL A MYSTERY

Identity of Suicide Has Apparently Not Yet Been Solved

The identity of the man who suicided at the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday night last or Wednesday morning and whose dead body was found on Wednesday afternoon is still a mystery. Not until Friday was anyone found who could make any attempt at identification. E. E. Hardwick, of the firm of Stewart Williams company, viewed the body and gave it as his opinion that it was the body of Edward J. Gottlich, whom he had known several years ago at Nicola Lake. Mr. Hardwick was certain that he was right, but subsequent development would indicate that he was mistaken.

The fact of Mr. Hardwick's identification published in yesterday morning's Colonist brought four of Edward J. Gottlich's personal acquaintances to the police station yesterday morning. They visited the undertakers where the body is now lying and after a minute examination they each declared that the body was not that of Edward Gottlich of Nicola Lake. F. W. Ziegler, of the local fire brigade, who last saw Gottlich at Nicola Lake early in November; C. D. Broadbent, South Turner Street, who saw Gottlich in December; John A. Royal and J. Clapperton, the latter former government agent at Nicola Lake and both of whom are well acquainted with the man whose body Mr. Hardwick believed he viewed, all declare positively that Mr. Hardwick is mistaken. This latest information seems to leave the identity of the man as much of a mystery as ever.

Is Not Gottliche.

The funeral of the unknown German who recently committed suicide in the Queen's Hotel, and who still remains unidentified, has been further postponed until two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the faint hope that some clue may in the meantime be supplied that may lead to the discovery of his identity. Three Germans who called at Mr. W. B. Smith's parlors on Yates street about noon yesterday stated positively that the deceased is not and cannot possibly be E. J. Gottlich, as was previously surmised, as they are well acquainted with this man whom they saw so recently as three months ago. Gottlich was born in the state of Washington, while this man appears to have been a native of Germany.

BURNS TO SETTLE IN COMMONWEALTH

The ex-Heavyweight Champion Likes Australia and Its People

Tommy Burns, who lost the heavyweight pugilistic championship to J. Johnson last month, intends making his home in Australia. Before his match with the colored fighter he announced that would be his last bout. In an interview with a press representative previous to entering the ring, he said that he proposed settling down in the Commonwealth. The people there, he averred, were sports—they were generous and large-hearted and reminded him of the residents of the country towns of Canada.

Ten Year Clause

A summary of the principal points in the artricles of agreement between the principals of the battle and its promoter, Hugh S. McIntosh, illustrates Burn's attitude in respect to the future. It follows:

The point which will probably most interest the public will be the monetary division of the £7,500 purse. Of this Tommy Burns got £6,000 whatever the result, whilst Johnson obtained £1100 and steamer fares, etc., to bring it to about £1,500. Whatever else may be said of the negro fighter it must at least be admitted that he was keen on getting the match, or he would never have agreed to such terms. The next point of interest is to be found in the provision that Burns was bound for ten years to fight under no other management but that of Mr. M'Intosh. The energetic promoter in explanation of this says that apart from Burns's expressed determination to retire after the Johnson match, he (Mr. M'Intosh) would not fight Burns for more than a year, and the clause was put in at Mrs. Burns' request for the sole purpose of tying Tommy to his promise. He can only fight under Mr. M'Intosh's management, and if the latter will not agree to a match, then Tommy must stand aside. There are other points worth noting in the articles, but they speak for themselves.

Russia's New Year.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14—The official gazette announces the new year appointments, including those of the council of the empire, which remains practically unchanged. Count Witte, Premier Stolypin and other leading members are all re-appointed. The newspaper reviews of 1908 are generally written in a gloomy strain, and they were considered to have an unfortunate one for the Russians, view diplomatically and economically. The improvement in Russian credit as indicated by the foreign loan is noted with satisfaction.

As no more important matter has ever been brought forward in the history of Victoria than that which will be discussed at the convention of the Island Development Association at the Empress Hotel on Friday evening next, it was proper that opportunity should have been arranged to allow of a general attendance of citizens, and we trust that it may be taken advantage of fully.

LED RUSSIAN FLEET IN DISASTROUS FIGHT

Death of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Who Was Beaten By Togo

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who was in command of the Russian fleet in May, 1905, when it was practically annihilated by the Japanese in the battle of the sea of Japan. The cause of death was neuralgia of the heart.

Sinovi Petrovitch Rojestvensky, who was about 60 years old, had been in the Russian naval service the greater part of his life. Graduating from St. Michael's Artillery academy, Rojestvensky rose steadily until he became chief of the naval headquarters staff, and the head of the intelligence department of the Russian navy.

In 1904, after the repeated disasters which befell the Russian warships in their conflicts with the Japanese fleet, Rojestvensky was given personal command of the Russian Baltic fleet with orders to take it to Vladivostok. The fleet sailed from Libau, October 15, 1904, owing to presistent rumors that the Japanese would attack it en route, a careful lookout was kept by the Russians, and when the fleet was off the Dogger bank, in the North Sea, it came upon the British North Sea fishing fleet. The lights of the trawlers caused the Russians to fire on the fisherman. The steam trawler Crane was sunk and two others of the fishing fleet were injured, while two men of the trawlers were killed and a number were seriously injured.

This action resulted in strained relations between Great Britain and Russia, but an international commission at Paris practically excused Rojestvensky, though it condemned the firing upon the trawlers. The Russian government was assessed $320,000 as damages.

Rojestvensky, meanwhile, with the main division of his fleet, sailed around the cape of Good Hope and was met off Madagascar by the other vessels, which had proceeded through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. During the voyage the Japanese captured Port Arthur and sank or captured most of the Russian warships which had been bottled up there, and this caused a change in Rojestvensky plans to take his fleet northward to Vladivostok. Advancing into the China sea, where coal and provisions were taken on board by his fleet, Rojestvensky, in May, 1905, was joined by Admiral Nebogoff's division, and the combined fleets started through the straits of Korea on the way to Vladivostok.

Between Korea and Japan, in the straits of Tsushima, on May 27, the Russians ran into Vice-Admiral Togo's naval ambuscade, and in this conflict, Togo captured or destroyed eight battleships, nine cruisers, three coast defence ships, nine destroyers, one auxiliary cruiser, six special service steamers and two hospital ships. The Russians lost 4,000 men killed and 7,300 taken prisoners. Japan lost three torpedo boats and 116 men killed and 538 wounded.

The battleship Kniaz Zouvaroff, Rojestvensky's flagship, was blown up during the battle, and the Vice-Admiral sustained several wounds. He was then conveyed to the destroyer Bledovy, which surrendered to a Japanese battleship. Rojestvensky and the officers were taken ashore and the admiral was placed in the hospital. He was held a prisoner until the war ended. Returning to Russia after his release, Rojestvensky applied for retirement, saying that his health was shattered. An indictment was found against him and the officers of the Bledovy, charging the admiral with surrendering to an enemy and the officers with cowardice and demoralization. Rojestvensky pleaded guilty to save his brother officers, but he was declared not guilty. The officers were condemned to death, but their sentences were afterwards commuted.

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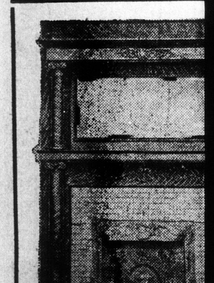

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NOTICE

IN THE MATTER of the JAMES McDONALD, de

Pursuant to the order of Chief Justice Sifton, dated day of October, 1908, notice given that all creditors and ing claims against the est James McDonald, deceased, w or about the 23rd day of Jan are required on or before th of December, 1908, to send t paid, or to deliver to Boyle of Edmonton aforesaid, sol the executors herein, their dresses and descriptions, statement of particulars of and the nature of the secur held by them, duly verified tory declaration; and that last mentioned date the ex proceeds to distribute the the said estate amongst the titled thereto, having rega the claims of which they have notice.

Dated at Edmonton, this October, 1908.

BOYLE &

Solicitors for the Executors.

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