

# AKASKA HILL OCCUPIED BY JAPS AT PORT ARTHUR.

## Japanese Naval Guns Battering Russian War Vessels in the Harbor.

### The Poltava Sunk, the Bayan Aground and the Retvizan Disabled.

### Heavy Cannonading Heard Around Poutiloff, in Vicinity of Mukden.

London cable: It was reported unofficially the other day that Russia had resolved to send a third squadron to the Far East. This has been semi-officially denied, but the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent reiterates the story, adding that the czar, at a special conference of the Supreme Naval Council, signed a decree giving effect to the decision. It was decided to complete the battleships Paul I. and Slava with all speed, and, adding to them five older battleships, five cruisers, and forty torpedo boats, provide a new fleet within two months. Three thousand engineers were engaged immediately, and Russian agents abroad were instructed to arrange for coal for the fleet, the supplying of which will be entrusted to the German firm, owing to the difficulties raised by the British Government against British merchants furnishing supplies for Russian warships. No commander has been selected, but probably Admiral Dubassoff or Admiral Tchukin will be appointed to the post. The correspondent asserts that the conference did not reach a decision to utilize the Black Sea fleet.

The czar was emphatically opposed to this, but Grand Duke Alexis, Naval Commander-in-Chief, favored it. The reports received in London concerning the probability of the Black Sea fleet being employed are contradictory. A section of the Russian press, notably the Novoye Vremya, which is known to have close connection with exalted and influential personages, has been agitating for days for the forcible abrogation of the treaties closing the Dardanelles. A conspicuous contribution to the movement is a signed article by Capt. Kiado, of the Russian navy, in the Novoye Vremya, urging that it is imperative that the Black Sea fleet should be used. He and others argue that none of the signatories of the treaties will attempt to prevent

at Swakopmund having been denied, it is a matter of conjecture whether it is proceeding by way of the Cape of Good Hope or the Straits of Magellan.

Rumors from the United States and elsewhere that Russia has purchased, or will purchase, warships from South American republics continue to be believed. It is reported that Russia is now willing to pay any price for vessels that are suitable for war purposes. A Paris correspondent hints that Mr. Smet, who is said to have bought the Caroline from Yarrow & Co., is largely engaged in making such purchases. There has never before been such a demand in Paris for vessels of all descriptions. Applications, coupled with assurances of cash payments, are constantly received by ship agents from individuals previously unknown to them. Exorbitant commissions are sometimes asked.

### JAP NAVAL GUNS Playing Havoc Among the Russian War Vessels in Port Arthur Harbor.

A Tokio cable says: The commander of the Japanese naval guns in front of Port Arthur, telegraphing on December 6, says:

"An observation taken from 203-Metre Hill shows that the turret ship Poltava is sunk and that the battleship Retvizan is lying heavily to port.

"Observations taken Dec. 6 covered the results of the bombardment of Dec. 5. Are now taking observations from a hill near Shushiyang.

"Since Dec. 2 we have daily bombarded the enemy's fleet lying south of Pai Yu mountain. From that point only the masts and funnel tops of the battleships Pobieda, Retvizan or the cruiser Pallada could be seen, but it was impossible to count the number of our shells taking effect.

"On other ships explosions resulting from our shells could be seen, but owing to their positions behind hills it was difficult exactly to identify them.

"The total of our shells taking effect on the enemy's ships was as follows: On a vessel of the Pobieda type, thirty-four; on the battleship Retvizan or the cruiser Pallada, thirty-four; on the turret ship Poltava, eleven. Besides these fifty other shells struck, from which explosions followed.

"On Dec. 5, seven shells struck the battleship Pobieda and about 3.30 p.m. a big explosion was observed south of Paiyu mountain, resulting from the effects of our shells evidently on a powder magazine.

"The successful result of the bombardment on December 5, is inspiring our men to still greater efforts."

The headquarters of the Japanese army in front of Port Arthur has reported confirming the disabling of the Russian battleships Retvizan and the Poltava, and stating that the cruiser Bayan is aground. The report goes on to say as follows: "Owing to the plunging fire from 203-Metre Hill, the enemy has withdrawn to Akaska Hill.

"On Dec. 6 our forces occupied an entire fort at 1 p. m. Subsequently our forces, after dislodging the enemy occupied an eminence north of Suerh Kou and two eminences north of Sanlichiam, at 3 p. m.

"On Dec. 6, at 4 p. m., in response to the bearer of the enemy's flag of truce, an armistice of five hours was granted for the removal of the dead."

The Poltava was an armored turret ship of 10,900 tons displacement, and 11,255 indicated horse power. She was built in St. Petersburg in 1894 and went into commission in 1898. Her cost of construction was nearly \$6,000,000. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, 12 5.9 inch and 34 smaller calibre breech-loading rifle guns of the Russian Krupp pattern. She had a crew of 700 men. She had a speed of 16.2 knots.

The Retvizan is a battleship of 12,700 tons displacement and 16,000 indicated horse power. She was built in Philadelphia in 1902. Her armament consisted of four 12 inch, twelve 6 inch, twenty 3 inch, twenty 3 pounder and six 1 pounder guns of Russian Krupp pattern. Her speed was 18 knots an hour.

### FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT. Charge Upon Which Roche Has Been Summoned.

A Paris cable: Mr. Burke Roche, against whom it is said, a warrant was issued by a London police court for his arrest for taking a boat from England to Russia for conversion into a torpedo boat, he therefore violating the British Foreign Enlistment Act, is in this city. He refuses to discuss the charge against him. He hopes the matter will blow over quietly, because he wants to re-enter Parliament. He professes to be amazed at the fuss that is being made over an unimportant incident. Mr. Smet, who is said to have purchased the boat from its English builders, and against whom a warrant is also believed to have been issued, treats the matter lightly. He talks of going back to England if his counsel secures bail for him, but he does not intend to be imprisoned.

The Charge Against Roche.

London cable: Some of the Paris correspondents say that Mr. Roche's appearance in London when the case against him is called is conditional upon his obtaining bail.

The Standard says it learns that the Government has thus far not succeeded in serving a summons on Burke Roche, an English turbine boat Caroline from an English yard in Lebu, where she was delivered to Russia, owing to the fact that he is abroad. Consequently, when the case against him is called on Dec. 12th, it probably will be adjourned. Mr. Roche is charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

### BLOCKADE RUNNING. A Shanghai Merchant Tells of Recent Successes.

San Francisco report: H. Frankell, the first man to arrive in Chemulpo, Corea, after the battle of Feb. 9, and the blockade of the port, says that the Japanese took possession of that port, was a passenger on the Siberia, which arrived from the Orient to-day. Frankell, who is a business man of Shanghai, has taken a prominent part in blockade running since the war started, and has shared in the enormous profits of the business.

"You see, business has all gone to the deuce in Shanghai," said Frankell, "so everybody has gone in for blockade running, with profitable results. I ran a cargo of petroleum into New-Chwang in the latter part of February, and made big profits."

"The title of King of the Blockade Runners, belongs to Louis Spitzel, of Shanghai, who is known all over the Far East. Spitzel has made a mint of money running cargoes into Port Arthur. One of his ships, the steamer Shishan, was seized recently by the Japanese, and some people gained the impression that the incident ate up most of the profits of his summer's business. On the contrary, Spitzel wanted the ship seized. The Shishan took a cargo of ammunition and cattle for the Russians. She appeared for New-Chwang and landed the cargo at Port Arthur. Then Spitzel took the vessel over to New-Chwang. The Japanese were aching to capture the Shishan, but after they had seized her they were forced to release her, because she had no contraband aboard."

### JAP BIG GUNS. Russian Warships Poltava and Retvizan Sunk, and Others Badly Damaged.

A Tokio cable despatch: The commander of the Japanese naval land battery in front of Port Arthur reporting on Dec. 7th, says:

"An observation taken to-day, Dec. 7, from 203 Metre Hill, shows that the turret ship Poltava lies sunk, as reported on Dec. 6th. The battleship Retvizan was found to have sunk, her stern being under water."

"The bombardment to-day, Dec. 7th, has heavily damaged the battleship Pobieda, which is listing to starboard and showing the westward portion of her hull which is painted red."

### RAMPANT MILITARISM. Outrageous Idea of Soldier's Duty in Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—An unusually scandalous case of military justice fills public attention here. Some days ago at Dessau two private soldiers, named Guenther and Voigt, were convicted of insubordination to a sergeant named Heine, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude and expulsion from the army.

Heine met the soldiers in a dancing saloon. He was drunk and insulted some girl friends of Guenther's. He was asked to apologize. Instead of apologizing he unsheathed his sword and wildly struck out on all sides. Voigt and Guenther disarmed him, and in the struggle he fell, and while on the floor he injured a girl. These are the facts.

At the legal counsel engaged for the prisoners pleaded that his clients acted only in self-defence. He was sharply reminded by the prosecution that no such defence could be considered; that it was the duty of the two soldiers to allow themselves to be killed by Heine rather than raise a hand against him; that Heine was sentenced to three months' imprisonment only puts the crown on the entire scandalous proceeding. Feeling here runs high at this travesty of justice.

# METALLIC FERMENTS CURE FOR PNEUMONIA CASES.

## Discovery Made by Electrical Dissolution in Water of Gold and Silver.

New York, Dec. 12.—A Paris despatch says that a sensational communication was made to the Academie De Medicine, on Sept. 6, by Dr. Albert Robin, who reported the discovery of the fact that certain metals, such as gold and silver, very finely subdivided and employed in infinitesimal doses, exercised a considerable effect on the vital phenomena.

Reduction of the metals to the desired state is obtained by their electrical dissolution in water. The metal so treated acquires the property of developing a force similar to that of a ferment.

This peculiarity of the phenomenon has led Dr. Robin to use the term "Metallic ferments" in reporting his discovery. His metallic ferments when employed in cases of pneumonia in hypodermic injections produced a deferescence of the malady. Cures were obtained in 14 cases thus treated. The employment of these metallic ferments does not constitute the complete treatment of pneumonia, for complications and the predominance of certain symptoms necessitate accessory therapeutics, but great progress would appear to be made by their use in the treatment of this frequent and serious malady.

# TROUBLE-MAKERS IN CHINA.

## Anti-Dynastic Movement Which Threatens the Throne.

New York, Dec. 12.—A Herald correspondent cables from Tientsin, China, under date of Dec. 5: "I have just completed a journey of a thousand miles through the south of Chi Li and the north of Honan and Shantung Provinces. These sections of North China I find are in a state of evident anti-dynastic unrest, which will probably culminate in an uprising against the Manchus. This uprising will not be confined to the sections of China mentioned, but will include a majority of eighteen Provinces. This movement is not ignorant Boxer fanaticism. It is widespread, well organized and well armed. Prominent and wealthy men are members of all the northern societies, controlled by a strong central authority, with headquarters in South China.

They are in close touch with the Kolahead of the present rebellion in Kaminchi. The Kolahead was organized by leaders of the Tai-Ping rebellion as a patriotic society. It now leads the anti-dynastic movement and includes among its members many soldiers from south of the Yangtze.

Among the anti-dynastic grievances are the indemnity tax and the immense forced contributions to the imperial army and court in Chi-Li. The sequestration of temple properties for public schools is another grievance.

The anti-dynastic movement is necessarily anti-foreign. Premature over-acts are more probable in Honan Province. Strong government influence is evident in Chi-Li and Shantung. There is no evidence of Japanese influence, but the situation is serious, for the Chinese government under existing conditions.

The Herald appends to this news the following: Joseph M. Singleton, president of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, when seen last night at his home in Brooklyn, said that the above-mentioned movement is evidently the work of a new reform organization known as Doek Ming, the object of which is to overthrow the present government. The object of the reform association, Mr. Singleton said, is to endeavor to establish schools for the education of all throughout the empire, and is wholly opposed to this Chinese organization.

### A LIFE WRECKED. How Nelson Boggiano, Soon to Die, Became a Murderer.

Detroit, Dec. 12.—"An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth."

Only a few days more and the light of this beautiful world will be shut forever from the sight of Nelson Boggiano, the young Buffalo man who is to be electrocuted in Auburn prison next week. As each day fades away this poor fellow's life fades with it and he can count on the fingers of one hand how many more he will see, and then he is dead.

The nonchalance which characterized Nelson Boggiano's attitude while he was on trial, and even followed him to Auburn prison, stayed with him until his doom was sealed by the Court of Appeals, and then it left him. Now he is a sad, heavy-hearted young man, with fear in every vein of his body, for he knows that it will not be long before he is sent across the mysterious path into the Great Beyond in a much quicker fashion than he sent Harry P. Bender.

Love, passion, intrigue and hatred were crowded into the short life of Nelson Boggiano—he is only 23 years old—and brought about his condition to-day. He loved the wife of Harry P. Bender, a hard-working widow of a well-known dry goods firm, who was wrapped up in his home, wife and children. Clandestine meetings between Boggiano and Bender's wife were discovered by Bender, and he pleaded with Boggiano not to break into the sacred precincts of his home and brighten the bright hopes he had built for the future.

Mrs. Bender has denied recently that she ever loved Nelson Boggiano, but she permitted him to see her even after her husband had given his command. Her excuse was that Nelson's mother was her step-sister. As for Boggiano, he laughed to scorn the wishes of Bender. In order to try to break the web of fascination that Boggiano seemed to have for his wife, Bender moved to various parts of the city, but love—he it of the pure or of the passionate kind—will find a way and Boggiano was often to be seen around Bender's home.

One day—it was on June 29, 1903—Boggiano did not go to work. He left his room in Mohawk street and went to the home of his parents, which was in Michigan street, next door to the Bender home. Bender was at work as usual. Boggiano stayed most of the time around his own home, and the Bender home. Mrs. Bender, at noon lunch, laid the table for Bender's lunch. Mrs. Bender claimed she did not see her husband come in, as she was in the yard hanging up clothes. She did not know where Boggiano was at the time, so she swore. Boggiano was upstairs in her home. While Mrs. Bender was hanging up clothes her husband was being hacked by Boggiano. Nobody knows what death struggle occurred in that little home, only Boggiano, and the story he told on the stand in Supreme Court court had not been the true story, or else the jury would not have convicted him. But when a man is on trial for his life he is not particular about telling the truth. The law does not expect him to tell things which will be detrimental to his own case, and the law will not compel him. So Boggiano told his story of the tragedy. He said he had just gone upstairs to get his coat when Bender came in. They had some words, and Boggiano pulled his revolver and told Bender not to come near him.

Boggiano says Bender did not have in his hand a metal billy or pipe which was loaded with lead. He admitted firing one shot and that a struggle ensued in which the revolver fell from his hand. While the men were grappling and rolling over the floor, Bender, according to Boggiano, got his hand on the revolver. Seeing this, Boggiano says he reached for a broken table knife and plunged again and again at Bender's throat. That was all he claimed to have done, other than drag the body of Bender to the sink in an attempt to revive his victim. But the criminal authorities did not take any stock in Boggiano's story. Their theory was that Boggiano lay in wait for Bender, presumably behind the door, and when Bender entered Boggiano hit him over the head with the billy. They also said he fired the revolver at Bender. Not satisfied with his work, Boggiano then got at Bender with the knife and cut his throat. It was no gentle slash he gave Bender, but a deep, heavy, strong cut across the throat. Bender's head was almost severed from the trunk. The body was found in the sink.

After that Boggiano ran down stairs, and Mrs. Bender met him at the foot with the cry, "My God, Nelson, what have you done?" Boggiano went to his parents' home, sat down in the kitchen and told them what he had done. The police were notified and Boggiano was soon in No. 6 Police Station, charged with the murder of Harry P. Bender. Bloody clothes, a bloody metal pipe, a revolver, and a nasty-looking broken table knife were taken care of by the police as evidence. The knife had been sharpened. It was as keen as a razor.

Boggiano's trial soon followed. On the witness stand Boggiano was not very nervous. He told a story that was considered marvelous in the manner in which he related his crime. Every day as he entered the court room he had smiles and pleasant looks for his lawyer and his relatives and friends. Even when he was sentenced to die Nelson Boggiano did not quail. It is true he did pale a trifle but after his kisses his little sister and brother and petted both. That smiling visage remained with Boggiano at Auburn until the day the guards told him, as he sat in his lonely cell in Murderers Row, that there was no hope for him and to prepare himself for death. Then the realization of the enormity of his crime overtook Boggiano and he became grave, and sad and serious.

If Nelson Boggiano had stayed away from Mrs. Bender he would not now be in a cell at Auburn prison with the mark of Cain upon his brow. If he had listened to the words of Harry Bender he would not now be a murderer. He might have been still working for the Bell Telephone Company earning a good salary. He might have been an honest, upright young man. And Whittier's two lines are applicable in this case:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen  
The saddest are these: It might have been."

But it will not be for Nelson Boggiano. It is too late now. He need not ask the question the prophet asked, "And let me know the number of my days."

Nelson Boggiano already knows.

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I have used your No. 2 Incubator for three hatches, and am so well pleased with it that I ordered a No. 3 which your agent, Mr. Turnbull, brought to-day. My third hatch came off yesterday with 112 chicks out of 119 eggs. We have also a Chatham Fanning Mill which gives good satisfaction. I will not lose an opportunity of recommending the Chatham machines to my friends. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIDNEY SMITH, Scotland, Ont.

The No. 3 incubator you sent me is all right, you hatched out of 109 fertile eggs 102 good strong chicks, and the brooder saved them all. We had in the incubator at the same time in the other tray, 44 duck eggs and 34 goose eggs, from which we got 59 ducks and 35 geese; total, 71 chicks or about 80 per cent. of the fertile eggs. The second time that the hen eggs were in, I recommended the Chatham Incubator and brooder to be the best and surest to hatch, under all circumstances, of any which we have handled. We have handled four other makes, in our poultry business which is a run on a large scale at Birnie, keeping Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Toulon Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Yours truly, D. A. ADAMS, Birnie, Man.

The No. 2 incubator I bought from you in all you recommended it to be. I put in 101 eggs, and after testing out the infertile ones, I had 72 chicks. I find the machine first class in every particular and easy to run, if directions are followed carefully. Yours respectfully, MRS. HENRY CHASE, Warren, Ont.

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