sentment th England

ritain Blamed For Hav Encouraged Japan In War.

or Warns Press not to Russia Cause to Pick Quarrel.

es of the Czar Would of cessity do the Fighting.

March 4.—Tomorrow's Spec say in a long article on the the Russo-Japanese war on in l relations, especially the rela ween Russia and Great Brit

Russian feeling of resentment reat Britain is steadily rising, ians being convinced that the ave been the chief cause of culties by encouraging the Jap go to war, without considering here is any truth in this view. portant fact is that it is held ussian people and that public in such a state of excitement with Great Britain would be popular."

ing to explain why the mili should try "to escape the hu of a possible defeat by a smal ower," the Spectator remarks: European war would obliterate of the Japanese war. A pop would cover up an unpopular ive the Russians an excuse to ce with Japan or withdraw n's reach and so staunch the n men and money going on in a."

according to the Spectator, hen in Russia believe that war reat Britain would be con company with Germany and nd would present no risks to s the brunt of the fighting l on France and Germany, onies could be taken in the the British being victorious, the Russian fleet has already t Britain could not inflict in ussia."

ectator proceeds to warn the ust giving Russia occasion for quarrel, especially referring to essively anti-Russian tone of and the impression of parti which it declares "is difficult or even understand."

ectator concludes with urging nment to be vigilant and have prepared for all emergencies, "We must look the facts in d prepare to take the con of the Japanese alliance. One consequences was the active hostility of Russia and the y afforded to the German Em ock the heads of the Euro ers together and get some dvantage to his own nation."

Wanted apanese Fleet

Authorities Puzzled to ate the Port Arthur Squadron.

g to Improve the Slim Line of Communications.

rsburg, March 4.—The governor adly puzzled at the apparent nce of the Japanese squadron, been investing Port Arthur inclined to believe that the being cooled and their ammu plied in order to begin a re the bombardment at an early e report which is being per circulated by the "official" e that the Japanese have re couraged at their lack of suc amaging the fortress and the ry of some of their ships, is by the best posted of the its here. They point out that f the Japanese squadron have t deal of ammunition in their bardments of the fortress, that it was to be expected have to wait for the war to their to load supplies and coal. ed that orders have been sent mandant at Port Arthur to of his vigilance and not to cruisers and scout boats to far away from their base in g to locate the enemy.

officers are looking forward to the first battle between rces. They declare that the rces in the vicinity of the trong enough to contest the antage with the enemy and a great deal of dependence ong force of cavalry which nevitch has available for ser ill endeavor to cut the Japa f communication and gener s them without actually par n a general engagement. The ce of the Russian commander on his infantry, and he will vairy as an auxiliary and to any advantage that may be

that a plan has been put in which will do away with the ockades that have severely l the Trans-Siberian railway. of enormous sidings at the oints which will permit the w bound trains to be shunted way of the troop trains Manchuria.

d that 2,500 Japanese who n the Japan warships in Pos e marching southward to Korean border. Another force to be penetrating northward e railway with the evident completing the work of iso vostock.

RAINS SNOWBOUND.

Wis., March 3.—The fall of avy and has drifted so high passenger train has been sent city for twenty-four hours.

March 3.—Michigan towns y snow with railroad traffic

numerous floods are report er being a foot deep in the arkland.

with common soaps y paid for at the ex- clothes and hands.

NLIGHT

AP REDUCES EXPENSE

for the Octagon Bar.

Confirmation Of The Landing

For Three Days Large Force of Japanese Landed on Shan Tung.

Russian Boat as Well as One of Attacking Squadron Reported Sunk.

London, March 5.—Despatches to the London Daily Chronicle, purporting to come from Shanghai, state that, from missionary information received there via Teng Chau, the northernmost point in the Shan Tung peninsula, the Japanese landed in force for three days beginning on February 25. According to the Chronicle's alleged roundabout information, a Russian warship engaged the Japanese vessels employed in the landing, the engagement taking place between the Miao Tu Islands and Port Arthur. One of the Japanese vessels was sunk, as was the Russian warship. Chinese junks picked up two hundred Japanese from the water, but none of the drowning Russians were saved.

The Chronicle's Shanghai despatch, if such it is, is discredited here. It is pointed out that the last authentic accounts from Port Arthur showed that no Russian warship is, or has been, outside the harbor to more than a reconnoitering distance. Moreover, there is no credible reason why the Japanese should land a force in the Shan Tung peninsula in wholly hostile territory and a distance all the way around the Gulf of Pechili from Port Arthur. The Miao Tu Islands are off Teng Chana, across the Strait of Pechili from Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG HOCKEY.

Winnipeg, March 4.—The Brandon hockey team left here this evening for Ottawa, where they play next week for the Stanley cup.

A NEW AMBASSADOR.

Hon. Charles Harding to Succeed Sir Charles Scott at St. Petersburg.

London, March 4.—King Edward has approved the selection of Hon. Charles Harding, assistant under secretary for foreign affairs, and brother of Viscount Harding, to succeed Sir Charles Scott as British ambassador at St. Petersburg. Sir Charles retires at the end of April. Sir Eldon Gorst, financial adviser to the Egyptian government, will replace Mr. Harding in the foreign office.

AN INSANE PRINCE'S DREADFUL DEED

Sentence of Death for Cold-Blooded Murder Now Declared Null.

Berlin, March 4.—The military court of the First Guards division, which yesterday began an inquiry into the sanity of Lieut. Prince Prosper Von Arenberg, who is serving a term of imprisonment for the murder of a native named Cain, suspected of being a British spy, while commander of a station in German Southwest Africa, today decided that the Prince was mentally irresponsible when he committed the murder and, therefore, declared his sentence of death and subsequent commutation to ten years' imprisonment to be null. The testimony showed that the Prince shot Cain with a revolver as the latter lay bound, and caused a soldier to run a bayonet through Cain's heart, the Prince himself taking the ramrod and twisting it round in the bullet wound, which was in the head. One motive for the crime, mentioned in the testimony of the private soldiers formerly under the Prince's command, was his infatuation for a comely Damara woman, Yokbeth, Cain's wife, who had rejected his attentions. The Prince, after the murder, asked Yokbeth to enter his household, and she replied, "And see the murderer of my husband every day, no."

It is understood that the Prince's family will place him in a private asylum.

CHINESE VERSION IS NOT SATISFACTORY

The Russians Issue Revised Proclamation of Neutrality For Manchurians.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE "P.-I." TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Moscow, March 5.—A Chinese proclamation of neutrality has been posted at Tsitikar. The Russian military authorities are endeavoring to counteract the effect of statements contained in the lamation by issuing "true accounts" translated into Chinese.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Tokio, March 5.—Reports have been received here of abortive attempts at Seoul to murder the Korean minister of foreign affairs and his secretary by throwing bombs at their houses. This is supposed to be the work of members of the lately prescribed peddlers' guild, incited by opponents of the Japanese Korean protocol, whose real motive was to intimidate the reformers in the Korean government. The affairs is not regarded seriously in Tokio. It is expected that Viscount Aoki will go to Seoul as the adviser of the Korean government in the present tension of affairs.

U. S. TARGET PRACTICE.

Washington, March 4.—Admiral Evans telegraphed the United States navy department that the annual record of target practice of the battleships and cruisers of the Asiatic fleet has been completed. Best single scores are as follows: In 11 minutes and 20 seconds, the best 12-inch gun of the Wisconsin made nine hits, the Oregon six hits and the Kentucky five hits. The best five-inch gun of the Kentucky made eleven hits in two minutes.

FEW LIVES LOST.

Prairie Fire in Oklahoma Results in Several Fatalities.

Kansas City, Mo., March 4.—A report to the Associated Press from Lawton, Okla., at 5:15, says that a few lives are reported to have been lost near there in a prairie fire. No details are to be had at this hour. A prairie fire near Hobart, Okla., caused damage to the extent of $35,000, but no

VON WALDERSEE ILL.

Berlin, March 4.—There is no improvement, according to despatches from Hanover, in the condition of Count Von Waldersee. Prof. Orth, of Berlin, has diagnosed the disease as intestinal inflammation. The count is very weak and the worst is feared.

Japanese Show Great Forethought

Allow Contraband to Land at Vladivstock For Their Own Subsequent Use.

Russian Northern Squadron Still Remains Inactive in Port.

Tokio, March 4.—It is evident that several vessels, laden with coal, provisions and other contraband of war, have recently effected the passage of Tsugaru Straits and succeeded in reaching Vladivostock. Their exact number and names are unknown, but it is stated that they included British, Norwegian and German vessels. Two of them are said to have carried cargoes of Australian coal. Japan evidently refrained from making a special effort to prevent their passage, and it is not impossible that she calmly permitted the delivery of the contraband goods, calculating that they would prove useful to do.

Today was one of the most important settling days of the year. The banks report returns as being most unsatisfactory on account of the large notes outstanding being met very slowly. Requests for delay were based upon various reasons, but it would appear that payments throughout the country are becoming very slow. Wholesalers report that it is very difficult for them to get money from their customers.

The Montreal and South Shore railway today notified its connections that, for the present, the operation of trains would be suspended. The line runs between St. Lambert and Sorel, and has been having some trouble keeping the wages of its employees paid for some time. Its financial resources are limited. H. A. Hodge, of Rutland, Vt., president of the road, was in the city today endeavoring to effect some arrangement.

WORST WINTER IN MANY YEARS

Trying Experiences of the Residents of Eastern Canada and Northwest.

This has been a record winter throughout Eastern Canada and the Northwest Territories, both for the severity of the cold and the amount of snowfall. In Ontario, where the temperature is usually moderate, it has been very low, and the average since the begining of the year would be considerably below zero. In the Northwest it has been almost unbearable. People living at a distance of only nine or ten miles from towns have been prevented from making that short journey for a month at a time, and then it was only taken because of absolute necessity. Private advices from the Territories state that in one instance where the thermometer was capable of registering 50 degrees below zero the mercury was out of sight every morning at seven o'clock for three weeks in succession. The severe cold has resulted in many people deciding to come out to British Columbia, where the climate is less rigorous, and where good farming lands are available.

The snow in Ontario has tied up railroads. On February 17th every train entering Montreal was cancelled, and communication was completely disorganized. Near Ottawa a train was blocked; it was covered up until only the smokestack of the engine was visible. A few miles outside of London, Ontario, three engines which went to the relief of a blocked train were caught in the snow for several days. Branch lines have not been operated for several days at a time.

In the Territories it has been little better. The town of Carlyle, on the Arcola branch of the C. P. R., was for two weeks without a mail, trains being unable to make headway.

Famines, both of fuel and food, have been numerous in Ontario, and there has been severe suffering, principally among the poorer classes. In Toronto, two weeks ago, eggs were so scarce that the fresh article brought $1.20 a dozen.

Wolves have become a great danger in the lumber regions near Ottawa and near Winnipeg, and there have been numerous instances of narrow escapes. Farmers returning home late have been driven right to their own doors by these famished brutes. It is the large timber wolf which is feared, and which is dangerous from the fact that living so close to civilization it has become somewhat accustomed to man, and is not afraid when desperate from hunger.

One of the most peculiar results is an ice famine at Hamilton. It seems something of a paradox, when the winter has been so cold, but the ice was so thick that it could not be harvested. Another feature of the intense cold was reported by an arrival from Edmonton, who said he attended a service in a church there last month, when the preacher remained clothed in his fur coat while delivering his address.

TO HOLD THE FORT A FIRST NECESSITY

Port Arthur to be Held Until the Very Last is the Opinion of General Staff.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

London, March 4.—The London Times Paris correspondent says a St. Petersburg despatch quotes a high Russian member of the general staff as declaring that no proposition which contemplates the abandonment of Port Arthur could receive the approval of the War Office.

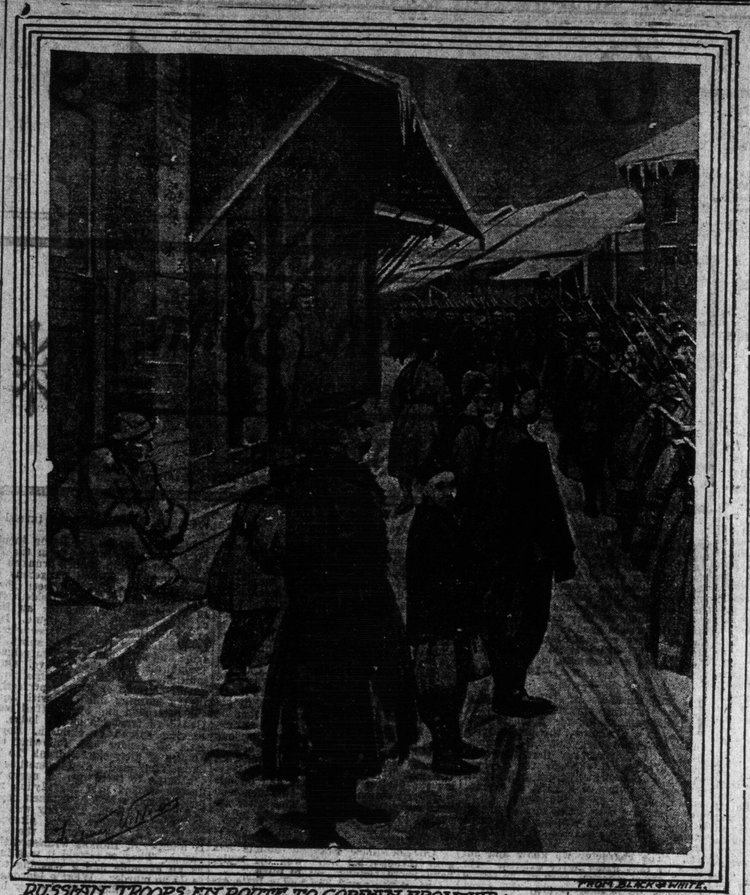
"To evacuate Port Arthur," declared the official, "would be the worst disaster that could overtake the Russian arms. It would mean the sinking of the squadron and the turning over of Port Arthur and the entire southern portion of Manchuria to the Japanese. It would mean that the army would have to retreat fighting and expose itself to the risk of capture, while at the same time there would be no chance of an advance to recover the lost ground until Port Arthur was recaptured.

"The main body of the Russian army depends upon Port Arthur holding out and no contingency can be foreseen by the Russian general staff that would permit the commandant to surrender the fortress. We don't believe the Japanese can take it and are confident that the Japanese squadron will see the futility of bombarding it and withdraw."

ALEXIEFF FEELS STRONG.

Telegram From Home Infuses Determination to Fight to the Death.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—In reply to a telegram sent to him by General Bogdanovitch, Viceroy Alexieff says: "Your message has strengthened our unalterable determination to fight until the death for faith, the Czar and the country." The Czarina today inspected with much interest the hospital train of thirteen cars with a capacity of 160 men and officers, besides attendants which is ready to be sent to the front with the cars which are going out under the auspices of Grand Duchess Tatin Vicholaevna.



FROM BLACK & WHITE.

RUSSIAN TROOPS EN ROUTE TO COREAN FRONTIER: MARCHING DOWN THE MAIN STREET IN PORT ARTHUR.

REPORTED LANDING OF 245,000 JAPANESE CONFIRMED

Forty Transports, Escorted by the Entire Japanese Fleet, Land Troops in Korea.

London, March 4.—The Times Paris correspondent says: One of the correspondents of Le Journal writing from Port Arthur, under date of February states: "I conclude that from the beginning of February more than 200,000 Russian soldiers are between Port Arthur, Vladivostock, Kharbarovsk and Blagevestchensk, but this estimate is not based on actual evidence.

"In Manchuria everybody talks of the great Russian army, but no one has seen it. Before concentration was begun this army was spread over a territory as vast as France and Germany together. The Russian officers at Port Arthur are ignorant of the number of the reinforcements which have reached the North, and the officers of the North know nothing of what is going on at Port Arthur.

"Today the officers of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur are anxious and irresolute and even a little nervous.

"I fear that these brave men have less confidence in their ships than in themselves. I think that they are under the impression that they will not be able to fight the enemy on equal terms.

"These are things I feel and know but will not and indeed cannot tell.

"The value of a rouble has fallen heavy. The dollars which were exchangeable at the beginning of January at the rate of 73 kopeks is now worth 105 kopeks."

A London Times despatch from Tokoi, dated March 5th, says: The provisions setting forth the declaration of martial law in Vladivostock, as published there, indicate great solicitude on the part of the commanding officers regarding the matter of food and supplies. Further news from Vladivostock is to the effect that Russians who were recently conveyed to Possiet bay from Vladivostock crossed the Tumen river and proceeded southward to Ungkwing and Hoikong. Objections have been made by the French representatives in Seoul to the acquisition by the Japanese from the Korean government of the concession for the building of the railway from Seoul to Wiju, required, it was stated, by the Japanese, for strategic purposes.

Vladivostock, Wednesday, March 2, via St. Petersburg, March 4.—According to information received here forty Japanese transports escorted by the entire Japanese naval fleet have been landing troops in Korea at Fusan and Chemulpo. It is estimated that several hundred thousand men have disembarked, and it is supposed that an immediate advance into North Korea is contemplated. From the fact that the Japanese fleet is thus employed it is felt that no immediate attack upon Vladivostock or Port Arthur will be made. The reported landing or 245,000 at Son Chin Paksin bay, the east coast of Korea, has been confirmed. There is a remarkable rumor abroad that a quantity of transport material together with ninety tons of salt fish has been discovered laid away in secret places in the neighborhood of Nikolaievsk. They were apparently intended for the use of the Japanese forces toward the end of summer. The enrollment of volunteers is proceeding with enthusiasm at Vladivostock.

ALL QUIET AT PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The following despatch dated March 3rd, has been received from Major-General Fitug, commanding the Russian forces at Port Arthur: "All is quiet at Port Arthur and Yin Kow." According to information given by eye-witnesses, a Japanese cruiser having three funnels lies near Chemulpo between islands, having recently sunk there.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail, cabling from Chefoo under date of March 1, said, among other things, that he had seen a Japanese cruiser of the Nityatka type, beached at the entrance of Nam Yang creek, which is about fifteen miles south of Chemulpo. Japanese naval vessels of this type have three funnels.

FICTITIOUS OPERATIONS.

Paris, March 4.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg, Petit Times says: "A high officer of the general staff has pointed out how important a part artifice played in the Japanese tactics, especially in the use of the English press to spread abroad news intended to deceive, and which is confirmed later by more or less fictitious operations. He suggested that the repeated attacks on Port Arthur were apparently without purpose, and that the Japanese landing at Possiet Bay was merely intended to divert attention from the Yalu." "The merchants of Moscow," the correspondent continues, "have decided to boycott all American goods until such time as American hostility to Russia ceases."

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

Marseilles, March 4.—The government has requisitioned the French steamer Himalaya, which will be filled to transport troops to Indo-China. The French steamer Medoc, which will leave Saigon, capital of French Indo-China, March 13 with the survivors of the Russian cruiser Variag and the Russian torpedo gunboat Koreitz, destroyed in the fighting off Chemulpo, Korea, will be chartered for the same purpose.

THE NEW CABLE.

Washington, March 4.—The discussion of state department questions occupied the entire time of the cabinet today. That the Far Eastern question, in some of its numerous phases affecting the United States was considered, is quite certain. The project of laying a cable line from Japan to the Island of Guam is under consideration by the United States government, but no action upon it has yet been determined upon. It is stated on trustworthy authority, however, that neither Japan nor any other foreign power will be allowed to lay the cable now or at any future time. Whenever a cable line is laid between Guam and the mainland it will be under the authority and jurisdiction of the United States.

Odessa, Russia, March 4.—Another detachment of Jewish doctors left for the front today, receiving an ovation as their train pulled out. Trade here is much affected by the war. Some of the banks have stopped discounting bills and business firms are not making contracts, pending developments.

MAKAROFF NOT ILL.

Cronstadt, March 4.—A telegram received here from Admiral Makaroff, the commander of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, says there is no truth in the rumors of his illness.

A RETROGRADE MOVE.

Port Said, March 4.—Admiral Wiernus' squadron of Russian warships is leaving here tomorrow for Cadiz, Spain. The torpedo boat destroyers will remain in the Mediterranean until June, awaiting the arrival of the Baltic squadron.

NURSES VOLUNTEER.

Philadelphia, March 4.—Ten nurses left this city today for Seattle en route to Japan, where they will render volunteer service on the battlefield. The party is under the guidance of Dr. Newcomb McGee of this city. They will sail for Yokohama March 9.

FAVOR RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Paris, March 4.—La Presse has tabulated the responses it has received to a query addressed to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, which shows that 272 out of 339 of the members favor the treaty of alliance with Russia. Only eleven of the 63 members who were not in favor of that instrument expressed hostility to it. Replies received from senators to the same query show that an equally large majority in the Senate support the alliance.

ATLIN MERGERS ON THE TAPIS

Proposed Combines Which Will Make Northern Camp a Dividend Payer.

The coming season is to be one of big things in Atlin, according to information received by Mr. George Sheldon-Williams, editor of the B. C. Mining Exchange. The British-American Mining Company, with its headquarters at Philadelphia, will have two dredges in operation. The company last year installed the biggest dredge that has yet been taken north and intends to start it up on Gold Run early next month. It will also instal another dredge on its recently acquired ground at Tar Flats, two miles above Discovery, on the north side of Pine Creek.

J. M. Ruffner is in Cincinnati, promoting the amalgamation of the Pine Creek Power Co., Stevendyke and Deik's group of leases on the south side of Pine Creek, above Discovery. It will take $500,000 to complete the deal and reinforce the plant. The latest advices from Mr. Ruffner indicate success in his endeavors.

Seattle people have taken in hand the affairs of the Consolidated Spruce Creek placers, which was originally capitalized for two and a half millions and was unfortunate. There has been a fusion of interests on the creek, and the Consolidated has merged with the Spruce Creek Power Company, with a capital of $150,000. The new concern will complete the plant and pay off the debts. Illinois people are largely interested, the control being held by the Denny-Blaine Land Company, N. H. Latimer, G. B. Gladdis and others of Monmouth and Avon, Ill.

A consolidation of interests on McKee creek is also planned, the Atlin Mining Company, the Consolidated Mining Company and the Hawkins-Christopher leases being in the deal. There is only room for one big company on McKee creek. If the merger goes through it may also embrace the Birch Creek Hydraulic company, this English company being willing to go into it in order to reduce fixed charges.

The indications are that the position in Atlin will eventually be this: There will be six or seven large hydraulic and dredging companies in the northern gold camp, all striving to reduce the cost of mining to the lowest possible limit consistent with efficient working. The correspondent of Mr. Sheldon-Williams anticipates that all these companies will pay dividends this year.

Sir Charles and Tariff Reform

Leaves for England and May Assist Mr. Chamberlain.

Montreal Banks Report Business Very Unsatisfactory—The Stanley Cup.

Montreal, March 4.—Sir Charles Tupper was in the city today, en route to Halifax, from whence he sails for England. He stated that if on his arrival in England he finds the Tariff Reform League anxious for him to take part in the campaign, he will gladly do so. Sir Charles left tonight by the C. P. R. for Halifax.

The Stanley cup will remain in the possession of the Ottawa club. The Wanderers of Montreal decided today that they would not go to Ottawa for the purpose of playing the second game of the series, as they claim the match there last Wednesday night should be replayed on account of the inefficiency of the referee. This it was refused to her later on in the campaign. The Vladivostock squadron continues inactive, though it has an ample supply of coal and the ships are in good condition. It has evidently been instructed by the Russian government to remain close to the Vladivostock batteries in preference to risking a fight in the open sea. It is declared to be only a question of time when this squadron will receive the attention of the Japanese navy.

COULD NOT DESERT HIS CHILDREN

President Smith of the Mormon Church Gives Reason For Disobeying Law.

Washington, March 4.—Interest in the investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections on the charges against Senator Smoot, of Utah, was unabated today, although most of the time was devoted to the introduction of documents subscribed to as the law of the Mormon church. In that connection President Joseph Smith, who again was on the stand, testified that if the principle of plural marriages should be attacked, it would be defended by the church.

Intense feeling was exhibited by President Smith against individuals who, he said, had epied on the domestic and marital relations of the high officials of the Mormon church, and for that reason he had favored the passage of the Evans bill to prevent prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation unless complaints were entered by husbands or wives against the other. This bill was passed, but vetoed by the governor of Utah. Now it was brought out that all of Mr. Smiths predecessors, as presidents of the Mormon church, had been polygamists, and that the man chosen to succeed him has more than one wife. Mr. Smith was asked which he would obey, the law of the land or revelations from God if the two were in conflict. He said he might obey the revelations, though it was not compulsory. He added: "I should not like to be put in a position where I would have to desert my children. I could not do that."

DEATH OF KEENAN NEW YORK'S BOODLER

Manipulator of the Notorious Street Railway Franchise Passes Away.

New York, March 3.—John Keenan, well known in the days of the famous "boodle" board of alderman as the "Bismarck of the county Democracy," died today at his home in Hollis, N. Y., where he had been living with his children for several years. John Keenan was the head and front of the boodle conspiracy by which the board of aldermen of 1884 was bribed to give the Broadway railroad franchise to Jacob Sharp. He was the man who held the bribe fund and appropriated the money to the members of the board. He was one of the famous "boodle" colony in Canada, where he fled just before his indictment.

Keenan was born in Ireland, but came here when he was three years old. He made his entrance into politics through Tammany Hall, which sent him to the assembly in 1875.

Resigning from Tammany Hall, Keenan became one of the organizers of the county Democracy.

When the true story of the bribing began to leak out and the grand jury got to work, the historic rush of aldermen for Canada began. Keenan stayed behind as long as he dared, and then left for the Dominion. This was in the spring of 1886, and it was not until September of that year that he was indicted with Jacob Sharp, Richmond Kerr, Forshay and Maloney.

When Colonel Fellows was elected district attorney, Keenan returned to New York, was arrested and held on $40,000 bail, but for his work in the bribery transactions Keenan never spent a day in prison. Soon after his return the indictments against him were quashed. District Attorney Fellows refused to prosecute him.

In recent years Keenan had dropped out of sight, his bad health and his fallen fortune driving him into practical exile.

TORONTO NOTES.

Many thousand dollars damage was done in the city last night by a heavy downpour of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Sidewalks and gutters already overflowing with water from the melting snow were converted into lakes and rivers, and as a result acres of business place in the down-town section had their cellars flooded. The electrical element in the storm played havoc generally and burned out many wires of the electric light company and also disabled a number of street cars.

NOT UNDER CONTROL.

Queenstown, March 4.—The Cunard liner Campania, from New York February 27 for Liverpool, which arrived here tonight, reports that on March 2 she passed an Atlantic transport liner displaying signals of "Not under control." While it is impossible to ascertain what Atlantic transport liner was sighted by the Campania, it is quite certain the vessel was not one of the New York-London service. Most of the steamers of this service are equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, and as the Campania also is equipped with the wireless apparatus had it been one of these vessels she would undoubtedly have communicated her name and the cause of the signals. It is supposed that the vessel was one of the westward bound steamers, as an eastward bound vessel would not probably be in the Campania's track. The only westward bound steamer of the Atlantic transports likely to be in that vicinity on that date is the Mackinaw, bound from Swansea to Philadelphia. The Mackinaw carries no passengers.

Should Abandon Port Athur Forts

London Times Military Expert In Accord with General Dragomiroff.

Decision to Hold the Fortress a Parallel with Historical Mistakes.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

London, March 5.—The military expert of the Times regards the advice of General Dragomiroff that Russia evacuate Port Arthur as thoroughly sound. Gen. Dragomiroff, he says, is a man of first-class ability. No other Russian soldier possesses such keen insight or such inborn genius for penetrating the heart of a military question by the most direct road. Undoubtedly he is well acquainted with the conditions at Port Arthur and throughout the Far East and gave his advice with characteristic bluntness.

"But," says the Times expert, "that a proud military empire should consent to such a sacrifice was not to be expected for a moment. For Napoleonic strokes and Napoleonic decisions, the first requirement is a Napoleon. Frederick at Prague could not decide to abandon the siege and fall back on the defensive with all his forces. Napoleon at Mantua left all his siege works and batteries a prize to the enemy, certain that if he could meet the relieving army in the field at Mantua that all it possessed would return to him in the natural course of events.

"Russia was not prepared to accept the full consequences of her faults, and by clinging to the useless fortress from motives of military vanity, she is preparing for herself an entanglement far worse than that of Ladysmith, with far less excuse and with open eyes."

TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

Returned British Columbian Relates Exciting Happenings n Orient.

Mr. A. R. Tufts, well known in this city, who has been in Shanghai, returned on the Empress of India on Wednesday from the Orient, and will again take up his residence in Vancouver, says the News-Advertiser. Mr. Tufts brought details of the capture of a Russian transport and 2,000 troops by the Japanese off the southwest coast of Korea, which was briefly mentioned in the despatches. He learned the particulars at Moji, where the prisoners are now confined.

The capture took place on February 9th, the day after the attack on Port Arthur. A Japanese gunboat cruising off Korea encountered a suspicious looking steamship. She was flying Japanese colors and her appearance led those in charge of the gunboat to believe that the flag was simply a ruse to escape detection. Her destination and the character of her cargo were demanded by signal. Without giving any indication that the presence of the gunboat had been observed, the strange ship proceeded on her way. The suspicions of the former had been thoroughly aroused, however, by this time, and a shot was sent across her bows. This had the desired effect and investigation proved that she was a transport with 2,000 Russian troops. Ship and prisoners were taken to Sasebo, where they are still held.

Business in China and Japan had not been seriously interfered with up to the time of Mr. Tufts' departure. On account of the unsettled condition of affairs some of the finest brands of tea, those which had hitherto been sold at 14 roubles a pound, to the nobility of China and the wealthiest Russians, will now be available for export to America. Some of this tea would be brought to Vancouver, and he guaranteed the people here would be surprised at its excellence. Biscuit factories in Japan were working night and day to supply the troops at the front. Canadian flour was well adapted for making biscuits required, and if the war lasted for any length of time large shipments would probably be made from the Dominion to the Orient. The trade would, however, develop gradually, as at present Japan was well supplied.

Mr. Tufts says it is the general opinion that the war will last two years to the members of the board. He was one of the famous "boodle" colony in Canada, where he fled just before his indictment.

Keenan was born in Ireland, but came here when he was three years old. He made his entrance into politics through Tammany Hall, which sent him to the assembly in 1875.

Resigning from Tammany Hall, Keenan became one of the organizers of the county Democracy.

When the true story of the bribing began to leak out and the grand jury got to work, the historic rush of aldermen for Canada began. Keenan stayed behind as long as he dared, and then left for the Dominion. This was in the spring of 1886, and it was not until September of that year that he was indicted with Jacob Sharp, Richmond Kerr, Forshay and Maloney.

When Colonel Fellows was elected district attorney, Keenan returned to New York, was arrested and held on $40,000 bail, but for his work in the bribery transactions Keenan never spent a day in prison. Soon after his return the indictments against him were quashed. District Attorney Fellows refused to prosecute him.

In recent years Keenan had dropped out of sight, his bad health and his fallen fortune driving him into practical exile.

TORONTO NOTES.

Many thousand dollars damage was done in the city last night by a heavy downpour of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Sidewalks and gutters already overflowing with water from the melting snow were converted into lakes and rivers, and as a result acres of business place in the down-town section had their cellars flooded. The electrical element in the storm played havoc generally and burned out many wires of the electric light company and also disabled a number of street cars.

NOT UNDER CONTROL.

Queenstown, March 4.—The Cunard liner Campania, from New York February 27 for Liverpool, which arrived here tonight, reports that on March 2 she passed an Atlantic transport liner displaying signals of "Not under control." While it is impossible to ascertain what Atlantic transport liner was sighted by the Campania, it is quite certain the vessel was not one of the New York-London service. Most of the steamers of this service are equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, and as the Campania also is equipped with the wireless apparatus had it been one of these vessels she would undoubtedly have communicated her name and the cause of the signals. It is supposed that the vessel was one of the westward bound steamers, as an eastward bound vessel would not probably be in the Campania's track. The only westward bound steamer of the Atlantic transports likely to be in that vicinity on that date is the Mackinaw, bound from Swansea to Philadelphia. The Mackinaw carries no passengers.

VLADIVOSTOCK IS ACTUALLY ISOLATED

Reported Destruction of Railway Line to Harbin Is Now Confirmed.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Tokio, March 4.—The Japanese consul at Seoul reports a scarcity of foodstuffs there and recommends that various steamships trading with Southern Korea points be permitted to resume operations.

The Japanese prize court has announced the confiscation of seven Russian steamers which have been captured since the war began. The government has decided to continue the regular subsidies to the coastwise lines, although they are all operating at present with stratagem steamers.

The war office has received advices confirming the original report that one and one-half miles of railway between Harbin and Vladivostock has been destroyed and the latter port isolated.

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