WAR SITUATION SIZED UP.

James Creelman, York County Old Boy, and Noted War Correspondent, Presents Facts re Contest.

To understand the cause of war between the most powerful nation of Christendom and the mightiest of the heathen nations it must be remembered that Corea, not Manchuria, is the real object of the struggle. Russia needs that hapless peninsula, with its ice-free harbors, as an eastern outlet for her vast trans-Siberian railway system, upon which she has spent nearly $500,000,000, and which is the key of her power in Manchuria, the only means of developing the vast resources of Siberia. Japan wants Corea because it is the only part of the Asiatic mainland to which her crowded island population and commerce can expand. Besides, the Corean people—about 10,000,000 in number, occupying 85,000 square miles—are cowardly, in aue and easy of conquest.

When united Europe, led by Great Britain, refused to allow Russia to occupy Constantinople and set the sultan of Turkey as a guard over the entrance to the Black Sea—thus depriving Russia of the free naval use of her only southern or ice-free ports—Russia turned her face toward the far east and then began the building of that immense railway to Vladivostock, on the Pacific Ocean, which is transforming the green wastes of Siberia into wheat farms. But Vladivostock was a frozen port in winter. Russia needed an outlet in Asia beyond her southern frontier. Her statesmen picked out Port Lazareff, on the eastern shore of Corea, and Port Arthur, on the Liaotong Peninsula, Manchuria, as desirable harbors. Her diplomats began to work toward them.

Japan began to take notice. For years it had been her supreme ambition to sieze Corea and thus become a continental power. She was impatient of her island isolation. Not a foot of soil on the mainland belonged to her. With her flag flying over Corea—her nearest and weakest continental neighbor—she would have a right to participate in what was then regarded as the impending collapse and division of the Chinese empire, or, perhaps, she might actually conquer and rule the whole of China. This dream was the inspiration of Japanese policy.

The poor, weak, foolish Coreans—hermit for thousands of years—had for centuries crouched between China and Japan, acknowledging each as their suzerain, anxious only to be let alone with their hermit civilization—hopelessly sunk in Buddhist abstractions and almost incredible superstition.

Ten years ago Japan had her first modern army and navy ready. It was a new toy, and the Japanese were eager to use it. Japan provoked a war with China in the summer of 1894. With an army of about 25,000 men she drove the Chinese out of Corea. With another army of about 23,000 men she invaded Manchuria, conquering the whole Liaotong Peninsula, including its two great military and naval strongholds, Port Arthur and Talienwan. China sued for peace, and, among other considerations, ceded to Japan the Liaotong Peninsula, with its magnificent forts and harbors.

When Lihungchang was about to sign the treaty of Shimonoseki the Russian admiral, who was present, laid his naked sword on the document, and, in the name of Russia, forbade the treaty. It was signed, nevertheless.

And with possession of Corea as the real objective of the struggle there is a grotesque and gigantic humor in the fact, that neither Russia nor Japan seems to care which the emperor of Corea or his people think about the matter. That unhappy and defenseless monarch surrounded by hundreds of concubines—his wife being an American girl—has sent forth a wailing appeal to the Christian powers of the world to save his country and his crown.

The Position of the United States.

A curious fact, too, is that the United States—the first nation with which Corea negotiated a general treaty, opening her ports—has incurred special obligations to protect the peninsula. Here is a significant extract from the Corean-American treaty of 1882:

"There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen (he was then King and Chosen of the native name of Corea), and the citizens and subjects of theoir respective governments. If other powers dealt unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings."

The question of commissary supplies will play a great part in a campaign in Corea. The natives of Corea, fearing the exactions of officials, seldom raise more food than is necessary for their own support. Rice, black beans and millet represent their food-producing crops. There is little meat to be found anywhere. The rice-eating Japanese soldiers can always find partial subsistence in any part of Corea. Besides, Japan has a most wonderful way of transporting her military supplies of rice and dried fish on the backs of men and in little push carts, a quartermaster method wholly unknown to the Russian army. Most of the country is rough and roadless, so that it is difficult for wagon trains to pass over it. This would prove a serious matter for the heavily equipped and clumsy quartermaster system of Russia. Nor could the Russian soldiers find their accustomed food in the country. They would have to carry their supplies with them. The difficulty of language is another important point. There is not the slightest similarity between the Corean tongue, written or spoken, and the language of Russia. That would make it hard for a Russian general to use the natives for the purpose of gaining information, either of the country or the enemy. The Japanese and Coreans use virtually the same written language, altho the spoken language is entirely different and they cannot understand each other orally. In the war ten years ago the Japanese constantly made use of the natives as spies and guides.

Japanese on Familiar Ground.

Not only do the Japanese generals know every foot of the ground they must fight in if the war is to be in Corea, not only have the chief officers taken part in battles on that ground, but Corea is always a source of sentimental inspiration to a Japanese fighting man. Three hundred years ago Japan conquered Corea. After one battle it is said that 214,752 human bodies were beheaded to furnish a foundation for the famous "ear tomb" mound in Kioto. In that war something like 50,000 Japanese soldiers were buried in the peninsula. A Japanese officer in Corea never forgets the deeds of Kato and Konishi, the two heroes of that awful conflict.

It is not likely that the Russian army will be content to hold simply the northern part of Corea. With Japan in possession of the lower part of the peninsula, the Strait of Corea would be a second Strait of Gibraltar, thru which Russian commerce and Russian warships would have to pass between Port Arthur and Vladivostock under Japanese guns.

The Prize.

There is something curiously suggestive in the larger aspects of the situation in the far east. It is only a few decades since Commodore Perry, with a squadron of American ships, forced Japan to open her ports to the western civilization which has made her today one of the recognized military powers of the world. Before that she was a nation of two-handed swords, shields, suits of armor and spears. To-day her army and navy are as modern and scientific as those of the United States or Germany. She has grown in industry as well as in military strength. But she is crowded. There are 45,000,000 inhabitants on her 147,669 square miles of territory. The soldier is the social aristocrat, not only because of the traditions of the fighting samurai, the two-sworded warriors who lorded it over the rest of the people and were honored simply because they were fighters, but because the soldier in Japan represents to his nation the fulfilment of plans of vast territorial conquest in Asia, which are always present in the Japanese mind.

Right across the narrow Strait of Corea lies the gray old hermit nation, dressed in white cotton, grown on its own soil and spun by its own fingers. Its people are the gentlest, most foolish, credulous people in the whole world. The race is almost without a rival physically. Even the most stalwart of the Mongols is not taller, straighter or swifter of limb than these dreamy, yellow-skinned children of sloth and dreams. Their emperor is a soft-eyed, effeminate Oriental, a recluse surrounded by dancing girls and plotting eunuchs, and the government which is supposed to administer is utterly corrupt. His army is a joke. A part of it is armed with modern weapons, but it is absolutely without military spirit and is treacherous to the core. At the battle of Pingyang in 1894 a part of the Corean army volunteered to assist the Chinese in resisting the Japanese. But when the battle opened they fired a few flights of foolish arrows and then ran away to the woods, to cover and hide for days until they were assured that there was no further fighting in prospect. One sees everywhere in Corea the old men, tall, erect, with trailing white beards and the mien of so many Solomons, puffing their long pipes with a majestic gravity picturesque beyond expression. There are scholars among them who know the great Chinese classics and live in an atmosphere of poetry; but of practical ideas or of capacity for progress they are quite devoid. I was told at Pingyang by the native governor, a bearded dignitary in a crimson silk robe, with a jade pigeon in his official cap, that the reason there were not more wells there was that the city was on an island, and that if too many holes were bored in the bottom of it it might sink. And while we talked the fleas were hopping amiably from his gorgeous robe to my riding jacket; for Corea is a very dirty and verminous part of the world.

James Creelman.

LATEST WAR BULLETINS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—General Kuropatkin will not leave for the front for another fortnight. In the meantime he is going to his country estates to bid farewell to relatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—"The war will end in August or September in the complete defeat of the Japanese," said a high authority in intimate touch with the Russian war plans, whose opinion can be taken faithfully to reflect the belief in the highest official quarters.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—Two Chinese cruisers are expected here to-morrow to settle the question of the refusal of the Russian gunboat Mandjur to obey the order of the taotai to leave Shanghai.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Feb. 23.—The Russian transports Orel, with 1227 troops on board, and the Smolensk, loaded with ammunition and provisions, both arrived here to-day from Suez, and will proceed for Odessa during the day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—General Sakharoff, chief of staff of the military district of Turkestan, has been appointed to act as minister of war.

TOKIO, Feb. 23.—The mikado this morning received in audience Captains Lea and Paynter and Lieut. Boyle of the British navy, and thanked them for navigating the Japanese cruisers from Genoa. His majesty conferred on them the Order of the Rising Sun, and presented them with gifts of silver and lacquer work from the imperial collection.

SEOUL, Feb. 23.—A telegram received here from a foreigner at Pyngyang says that the report that Russian scouts are at Anju is authentic. The telegram also says that the natives at Pyngyang are panic-stricken, but foreigners are not threatened.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—Palace and other officials and interpreters have left Tokio for Miyake Island, southeast of the Idzu Peninsula, where twelve Russians recently landed from two boats, declaring they had been shipwrecked, but carrying arms and photographic cameras. The captain and two of the crew of another shipwrecked party, who landed on the north coast, have been brought to Yokohama and turned over to the French consul.

YOU CAN TALK JAP IN A YEAR,

But Learning to Read It is a Much Harder Job.

The Japanese in Toronto are amused by the difficulty presented to English-speaking persons in the geographical and other names of Japan. The Russian names that bristle in the despatches from the seat of war, the Japs admit, may very properly present difficulties and may be hard for English-speaking persons without a cold in the head to pronounce. But Japanese, they think, ought to present no serious difficulty to Canadians.

Barring the fact that the spoken and the written forms of the Japanese tongue are very different, the Japs profess to discover a good many resemblances between their own language and English. The forty-seven sound elements of the Japanese tongue are about the same as the number recognized in English. The genders of Japanese nouns are three, and the numbers two, as in English. There are also three cases of nouns and three degrees of adjectives. Verbs are active, passive and neuter, and they have five moods, as in English.

If it does take five syllables to say "its" in Japanese, and if the language is pretty rich in polysyllables, Japanese numerals seem simple enough to an English-speaking person, and any one who has learned the numerals finds the names of the months simplicity itself. In fact, the Japs say that any industrious Canadian of average ability ought to acquire a pretty good knowledge of the spoken Japanese tongue in about a year, and might do it in a good deal less time by an intensive method of study. To acquire an easy reading knowledge of the language, with its immense vocabulary, in part borrowed from the Chinese, is a much more serious matter.

Those puzzling Japanese geographical names become simple enough for the most part when resolved into their elements and translated, as many of them can be. Most English speaking persons do not associate the name "Japan" with the name "Nippon," that of the largest island of the empire. As a matter of fact, however, the name "Japan" is an English attempt to reproduce the Chinese for Nippon, which is "Jih-pen." The name means "The Island of the Rising Sun."

Shikoku, or Sikoku, as it is sometimes spelled, the name of the island southwest of Nippon, means merely "The four provinces," as "shi" is the Japanese for the number "four."

"Yezo," the name of the large island northeast of Nippon, means "the barbarians of the shrimps." Again, the group of Japanese islands usually called the Kurile bears that name because the islands are so numerous, for it means "the thousand islands."

Formosa, which the Japanese acquired from China after the war between the two countries, is also called Taiwan, which means "the gulf of the tower." Tusima, or Tsushima, as it is spelled on some maps, an island that may figure in the war news, for it lies in the strait between Kiushiu and Corea, means "the island that makes a face."

Japanese town and city names are significant and interesting. Tokio means "the capital of the east." Yedo is merely "the mouth of the river." Nagasaki is "the long cape." On the maps the cape itself on which Nagasaki is situated is called Nomo. The name of the city of Onesaka means "the great dike or bank."

Many Japanese geographical names contain the words for mountain, or river, or water, or some other natural feature, sometimes associated with adjectives of very simple significance, as great, or high, or black, or little, or strong. Mountain is "yama," and is an element in the most familiar of Japanese geographical names, as in the famous sacred mountain Fuzi-yama, or Fujiyama, as it is often spelled in our maps. The same element occurs in Okayama, and in the plural form in other place names.

A very slight study of place names makes the map of Japan a live and interesting thing, but the geographical names of the empire have been obscured for English-speaking persons by reason of the fact that the spelling of such names has greatly varied upon maps of English origin.

In fact, place names on the popular maps of Japan are so disguised that the Japs themselves are often puzzled to recognize familiar towns, islands, capes and the like. The Japs of Toronto, however, look for a marked increase of interest in their country and language as a result of the present war and for greater care on the part of mapmakers.

W.T.C.U. Annual Supper.

The ladies of Toronto district W.C.T.U. served tea in the basement of the Massey Hall last evening to several hundred members and friends, being the occasion of the annual supper. An open meeting followed, which was addressed by Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Mrs. A. E. Stevens and others. Mrs. James Hales recited, and Mrs. Alex. Gillies and Miss Maude Peake contributed songs. Among those present were Controller Spence and Ald. Graham.

THEY ACTUALLY DO THE WORK.

Food Eaten is Worthless Unless Digested—Some Stomachs Must Have Help.

Food taken into the stomach which, from the nature of the food or the condition of the stomach, is not digested, is worse than no food at all. This is a true statement as far as it goes, and a great many dyspeptics go only this far with their reasoning. They argue with themselves that because their stomachs do not do the work given them, they must be given less work; in other words, they must be starved. It would be just as sensible for a business man who is unable to do all his own work to cut down his business to his own capacity, as it is for a man to starve himself to relieve his stomach. The sensible business man employs help and goes forward with his business. Likewise the sensible dyspeptic will employ help for his stomach and give his body proper nourishment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets actually do the work assigned to them. They relieve weak and overburdened stomachs of a great portion of digestive action. Their component parts are identical with those of the digestive fluids and secretions of the stomach, and they simply take up the grind and carry on the work just the same as a good, strong, healthy stomach would do it.

On this account Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are perfectly natural in their action and effects. They do not cause any unnatural or violent disturbance in the stomach or bowels. They themselves digest the food and supply the system with all the nourishment contained in what is eaten and carry out Nature's plans for the sustenance and maintenance of the body.

How much more sensible is this method than that employed by many sufferers from weak stomachs? By this means the body and brain get all the good, nutritious food they need, and the man is properly nourished and equipped to carry on his work and perform his duties. He could not possibly be in proper working condition by starving himself or employing some new fangled, insufficient food that does not contain enough nutriment for a year old baby. A strong man doing strong work must be properly fed, and this applies to the brain as well as the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, by relieving the stomach of its work, enable it to recuperate and regain its normal health and strength. Nature repairs the worn and wasted tissues just as she heals and knits the bone of a broken limb, which is of course not used during the process of repair.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box, and they are the one article that the druggist does not try to sell something in the place of that's "just as good." Their unqualified merit and success, and the universal demand for them has placed them within the reach of everyone.

LOCAL BREVITIES

The case against E. E. Anderson and the International Brokers, Limited, was further adjourned till Friday.

The fifth annual banquet of the Dufferin School Old Boys' Association takes place at Webb's to-morrow night.

Norman Reid caught his arm in a fly-wheel at the Toronto Railway shops yesterday and it was fractured.

Margaret Lockhart is suing the street railway company for injuries sustained in a collision of cars on West King-street.

The Methodist transfer committee is called to meet at 10.30 a.m. Thursday, April 7, in the Wesley Building, Richmond-street.

John Ruettrel & Son, clothiers at Kincardine, have assigned to E. Armstrong, London. Toronto and London firms are interested.

The sale of the Palmerston Pork Packing Co., which was to have taken place before Judge Winchester yesterday, was postponed until Friday.

The sum of $6 handed into court saved Cheng Yee from a theft charge preferred by W. F. Wilson, part of whose "washing" was not forthcoming on demand.

John Sloan & Co.'s petition to wind up the Crown Manufacturing Co. was granted and J. P. Langley made interim liquidator. William Munns' petition was unsuccessful.

W. H. Callaghan has filed in the High Court a statement of claim in his action against Edward Crossin, asking $690, and also unstated damages for non-fulfilment of contract.

The Methodist ministers of Toronto and vicinity will meet in the Wesley Buildings on Monday at 10.30 a.m. Rev. Thomas W. Neal will give a paper on "Faith of Louis Stevenson.—A Review."

John Allisop's plea that he interfered to protect some boys did not avoid a fine of $3 and costs for hitting John Murray, who is working at the Cobban factory while there was "a strike on."

Rev. Dr. Chown is officially requesting the quarterly boards of the Methodist church to memorialize the government looking to the suppression of betting intelligence in the newspapers.

Frank Stark's bad record helped him to a one-year sentence in the Central for highway robbery. He also figures in the conspiracy charge against Jacob Singer and others, which was adjourned.

The case of the Centaur Bicycle Co. v. Hill, which has been in the courts for six years, will go to the Privy Council. Meanwhile defendants' application for $200 additional security for costs was granted.

The monthly meeting of the superannuated Methodist ministers of Toronto and vicinity will be held in the Wesley Buildings on Wednesday, March 2, at 2.30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Meacham will give a paper on Dr. Deeney's book, "The Death of Christ."

WAR GUIDE

PERSONALITIES.

Japan.

Fujii, Captain K.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Azuma.
Ide, Captain R.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Kasigi.
Ishibashi, Captain H.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Takasago.
Ijichi, Captain S.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Idsume.
Inouye, Count.—A great reformer; was Japanese ambassador at Berlin; an elder statesman; member of the War Council; a very strong diplomat; much associated with Marquis Ito.
Kato, Captain S.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Hashidate.
Kawasima, Captain R.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Matsushima.
Kurogi, Field Marshal Bacon—Has held various public offices, and is an administrator of first-class order. He is a member of the Japanese War Council.
Matsugata, Count.—An elder statesman of Japan, and twice premier. Japan's greatest financier.
Mitaji, Captain T.—Commands the Japanese cruiser Akashi.
Mori, Captain J.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Takachiho.
Matsumoto, Captain A.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Yakumo.
Matsumoto, Captain W.—Commands the Japanese warship Fuji.
Naniwa, Captain K.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Naniwa.
Nomoto, Captain K.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Tokiwa.
Narita, Captain K.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Itsukushima.
Okuma, Field Marshal Baron—Thru a varied political career has been the leader of progressive thought. He is a great educationist and joined the cabinet in 1896. He is a member of the Japanese War Council.
Sakamoto, Captain H.—Commands the Japanese battleship Yashima.
Sento, Captain B.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Tsushima.
Shoji, Captain Y.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Naitaka.
Saiki, Captain B.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Yoshino.
Tsuchiya, Captain T.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Suma.
Takagi, Captain S.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Chitose.
Taketomi, Captain K.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Iwate.
Teragaki, Captain J.—Commands the Japanese battleship Shikishima.
Yamada, Captain H.—Commands the Japanese battleship Asahi.
Yamaya, Captain T.—Commands the Japanese protected cruiser Akitsushima.
Yashiro, Captain R.—Commands the Japanese armored cruiser Asama.

Russia.

Avelan, Admiral—Has done much to place Russia's naval and maritime power in its present position.
Poisman, Captain.—Commands the Russian battleship Peresviet at Port Arthur.
Chertkoff, General—An officer of high repute in the Russian army, who may hold a command.
Cheryshev, Captain.—Commands the Russian battleship Sevastopol at Port Arthur.
Dabitch, Captain.—Commands the Russian cruiser Gromoboi.
Kosovitch, Captain.—Commands Russian cruiser Pallada, which was torpedoed by the Japanese torpedo squadron.
Krastalinsky, General.—Commands 3rd Brigade of Artillery on the Yalu.
Lindevitch, Lieut.-Gen. — Commander-in-chief of Russia's military force during the Boxer rising. Is now one of Gen. Kuropatkin's lieutenants. Is well advanced in years.
Lebedev, Captain.—Commands Russian cruiser Zabiaka.
Michael, Grand Duke—A strong adviser in military affairs. He fought in the siege of Plevna. Is a field-marshal and chief of the Russian artillery.
Nazarevski, Captain.—Commands Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoi at Port Arthur.
Oguk, Major-General.—Formerly Russian attache at Tokio. Knows Japan thoroly and will serve on the intelligence staff.
Rundnev, Captain.—Commanded Russian cruiser Variag, which was disabled by the Japanese.
Beitsenshtein, Captain.—Commands the Russian cruiser Askold at Port Arthur, which was damaged.
Shschewsovitch, Captain. — Commands the Russian battleship Retvisan, which was torpedoed at Port Arthur.
Sarychev, Captain.—Commands the Russian cruiser Boyarin at Port Arthur.
Stemman, Captain. — Commands the Russian cruiser Bogatyr at Vladivostock.
Stevpetski, Major-General.—Was in charge of the operations in Southern and Central Manchuria during the Boxer rising. It is likely that he will bear the brunt of a section of the campaign. Is well known as a keen soldier.
Tyriloff, Admiral.—A foremost Russian minister of marine. The Grand Old Man of Russia, and a skilful fighter.
Trusov, Captain.—Commands the Russian cruiser Rurik at Vladivostock.
Uspenski, Captain. — Commands the damaged Russian battleship Poltava at Port Arthur.
Von Essen, Captain.—Commands the damaged Russian cruiser Novik at Port Arthur.
Viren, Captain.—Commands the Russian cruiser Bayan at Port Arthur.
Yakoviev, Captain.—Commands the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur.
Zatsarenei, Captain. — Commands the Russian battleship Pobieda at Port Arthur.
Zalleski, Captain.—Commands Russian damaged cruiser Diana at Port Arthur.

Chifu.—A Chinese place near Weihaiwei. Shanghai, 510 miles. Population, 60,000.
Konghun.—A new British treaty port in Kwangtung.
Osaka.—The Japanese Woolwich. Headquarters of the 4th division arsenal for guns and projectiles employing 1500 men. Military school. Population, 900,000. The "Manchester of Japan."
Paju.—A Corean town north of Seoul.
Pingyang.—AA northern Corean centre with an outlet to Corea Bay.
Port Hamilton.—An island in the Corean Strait once occupied by Britain.
Port Lugaref.—In Broughton Bay, on the east coast of Corea.
Quelpart.—An island south of Corea.
Songdo.—The old capital of Corea.
Sassebo.—In the southern island of Japan. Naval depot. Concentration place for the present war. Population, 87,000.
Seudai.—In the north of the Japanese mainland. Headquarters of the 2nd division. Military school. Population 85,000.
Seelety Bay.—On the east of the Port Arthur Peninsula.
Satungku.—A new Japanese treaty port in Manchuria, situated on a junk creek near the River Yalu. The proper trading place where steamers touch is four miles away. The trade is chiefly Corean timber.
Takeskika.—Advanced naval base on the Tsushima Island, in the Corean Strait. Coaling station. An important strategical point. Fusan, 40 miles. Nagasaki, 80 miles.
Toyama Gakho.—Japanese infantry training school.
Tulpek.—A Japanese arsenal.
Treaty Ports.—Mukden, Antung, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Muchwang, Fuchau, Chifu, Hankau, Amoy, Swatan, etc.
Tokio.—Capital of Japan. Headquarters of the 1st division and imperial bodyguard. Residence of the Mikado. Arsenal for small arms here, employing 2008 men; output, 300 rifles and 10,000 cartridges per day. Military school. Naval college. Population 1,500,000.
Tungnai.—A village near Fusan, in Corea.
Uji.—Japanese powder factory.
Wenju.—A village to the south of Seoul, in Corea.
Weihaiwei.—Leased to Britain by China. Neutralises the full advantage of Port Arthur to Russia. Naval base. Partially fortified, the original scheme of defence having been modified. Hongkong, 1186 miles. Population 123,000.
Wiju.—A mountain pass in Northern Corea, thru which the chief road passes on the way to Port Arthur. A highly important strategical point. Five thousand troops well placed there could hold an army at bay.
Wonson.—In Broughton Bay, on the east coast of Corea. Opened to Japanese trade in 1880. Eleven thousand inhabitants. Japanese settlement. Steam communication between Siberia and Japan. Vladivostock 330 miles.
Yalu.—The boundary river between Corea and Manchuria. Runs into Corea Bay, in the Yellow Sea. It has three mouths.
Yangtsau.—First station above Fusan, on the Corean railway.
Yangpu.—A Corean town, north of Seoul.
Yinkan.—Terminus of the Peking line in Manchuria.
Yongampho.—Fifteen miles up the Yalu, on the Corean side. A timber centre.
Yokosuka.—Near Tokio. Docks and slips for warships are here.
Yokohama.—Principal mercantile port of Japan. Steamer line connects with Vancouver, and direct with London within three weeks of the Japanese capital, via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Population, 209,000. Nagasaki, 778 miles; Kobe, 350 miles; Formosa, 1156; Vancouver, 4280; Seudai, 283; Shanghai, 1030.

PLIABLE LOGIC

Bourassa Uses in His Speeches, According to Mr. Tarte.

Montreal, Feb. 23—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Tarte, referring to Mr. Bourassa's reference to Sir Frederick Borden in his speech of Sunday evening, says: "Mr. Bourassa boasts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prudence and firmness in imperial matters. He wishes us to believe that the prime minister stands as a rampart between our threatened liberty and Mr. Chamberlain. He condemns with energy Sir Frederick Borden, who accepted a seat at the table of the imperial defence committee without consulting his colleagues. Sir Frederick Borden is a member of the Canadian government. He is minister of militia. He is the colleague of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he accepted the offer of a seat on the committee. The prime minister retains him as one of his colleagues. Sir Wilfrid is therefore responsible for his minister's acceptance, and his presence on the committee of imperial defence. He therefore approves of Sir Frederick's action. There can be no doubt on this point.

"Mr. Bourassa supports Sir Wilfrid and condemns Sir Frederick Borden. He will reconciliate questions, but we predict that he will support the ministry irrespective of the answer he may receive. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find in his political vocabulary expressions sufficiently vague to satisfy Mr. Bourassa without embarrassing Sir Frederick Borden. Sir Frederick will remain a member of the imperial defence committee, and Mr. Bourassa will continue to tell the country that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a convinced anti-imperialist. The member for Labelle has no condemnation sufficiently severe for Mr. Tarte, Mr. Foster and all those public men who desire that England shall give a preference in her markets to our products, to our cattle, to our cheese, to our wheat and our flour, yet he is silent on the 33 1-3 per cent. preference which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have given to English goods and English products. Mr. Bourassa's logic is pliable according to the requirements of the Ottawa government."

POPULAR OTTAWA MAN IN LUCK

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Stone in the Kidneys.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the Well-Known Sportsman, Tells Why He is Grateful to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Few people in the capital are as well known and popular as Mr. "Sam" Cassidy, proprietor of the Bijou Hotel, Metcalf-street. As a hunter and fisherman of more than local reputation, he has become known to followers of the rod and gun all over the country, and many of the members of parliament who make an annual sojourn here are counted among his personal friends.

The news, therefore, that he has found a complete cure for a dangerous malady will give general satisfaction. Speaking of it he says:

"My friends all know that I have been troubled for years with Stone in the Kidneys; that though I consulted the best physicians and tried nearly every remedy I could think of, I was unable to get better.

"Some time ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me. I cannot imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the warmest gratitude towards Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Marine Engineers.

The National Association of Marine Engineers held the largest meeting in its history at Forum Hall last night, when a number of new members were initiated and applications received. R. Binch and J. S. Adam were appointed delegates to act with the Single Tax Association in meeting the provincial government in reference to Dr. Noble's plan of increasing the exemption on houses to $700.

Free Passenger Soaked.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The question as to whether a passenger on a train riding on a free pass, who loses his life on account of an act of carelessness on the part of the railroad company stands on the same footing as a passenger who pays his fare, to-day was decided by the United States supreme court against the free passenger.

A Point of Law.

The court of appeal will give judgment this morning on a knotty point of law argued yesterday, involved in the conviction of Warden Shand of Owen Sound, who obstructed a bailiff who was making a seizure under a lien instead of a lawsuit and judgment. If the seizure was illegal, then the conviction was likewise.

METHODIST SOCIAL UNION.

The Methodist Social Union held a large rally in Broadway Tabernacle last night, to which the executive had invited the members of all the different churches in the city.

The chair was taken by Chancellor Burwash, president of the union, and the speakers of the evening were Chester D. Massey, Rev. W. H. Hincks and H. H. Fudger, while Miss Ethel Sherrls and others furnished a short musical program. Supper was served in the basement of the church after the exercises.

The objects of the union are the spread of social intercourse among the congregations and the helping of the weaker churches and it was impressed on the gathering that this was the first duty of the members of the church.

O.S.A. ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists was held last evening, when President C. M. Manly, Vice-President and Treasurer Gordon Hahn and Secretary R. F. Gagen were re-elected. R. F. Gagen and F. McG. Knowles were elected representatives to the Industrial Exhibition, and W. Cruikshank, Carrie Learoyd Hillyard and John Innes were admitted to membership.

The exhibition is attracting a great deal of attention. The Ontario government has purchased picture No. 14, "The Coming Storm," by J. W. Beatty, and No. 133, "The Day is Done," by F. M. Bell-Smith.

Indescribable Pains, Stone in Bladder

An Exceptionally Severe Case in Which a Helpless Sufferer Was Restored by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Gravel or stone in bladder is about the most painful ailment that ever afflicted mankind. It is the result of deranged kidneys, the uric acid forming into hard substances, which lodge in the kidneys and bladder. This horrible disease is prevented and cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Daniel Brown, English River, Ont., writes: "For three years I suffered from urinary troubles, partaking of the nature of stone in the bladder I was unable to do any work, and frequently discharged blood. Though I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, I received no relief, and at last decided that I would never be able to work again.

"While in this condition I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and though I had no faith in them or in anything else, I decided to give them a fair trial. After using one box I felt a decided change for the better, and after taking five boxes I feel like a new man. I am entirely out of pain, and have no more discharge of blood. I can honestly recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to any fellow-sufferer, and will cheerfully verify this statement to anyone writing me."

Mr. W. Bowen, postmaster and station agent at English River, Ont., writes: "I have interviewed Mr. Daniel Brown of this place in regard to his long illness and cure, and hereby certify that the testimonial as given by him is correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

MORANG ON HOWE.

Under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, George N. Morang addressed a very stylish and cultured audience last night in the hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The subject of the lecture was "Who was Joseph Howe?" and the speaker traced the history of the Nova Scotian statesman and showed that while he had been accused of being disloyal in his own province, he was opposed to the rebellion in the Canadas and sought to obtain what he desired by constitutional means.

Employers' Banquet To-Morrow.

To-morrow evening the Employers' Association will banquet at Webb's at 6-15, when those present will be addressed by Millard F. Bowen, secretary of the Manufacturers' Club of Buffalo. R. J. Younge, secretary of the local C.M.A., J. P. Murray, P. W. Ellis, E. W. Day and J. G. Merrick will also speak in response to toasts.

Sir Frederick to Attend.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Sir Frederick Borden leaves Boston for Ottawa on the 26th inst. He will arrive here in time to attend the annual dinner by Lord Minto on the evening of the 27th to the officers who were at Paardeberg.

Kill the Czar, Say Socialists.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—Socialists in Germany advocate the murder of the czar.

We're cutting prices in half for special selling at the dullest season of the year. Shrewd buyers are taking advantage of the chances given them. Here is an instance:

Fibre Bound Trunk, unbreakable, 2 trays, 2 straps, brass mountings, well lined, steel bottom, 36 inch size.

Regular $8.00
Special $6.15

East & Co.,
300 Yonge Street

We Can Fit Up a Bathroom

In luxurious style at a cost you will appreciate—porcelain lined bath tubs, ornamental wash bowls—very latest designs. Call, write or phone

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Is it hard to solve the question as to who is the best baker? Try a sample loaf from the Toronto Bakery and the question is solved.

You can send a card to the office for a sample or phone Park 553.

J. C. TOMLIN, Proprietor

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Last Week of Sale

Further Reduction in All Lines

Balance of Winter Weight Natural and Stripe Wool Undershirts, $1.00, for.. .50
Wool-Fleece Undershirts, 75c for..... .35
W.G.R. Stiff Shirts, some with separate collars, some white bodies, colored fronts and cuffs, reg. $1, for..... .40
Regular 35c and 25c Suspenders, all makes, 20c pair, 3 for ..... .50

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FIRTH-EATON RECITAL.

W. Francis Firth, the well-known baritone and composer, assisted by the successful impersonator, S. Homer Eaton, gave a most successful concert in Association Hall last night, which was thoroly enjoyed by a critical audience.

Mr. Firth's final solo, "O Father Hear Me," with violin obligato, organ and piano, was considered especially fine.

Miss Flora Higgins also contributed several solos, and Frank Blachford gave some selections on the violin, while the Firth male quartet sang in admirable style. Mrs. H. M. Blight was the accompanist.

Staff of Life Grows Dearer.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The retail price of bread in Ottawa to-day advanced from ten to eleven cents per loaf and the wholesale from nine to ten cents.

One Single, Solitary Protest.

London, Feb. 23.—In the house to-day respecting Chinese in the Transvaal, Mr. Lyttelton said the only protest that had been received came from Australia.

St. Lawrence Hall Rates $2.50 perday — Most centrally located hotel in Montreal