

JAPANESE MOVING ON VLADIVOSTOCK

ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS OF CHINESE

Scouts Rejoin Main Army After Having Visited Kirin—Lost One Hundred on Daring Exploit.

Gumshu Pass, April 3.—The situation here is unchanged. Gen. Linévitch has moved forward into close touch with the Japanese, and keeps up constant skirmishing. Elsewhere everything is quiet. Gen. Mitschenko, who has been in the rear since the beginning of the year, has returned from Mukden, though an unhealed wound forbade his walking, drove in a carriage to his force and assumed command, which he has since retained, though he is unable to ride over the deeply rutted roads which are beginning to dry.

Native reports, which may be taken for what they are worth, state the Japanese are leaving before the Russian front only a screen capable with the help of the Mukden and Tie Pass fortifications and garrisons of holding in check Gen. Linévitch, and are transferring the bulk of these five armies to Vladivostok, and by means of a wide movement through Mongolia to Tsitshir.

Considering the great distances involved the plan appears too bold and almost impracticable, but Japanese impetuosity and dogged perseverance must be reckoned with. It affords an opportunity for Russian cavalry, which thus far has played an insignificant role, to distinguish itself by penetrating the Japanese lines.

Gen. Linévitch has ordered the resumption of drills, keeping the soldiers occupied in the day time, and music in the bivouacs at night. An energetic regime is being instituted. The men are attached to the commander on account of his simple, soldierly life.

Reports that ber-ber has been prevalent among the Russian troops at any time are unfounded. No case has been reported. The army is being supplied with equipment for the summer, which the officers especially need, several regiments during the retreat, throwing away all the officers' baggage.

SCOUTS RETURN AFTER DANGEROUS EXPLOIT.

General Kurak's Army Headquarters in the Field, April 2, via Fusan.—Two detachments of Japanese cavalry have returned to the army after the most extensive and dangerous scouting exploit of the war. The detachments were sent north early in January under the leadership of Col. Nagamura and Major Sasegawa, and each numbered 150 men. Only 100 men of each detachment returned.

They explored the Russian positions west of Mukden. They encountered and eluded many forces of Russian cavalry and penetrated Gen. Mitschenko's lines, then going northward, they crossed the railroad, cutting the road and telegraph lines during the night.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY DRIVEN NORTHWARD.

Tokio, April 2.—4 p. m.—The following official advices have been received from army headquarters in Manchuria: "Our scouts drove 50 miles toward Helling and, colliding with 300 of the enemy's cavalry at Sanchengzu, 30 miles southwest of Helling on the morning of March 25th. The enemy, 4,011 men strong, retreated to Helling leaving 200 droopers.

LINEVITCH REPORTS SITUATION UNCHANGED.

St. Petersburg, April 3.—Gen. Linévitch, in a dispatch dated April 2nd, says: "The situation remains unchanged. A Russian patrol during the night of March 27th surrounded a Japanese patrol, consisting of six dragoons, in the village of Baichantsun, on the extreme Russian left. Five of the Japanese were killed. A sergeant was captured."

EMPEROR NICHOLAS DID NOT MENTION PEACE.

St. Petersburg, April 3.—Gen. Batkanoff, the recently appointed commander of the third Manchurian army, lunched with Emperor Nicholas to-day and discussed with His Majesty the military situation in the Far East. He says the Emperor did not mention the question of peace.

CONCENTRATING TO MEET THE JAPANESE.

Gumshu Pass, April 3.—A renewal of fighting is expected shortly. The concentration of the Russian army is complete with its advance lines south of the station of Siphingai, 74 miles north of Tie Pass. The Japanese are screening their movements by means of cavalry, and it is difficult to locate the bulk of their army. A heavy movement seems to be in progress on the Russian flanks. The railroad station at Changatufu, 40 to 50 miles above Tie Pass, is occupied by Japanese artillery, but so far ascertainable it does not cover a large body of troops.

A 2-wheeled cart of the Russo-Chinese bank containing more than \$2,500,000, which was lost during the retreat from Mukden, has been found, but the cash of the Ninth Regiment of Artillery, which was also lost, is undiscovered. A movement of Chinese handbills, led by Japanese officers through Mongolia, in the direction of Taitshihara, 300 miles west of Harbin, has been reported, and pressure is being brought by the Japanese in China for an open alliance with Yuanshihka, governor of Pechili province, and General Ma, commander of the Chinese forces on the frontier, are said to be at the head of this agitation.

ese in China for an open alliance with Yuanshihka, governor of Pechili province, and General Ma, commander of the Chinese forces on the frontier, are said to be at the head of this agitation. Gen. Linévitch's headquarters are in General Kouroupatkin's old train. The Chinese continue to bring in stores.

THE MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Island of Perim, Straits of Babelmandeb, April 1.—The British cruiser Prometheus, which arrived here to-day from the north, reports having passed, March 30th, a Russian squadron of five warships, four transports and a hospital ship. The Russian hospital ship Kostroma, bound for Jibutai, Floua, Somalia, arrived here to-day, and is taking on coal and water.

Five Russian warships and a tug passed here at sunset, bound for Jibutai. Three steamers were following them. The vessels, which are the Prometheus, probably compose the division of the Russian second Pacific squadron commanded by Admiral Nebogatoff.

TO INQUIRE INTO SINKING OF HIPSING.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—It is announced that the intentional loss has been proved. The applications will be allotted only forty per cent. A commission over which M. De Martens, a member of the international conference on the status of hospital ships, will preside, has been appointed to examine claims for compensation growing out of the sinking of the British ship Hipsing.

NUMBER OF RUSSIANS ASSEMBLED AT KIRIN.

Tokio, April 1.—The following report has been received from the headquarters of the Japanese armies at the front: "Our forces in the direction of Singkin (about 80 miles east of Mukden) report that, according to information received from the natives, a force of Russians and mounted bandits, under Colonel Madloff, which has assembled at Helling, is returning to the north."

According to other natives, Kirin seems to be the place for the enemy's assembling. "Our force at Weihulnponen (35 miles northeast of Tie Pass) reports that there has been no change in the enemy's position since the vicinity of Manchuria. There are some Russian infantry and cavalry 32 miles northeast of Kalyuan (25 miles from Tie Pass)."

"Our force at Changtu (40 miles above Tie Pass) reports that the cavalry outposts retreated 25 miles north of Changtu, after burning the railroad station at Souzotou. "Our force at Fakomen (30 miles north of Tie Pass) reports that cavalry outposts of the enemy have been observed 30 miles northeast of that place and that mixed forces of the enemy occupy Feng-hai (55 miles north of Fakomen), Panchengchong (about 15 miles west of Feng-hai) and their vicinity."

MANY RESTRICTIONS.

Supporters of Government Demand Many Safeguards Should Be Given to the C. P. R. In seeking a monopoly for building into the Koryu railway from Singkin to the Bridge the C. P. R. has been adding inducements in the representations made to the government. The company in return for getting \$5,000 a mile for the line from Singkin to the bridge, and for a sections of the Kootenay Central line, is asked to agree to give up the guarantee on the government on the Shuswap & Okanagan, to give up the pretended claim on a land bonus for section 3 of the Columbia & Western and a control of the passenger and freight rates to the coast. Geo. Fraser demands aid for the Kettle Valley railway for a distance of 50 miles to Frankly Camp, feeling anything else the Holland Bros. who are back of this scheme, demand a guarantee of the bonds of the road.

Others are pressing the government to give some aid also to the Great Northern in the way of exemption from taxation for a term of years on all the mileage built to the coast. It is said that restrictions are being placed on the policy which the C. P. R. announces that it is likely to end in nothing being done.

READY IN A MONTH.

The Remodelled and Extensively Overhauled Steamer Venture Will Be Soon in Business. By the first of next month there will be another steamer on the northern British Columbia run in command of Capt. Warren. The vessel is the Venture, which is being altered to meet the requirements of her new owners, the Boston Steamship Company, of this city. The machinery for the vessel, which arrived from Govan, Scotland, a few weeks ago, is in place, and carpenters are engaged in finishing the cabins of the steamer. There are two triple expansion engines of high speed, with 10-inch high pressure cylinders, having 16-inch stroke and giving 175 revolutions to the minute. There are two boilers eight by twelve. There are two funnels in the fore part of the boilers 32 inches in diameter. The boilers carry 180 pounds working pressure and are equipped with copper plating. The bunkers are practically self-trimming and the ashes are ejected by hydraulic machinery.

The vessel is being provided with cabin accommodation for sixty passengers. She has dining room, saloon and smoking room all on the main deck, the last named apartment being located well forward. The rooms will all be large and space will be reserved for a good-sized promenade.

Capt. Warren will have as chief mate Henry Hughes. W. Vaughan, who was purser on the steamer Boscowitz, will occupy that position on the Venture, and in the engineering room Clarence Arthur will be in charge, he having been third on the steamer Victorian, and Mr. Mowat will be second.

It is the intention to have the steamer call at Kitimat and Bella Coola when in service. The governor of Tangier has dispatched an invitation to Rainsal, the brigand chief, to visit the town with the archbishop to meet Emperor William. It is expected that the German legation has guaranteed Rainsal against any interference from the Moorish government.

SHOT BY TROOPS IN STREETS OF WARSAW

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED

Soldiers Fired on People Taking Part in Demonstration—Threats of Bomb Outrages.

Warsaw, April 2.—9.40 a. m.—A serious conflict occurred at 7.30 o'clock to-night in Daika street, where a Jewish Socialist Street, known as the Band, had organized a demonstration. The troops which came to disperse the gathering fired into the crowd, killing two people and wounding several others. Other disturbances are reported to have occurred.

The streets had been patrolled throughout the day, the authorities having anticipated trouble. Conditions here are causing much uneasiness and nervousness. Hand-printed proclamations have been found in the streets, warning the public against walking near the government buildings and other places, as bombs would be thrown in these quarters.

Several parents whose children are attending school in defiance of the school strike have been warned by letter to withdraw their children, as the school buildings would be blown up. The representatives of the party of violence (it is not quite clear whether they are revolutionaries or Socialists) are visiting private persons and levying contributions for "amunition." They promise lists of names with the amounts to be collected from each, and require the contributor to sign his name opposite these assessments, which range from 50 cents to \$5.

When Governor-General Maximovich arrived here ten days ago to assume his official duties, he ordered that the Cossack detachment awaiting him at the station be dismissed, saying he did not want an escort. Driving through the city to-day, however, the governor-general's carriage was surrounded by 20 Cossacks.

The papers of the Polish newspapers here were summoned to the castle yesterday. Governor-General Maximovich received each of them separately, greeting them in a friendly manner, and talked freely with them on various subjects, especially on the censorship. He invited them to come to him in case of any difficulty.

Killed by Cossacks. Lodz, April 3.—The would-be assassin of Police Commissioner Szabalowski, of the second district, who was seriously injured Saturday afternoon by a bomb, which was thrown at him in the street, is dead. He never regained consciousness after being cut down by the policeman who arrested him.

Considerable excitement was caused at midnight by two Cossacks who attacked four pedestrians, killing two and wounding three others. The Cossacks prohibited the sale of revolvers. The gun dealers have been ordered to close all revolvers in sealed cases and hand them over to the police.

Strike of Operatives. St. Petersburg, April 2.—Reports from many places throughout Russia, including Boreseff and Siran, show that employees of warehouses and shops are again demanding shorter hours and more wages. There has been a general strike of operatives.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Round Robins Not Permitted By Military Regulations—Officers' Monthly Meeting. Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order: "The following extract from G. O. 16, January 30th, 1905, is published for information: "Fifth British Columbia Regiment—To be provisional lieutenant, Charles Gordon Stewart Duncan, gentleman, January 27th, 1905."

The following extract from M. O. 50, March 14th, 1905, is published for information: "Round Robins Forbidden.—The special attention of all officers of the Canadian militia is invited to para. 75, K. R. & O., 1904, which reads as follows: "One of the fundamental and most necessary rules of military discipline is to forbid anything bearing the appearance of complaint to obtain redress of grievances among individuals composing a military force. If officers or men have any grievance this complaint should be laid before the commanding officer in respect of language, each individual speaking for himself alone. Appeals for redress by round robins or by means of any document bearing the signature of more than one complainant are strictly forbidden."

The regular monthly meeting of the regimental number opposite their respective names: No. 41, Gr. James R. Stanforth, February 29th; No. 59, Gr. Clarence P. Aston, March 28th; No. 60, Gr. George Ford, March 28th; No. 178, Gr. Chas. W. Kinlock, March 29th; No. 196, Gr. Alex. McKenzie, March 29th.

The officers will be in the mess rooms, drill hall, on Thursday, April 6th, at 8.30 p. m. Dress, walking out dress. By order. (Sgd.) D. B. MCCONNAN, Capt. Adjutant.

Despite the fact that the committee of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions has previously declined to accept the gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, a committee representing the Congregational clergymen of Boston and vicinity, who are opposed to the acceptance of the gift, decided Thursday to continue the protest.

Alarming conditions are reported officially to exist in the Cori district, Transcaucasia, where the losses sustained by the landed proprietors through peasant attacks and strikes have been enormous. More Cossacks have been sent into the district to help quell the disturbances.

MINING DISASTER.

Gas Explosion in Colliery at Zeigler, Ill.—Thirty Men Believed to Have Been Killed.

Carbondale, Ill., April 3.—A report from Zeigler, Ill., 16 miles from here, says that there has been a fearful explosion in the Joseph Leiter coal mine. Twenty miners were killed and 18 injured.

According to reports received here the entire opening of the mine at the surface is wrecked. Although the explosion is attributed to gas, suspicion exists that there may have been another cause. Only non-union men are employed in the mine since the strike for increased wages some months ago resulting in riots and in the presence of military and armed guards. The last of the troops were recently withdrawn, although reports were current that there had been attempts to bribe officials to permit outsiders to gain entrance to the mine, the object being to make the mine workable. State Mine Inspector Atkinson reported at his last examination of the shaft that 180 men were employed in two shifts. The explosion is reported to have occurred as the two shifts were changing to-day.

Thirty May Be Dead. St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—A message received here from the Zeigler Coal Co., at Zeigler, Ill., confirms the report of a disastrous mine explosion there, and says: "Can't tell definitely yet as to number of men killed, probably about 70. Two have been rescued alive thus far."

Another Report. Springfield, Ill., April 3.—A report reached the adjutant-general's office this morning that 50 men had been killed in the explosion at Zeigler, Ill., and one Sheriff Steil, of Franklin county, was at once wired for particulars.

Up to late this afternoon no details had been received. It was stated at the adjutant-general's office that the sending of state troops to Zeigler was pending until it was found that the explosion was the result of a plot.

NEW MISSIONARY STEAMER

Will Be Launched at Vancouver To-morrow—Dedication Services to Be Held Here. (From Monday's Daily.) The missionary steamer Columbia, building at the Harlowe yard, False Creek, will be launched with appropriate ceremonies at 5 p. m. to-morrow. Archdeacon Penreth will be in charge of the ceremonies, which will be participated in by the Anglican clergy of Vancouver and their choir. The address will be given by Rev. C. C. Owen.

The Columbia will be ready to sail in a fortnight. She leaves then for Victoria, where she will be in port for a week. The island district, which lies among the logging camps between the Island and Alert Bay, where a population of 3,000 loggers is to be found along the coast.

The Columbia is 64 feet long and 14 feet beam. She will be driven by a Union gasoline engine of 20 horse-power, and is fitted with masts and sails for use when the wind is favorable. In case of a breakdown of her machinery, Rev. J. Antle, the missionary in charge of the work, will himself be her skipper, a position for which he is fully qualified by seven years' experience along the wild Newfoundland coast. His principal assistant will be Dr. Hutton, whose services will be a godsend to men injured in the camps. A seaman and a cook complete the crew of the party.

The Columbia will carry a medical and surgical bed, and a full equipment of medical and surgical appliances, so that in any case of accident or illness can be cared for. It is possible to send the patient to the hospital, but the vessel will be a sort of marine ambulance, and will be of great assistance in extending the scope of the operations of the hospital, which is established by the Victorian Order of Nurses. The mission will be conducted on non-sectarian lines. Services will be held at the camps, but they will not be of the exclusively Anglican character, which is proper when Anglicans only are present. The broad truths of Christianity will be taught in a way acceptable to men of all the denominations which agree upon the cardinal points of the faith, and which have a portable communion table at which the Eucharist will be offered at church services, of which members of the Church of England will be able to take advantage. To be the musical part of the services an organ will be carried on board.

An important adjunct of the work is the circulating library. The great need really is of reading matter, and the men eagerly devouring every scrap which comes to hand. This circulating library will fill with good literature.

FIRES AT MONTREAL.

Two Outbreaks Which Caused Damage Estimated at One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (Associated Press.) Montreal, April 2.—Two fires last night did damage to the extent of \$100,000. The first was in Place Youville, where a building occupied by several produce firms was gutted. The second was in the case of a case at the time of the rear, and the loss, which was small, might have been other-wise.

The second fire was in Craig street, and it burned out the Abbey Etvereston Salt Co. and other small shops, including a manufacturing company. The loss of the Abbey Company is placed at \$40,000, covered by insurance.

The Manufacturers. Annual Meeting Will Be Held in Quebec in September. Toronto, April 2.—The executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have decided to hold the annual convention in Quebec on September 18th, 19th and 20th.

The announcement was made by the Bank of Montreal on Thursday that it had received subscriptions amounting to \$100,000 for the proposed bill repealing the present law. The subscribers will share in the New York allotment.

WILL MOVE AN AMENDMENT TO BILL RESPECTING SALE OF THE E. & N. RAILWAY

It Will Protect the Province as to Rights of the Province as to Taxation of Lands.

Ottawa, April 3.—At the next meeting of the railway committee on Thursday the act respecting the Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway will again be under consideration. Mr. Smith has submitted the clause respecting exemption to the minister of justice and proposes to introduce an amendment protecting the rights of the province as to taxation of lands. If this is not accepted the bill will be dropped. Mr. Lindsay, representing James Dunsuir, is here looking after the bill. Application Dismissed.

A motion was made in the Senate To-day in the case of the Supreme Waterworks Co. v. Byron White Co., an appeal from British Columbia in which judgment was given last term in favor of the Sandon company, the judgment below being reversed in part without costs. The motion was to vary judgment by giving costs to the appellants. The motion was dismissed with costs, fixed at \$25.

The inland revenue department has been inspecting some flour samples and found no adulteration. A report issued by the department shows great adulteration of black and white pepper. Nova Scotia sent seven samples which were analyzed and all were genuine; Prince Edward Island, 2 analyzed, both genuine; New Brunswick, 7 analyzed, 3 genuine, 1 doubtful, and three adulterated; Quebec, 42 genuine, 1 doubtful; Manitoba, 2 genuine, 1 doubtful, 5 adulterated; British Columbia, 3 genuine, 3 doubtful, and 4 adulterated. There were 58 samples in all. The adulteration of black pepper is greater than that of white pepper. Out of 60 samples of black pepper 31 were adulterated, 7 doubtful and 22 genuine. Of 26 samples of white pepper 10 were adulterated, 13 genuine and 3 doubtful.

Running Rights. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the House to-day that legislation would be introduced giving running rights to the Intercolonial over the Canada Atlantic to Georgian Bay.

TRIAL JUDGE DIDN'T GIVE THEM A CHANCE

So Said E. V. Bodwell, Counsel for Edna Wallace Hopper—Assumed Argument Monday. (From Monday's Daily.) The second week of the hearing in the Hopper v. Dunsuir appeal opened this morning. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, resumed his argument. He quoted a number of cases regarding rules on which the full court should review the evidence taken at the trial, and said that Court of Appeal must decide whether the trial judge properly appreciated the evidence. The trial judge in this case, he held, did not allow him to present his side, refusing to admit much in the way of evidence, that he (counsel) contended was material.

The Chief Justice—"What I meant on Saturday was that the trial judge evidently didn't think James Dunsuir was a perjured witness, and that therefore we could not discard his evidence altogether."

Mr. Bodwell then proceeded with his argument, following the printed copy prepared by him. He dealt extensively with Alex. Dunsuir's drinking habits, quoting the frequent warnings that were given to him by his medical advisers, who told him that if he did not refrain from drinking he would die. Alex. Dunsuir, he said, knew this for he told Mrs. Wallace in New York what the physicians had said, and yet he continued to drink. As far previous to his death as 1903 he was treated for delirium tremens and was warned and yet he did not desist. In 1898 he had another attack, and in spite of this he kept drinking. It was only fair to assume, therefore, that his mental condition was such as he (counsel) contended. He had lost his will power years before that time.

Mr. Bodwell also quoted the testimony of Mr. Harrison, of San Francisco, relative to the quantity of liquor consumed by Alex. Dunsuir daily, and said that the evidence showed that he became so objectionable that he was expelled from the Union Club of that city. Mr. Bodwell is continuing his argument this afternoon. When he is finished Mr. Davis, K.C., counsel for the defendant, will present his argument, after which the plaintiff will reply.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Prince Albert, N. W. T., April 2.—Col. Morris, commanding the R. N. W. M. P. here, was stricken with paralysis yesterday and is still unconscious. He was excited over a small fire occurring at the barracks, and was seized shortly afterwards.

Both houses of the legislature of Nebraska have passed a bill prohibiting sports on memorial day, and the governor will sign it. Horse racing, baseball games and other sports now permitted on Sunday in the state must not be engaged in on memorial day after the bill becomes a law. Penalties for violation of the terms of the measure include fines and imprisonment.

RETURNS FROM SCENE OF STRIFE

GEORGE DENNY ON A VISIT TO HIS HOME

He Represented Associated Press With Russians in Manchuria—Had an Exciting Experience.

(From Monday's Daily.) After an experience that would quicken the heart throbs of any man in whom there reposes the microbe of journalism, George Denny, formerly city editor of both the Victoria dailies, has returned to the scene of his early training, and his home. He reached the city on Saturday afternoon, and since then has been busy attending to business affairs, varied by handshakes from his numerous friends, and their congratulations upon the conspicuous success that has been his at the theatre of the world's greatest activity. And incidentally it is worth recognizing that Mr. Denny has been a capital advertisement of this city, because it must be known in the distinguished circles in which he has moved that he is a Victoria product.

When he left here it was as a representative of the Associated Press, in whose service he was engaged at the Atlantic metropolis. He evidently gave satisfaction from the start, for it was not long before he was delegated to accompany the Crown Prince of Siam to the Pacific coast. He also handled a considerable number of other big newspaper assignments, intimately crossing the Pacific to Manila, where he represented the influential news-gathering syndicate which bears the name of the Associated Press. But it shortly afterwards became apparent that his dispatch to the new dependency of Uncle Sam was not the main object in view—that it was preliminary to a far more important commission.

The outbreak of the titanic conflict in the Orient was followed by Mr. Denny's departure for Japan, with Commissioner Taft. From Mikadooland he proceeded to Northern Korea, preparing for the approaching hostilities, and finally he went to Port Arthur. There he remained until the sudden upheaval, in fact he was in the great Russian stronghold until 15 minutes previous to the astounding torpedo attack that Togo launched upon the war vessels of the Slav.

In common with other newspapermen, Mr. Denny was ordered by the Russian authorities to remain at Port Arthur, but he disregarded this order and stole away in the night with a companion, making the trip out of the harbor to a vessel outside, in a sampan. He and Chefoo, and from there sent to the world the first tidings of this first attack, "scoping" all competitors by a material margin. This was done in the face of the fact that outside the harbor of Port Arthur was the steamer Columbia with a representative of the New York Herald correspondent on board. Mr. Denny was able to accomplish this feat by sending his news by way of the Pacific cable. Few newspapermen, indeed, have been able to start their active war service with such a coup to their credit, and from that time he loomed large in the eye of the Associated Press headquarters.

He remained at Chefoo for some time, but the storm centre was transferred from the Yellow Sea to Manchuria, where the two great armies were soon to be locked in terrific combat. Mr. Denny was anxious to go there. The untimely death of Mr. Middleton left a vacancy, and the Victorian was sent to join the armies of General Kouroupatkin. Since then he has been the privilege of seeing the great battles of Liao Yang and Shaho, and the Japanese and the world's most famous struggles. Although he was not with the Japanese, he was in a position to contemplate the truth and the position to contemplate the truth and the position to contemplate the truth.

Mr. Denny was not in any way minimize his admiration of the staying qualities of the soldiers with whom his duty required him to cast his lot. He was not only a brave man, but a man of great courage and bravery of their infantrymen, but this does not in any way minimize his admiration of the staying qualities of the soldiers with whom his duty required him to cast his lot. He was not only a brave man, but a man of great courage and bravery of their infantrymen, but this does not in any way minimize his admiration of the staying qualities of the soldiers with whom his duty required him to cast his lot.

The newspapermen were treated by the Russians with every consideration, and ample facilities for observation were placed at their disposal. Gen. Kouroupatkin took them more or less into his confidence, and allowed them to see every thing, but relied implicitly upon their honor and discretion, and that trust was not abused. After the battle of Shaho, Mr. Denny left Manchuria in company with the dozen of Russian war correspondents, a man with an unpronounceable name (unpronounceable to the Times reporter anyway) and spent some time in St. Petersburg. There again his presence was most opportune from a newspaper standpoint. He was in the Russian capital when the great strike of a short time ago broke out and saw the attack of the Czar's troops upon the mob at one of the city's gates. He appreciates the face to face, for it was not unlikely that some irresponsible would hurl a bomb at him, but he thinks it would have been wise for him to meet a deputation.

He visited a number of interesting Russian cities, including Moscow, which then passed to Paris and Berlin, finally crossing to London. After a short stay there he resumed his travels, coming to America, and then on to Victoria. His visit here is necessarily brief because his duties require that he shall be back again in London almost at once, and in consequence he will leave to-night. In his capacity as London correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Denny has received one of the most important commissions in the gift of the big syndicate.

Those who have followed the operations of the Associated Press in the present war must have been struck with the ability it has displayed in giving so prompt and accurate a service to the world. It has time and time again beaten the most capable of the "special" men, from which may be derived the inference that the representatives at the front were in truth top liners in the business. Mr. Denny is not disposed to refer to his experiences with any degree of freedom, but in many friends here have been able to follow in course, imperfectly perhaps, but with much satisfaction, and it is sincerely hoped that success to the same measure that has been his in the past will continue with him in his new sphere.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Gumshu Pass, April 1.—All is quiet. Contradictory reports are being received from Chinese fugitives, most of which indicate that there is a constant movement of the Japanese northeast, as though with the intention of effecting a turning movement at Kirin to cut the line of an attack on Vladivostok. Chinese report that the construction of a railroad from Siuming to Mukden has begun. Snow has fallen and the roads are softening into mud and are in a wretched condition.

Cavalry Active.

Harbin, April 1.—Business is paralyzed and a general lack of confidence is shown. A majority of the female population is leaving Harbin. It is believed that the Japanese are preparing a bold turning movement, probably to the eastward, and the Russian cavalry is operating widely in order to avoid a repetition of the surprise at Mukden.

A Change.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—According to the peace reports circulated on the bourse to-day, Russia will cede the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien to Japan, and agree to give Manchuria and Korea are permanently outside the Russian sphere of influence, and the Eastern Chinese railway will be turned over to Japan for cession to China, or to an international syndicate. At the bureau established to look after the Japanese prisoners, the story of the suicide of a number of Japanese imprisoned at Medvid is officially declared to be entirely misapprehended. The information received at the bureau is to the effect that one of a batch of 125 new arrivals, who was invalidated, became melancholy and took his life. No communications have been received. Two Japanese surgeons who were confined at Medvid were released, and to-day were escorted to the frontier by American Vice-Consul Smith.

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London, April 1.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that another internal loan of \$600,000,000 will shortly be issued.

THE PEASANT RISING.

Trouble in Assuming Serious Proportions

Will Render Mobilization Impossible.

New York, April 1.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Herald says that agrarian risings throughout Russia are assuming serious proportions that they overshadow the war. These organized disorders are the result of the spread of revolutionary literature, urging that such risings are the only means of preventing the bread-winner from being sent to the war. As a matter of fact the troubles render the proposed mobilization impossible. Around Riga the land owners have been told by the authorities that they are unable to send them here. Serious risings are reported from the Boprat, Dunaburg, Soukhovsk, Warsaw, Bialystok, Orel, Smolensk, Vorskresensk, Bulbit and Wenden districts. A number of French citizens claim to have received for damages to their property in the Yalta district.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Heavy Death Rate Among the Sailors on Board Rojstevsky's Ships. The possibility meet here in come Day celebrations. Members of the V. Some days ago Col. of the British Times as says would attract large neighboring cities. Opinion is almost and it is understood will be taken in a ranging a local me. Besides securing other prizes it will the train in order of such an event.

New York, April 1.—According to a Paris dispatch to the Times information reaches there that when Admiral Rojstevsky's squadron left Madagascar the bottoms of his ships were so foul with barnacles and seaweed that their speed was diminished by nearly two knots. The death rate was so heavy that the sailors thought they were being poisoned.

It is believed in Paris that Rojstevsky is making a tremendous bend south to avoid the Japanese and get into cooler water, where he will clean the ships.

The Standard Oil Company has discontinued giving jobbers and wholesalers in Kansas commission on the price of refined oil and gasoline. The effect of this order, it is said, is to take the business of handling kerosene away from the wholesalers, who now will have to pay the retail price.

John Cassidy, twenty years old, arrested at Springfield, Mass., on suspicion of starting a fire which threatened the lives of about fifty occupants of a tenement house, has confessed to having set the fire and admits the responsibility for that and several other fires in the neighborhood.

A GRAY Stock of Flathens

Oil Lands Developing

Oil Lands Developing

It is reported that the plan of oil lands developing splendidly offered having been the Northwest. In Victoria such oil lands have been discovered from the oil lands, Messrs. T. decided to raise their income by offering the fifth of the oil lands to send Mr. Bog other Eastern port for the formation to commence bore. The plan of oil lands worked so February, it was Teetzel & Bogie, to sell another 25,000 acres of oil lands on Vladivostok. Chinese report that