

Advice To Nicholas

Suggested That Czar Summons Nobles and Appeal to the Nation.

Leading Newspaper Reviews the Situation Counseling Immediate Action.

Sarcastic Comments on Conduct of War Appear in Public Print.

PETERSBURG, March 15.—A bold way out of the perplexities of the present situation has been suggested, namely, that Emperor Nicholas travel in state to the ancient capital of Moscow, summon the nobles and leading members of the zemstvo around him in the sacred precincts of the Kremlin in the presence of the emperor, publicly pledge his word for the execution of the projected reforms and make a stirring appeal to the people to rally to the support of the Russian arms and co-operate in prosecuting the war to a successful termination.

Such a personal appeal from the sovereign undoubtedly would have a powerful effect throughout the country and over the plan of submitting the question of peace or war to the zemsky Sobor, which some of the newspapers are suggesting.

The Novoe Vremya, in a strong article headed "Precious Moments Lost," reviews the situation leading up to the defeat of the army in Manchuria, the grave nature of the

Internal Tragedy at Moscow, the bloody events at Warsaw, Riga and Baku, the series of attempts upon individual representatives of the civil and military authorities and the increasing boldness of the claims of the non-Russian provinces, some of which are threatening to break away, and making attempts at armed uprisings, as in Georgia and Finland, which the Novoe Vremya declares are fanning the flames of revolution, and the danger of the agrarian movement is increasing.

The article concludes: "There is no time to lose. The receipt is a fortnight old and nothing has been done. The assembly of representatives which the Emperor must summon once, and the best form is that of the old Zemsky Sobor."

Criticism on the conduct of the war has been appearing in the press since the general Kuropatkin's defeat, and is now of the most outspoken character. The Russ formerly has been a champion of the war under the present regime, sarcastically pointing out that the administration, in its desire to provide Vladivostok with coal, is supplying the Japanese fleet.

M. Kireloff, the Associated Press correspondent who was wounded at Liaoyang, declares that the splendid Russian troops were defeated as much by the bureaucracy as by the Japanese.

AMERICAN APPOINTMENTS. Colored Gentleman Gets a Position as Collector.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—The nomination of Chas. W. Anderson, a negro, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York has been confirmed by the senate.

A TENEMENT HOLOCAUST. Nineteen Persons Roasted to Death in Fire at New York.

New York, March 14.—Nineteen persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the five-story tenement house at 105 Allen street early today. More than forty persons were injured and only a few of the sleeping inmates escaped unhurt. Several of those who perished were roasted to death in plain view of thousands.

Coroner Goldenkranz declared after an investigation that the work of an incendiary was the cause of the blaze.

He issued subpoenas for the fire marshals, the fire department and building inspectors and health and police officers to appear before him at the inquest Thursday.

Victims Caught in Trap. The fire started in the basement and spread with frightful rapidity to the roof. The victims were caught in traps of flames, the halls and exits being rendered impassable in a few minutes after the blaze started.

The building was one of the usual crowded tenements and the worst in the history of the east side.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foothold in your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

THE T. M. LYNN CO., LONDON, TORONTO, ONT.

The district attorney's office has begun an investigation to place the blame for the great loss of life.

Chief Croker of the fire-department house officials are to blame for the disregard of the fire escape law.

Apparently every person known to have been in the house when the fire started has been accounted for, and it is believed that these three victims were visitors with some of the families who lived there.

Seeking to Place Blame. Fire Chief Edward F. Croker said today in giving the alarm. Eight minutes after the fire broke out, the alarm was sounded.

In reply to the comment of Fire Chief Croker, Police Commissioner McAdoo said: "The fire was discovered by the police as speedily as it could be under any possible circumstances."

DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE. Woman Pronounced Dead by Two Physicians Revived by Saline Injection.

St. Louis, Mo., March 14.—After having been pronounced dead by two physicians, a woman, Mrs. Chas. A. Sweet, wife of a provision merchant, has been restored by the injection of salt solution.

Five weeks ago Mrs. Sweet, suffering from gastritis, went to Hot Springs, Ark., in the hope of recovery.

On the night of Feb. 13 she seemed to be dying and eventually her heart ceased beating and respiration stopped.

With a Stubborn Resistance. In the grand army, order is being brought out of chaos with remarkable celerity.

CONSCIENCE MONEY GALORE. Uncle Sam Receives \$12,000 From Repentant Sinner.

Washington, March 14.—The secretary of the treasury today received the following communication: "Dear sir,—I am sending you herewith enclosed \$12,000 which I have received from the United States government.

MRS. STANFORD'S DEATH. Autopsy Physician Denies Theory of Natural Death.

Honolulu, March 14.—The advertiser prints an interview with Dr. Wood, who performed the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Stanford.

Go to Reformatory.—Three small boys ranging in age from two to fourteen years, were yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the provincial reformatory.

THE LAND OF VISIONS. A Russian great in visions grand saw his country would expand.

Victors Apparently So Broken. The Russians, on March 4, occupied their former positions on the Shakhe river as far as the bridge, thence to Madaypa on the Hun river, and thence parallel with the railway six miles distant.

Trainloads of Supplies. All the trains had from 52 to 55 cars. Three trains contained the ammunition of the artillery despatched the evening before in 540 cars.

Fire in a Gigantic Ring. The explosion which wrecked the Hun river bridge was followed by a fire in a gigantic ring.

A Confusion of Orders. The military railroad, all but 125 miles was abandoned and the wagon-ettes destroyed.

Where Is Kawamura? Kuropatkin Leaves War Office in Darkness on Important Point.

Has Made no Report as to Number of Prisoners Taken by Japanese.

Blames Two Generals and Says Some of the Troops Were at Fault.

PETERSBURG, March 14.—According to the information received by the war office, the remnants of Gen. Kuropatkin's army have made good their retreat, and are in no immediate danger of a further turning movement north of the Pass.

Whereabouts of Kawamura. Who has been reported to be northeast of the Pass, or of the Japanese columns reported to be pushing north by forced marches, west of the railroad.

Blame on Some of the Troops. Which failed to respond properly at the critical moment.

The war council held at Tarskoe-Selo today, at which War Minister Sakharoff, Gen. Dragomiroff and others were present, is understood to have decided the question of continuing the war in the affirmative.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR. Russia, in the fighting about Mukden, has received the most decisive defeat of the campaign.

THE NEW RIFLE. Naval and Military Record.

STILL WAITING FOR THE BLOW TO FALL

Order Rapidly Being Brought Out of Chaos in Kuropatkin's Army But Progress of Gen. Kawamura's Turning Movement Is Unknown.

copy the positions to which they had been assigned and a remarkable storm the following day made it impossible to verify the alignment and fill the breaches which the Japanese, however, were lucky enough to find and skilful enough to turn to their advantage.

Stake all on a Decisive Blow. collected the remainder of the strategic reserves, sending several other units and led them on personally on March 9 to the north front and threw them on the flank of the Japanese who were attacking Saintaitze and endeavoring to cut the railway.

Order to Retire to Tia Pass. Through the narrow bootleg passage, scarcely five miles long, a densely packed mass of transports pressed northward, coming under the fire of the Japanese infantry and four mountain guns, which earlier had parted across the Russian line of communication and concealed themselves in the mountains.

WITH OYAMA'S VICTORIOUS ARMY. These are days of great excitement in Russia, in the present temper of the people, sufficient soldiers can be obtained, or even if that be possible, whether the government will not be seriously hampered by the social unrest throughout the empire to carry on.

Retain Markets. The retail quotations are as follows: Corn, whole, per ton 223; Corn, cracked, per ton 220; Corn, feed meal 229; Oats, per ton 220; Rye, per ton 210; Barley, per ton 210; Wheat, per ton 210; Flour, per ton 210; Lard, per ton 210; Butter, per ton 210; Eggs, per ton 210; Hides, per ton 210; Tallow, per ton 210; Soap, per ton 210; Candles, per ton 210; Oil, per ton 210; Sugar, per ton 210; Tea, per ton 210; Coffee, per ton 210; Spices, per ton 210; Fruit, per ton 210; Vegetables, per ton 210; Meat, per ton 210; Fish, per ton 210; Poultry, per ton 210; Game, per ton 210; Minerals, per ton 210; Metals, per ton 210; Textiles, per ton 210; Leather, per ton 210; Paper, per ton 210; Glass, per ton 210; Pottery, per ton 210; Iron, per ton 210; Steel, per ton 210; Coal, per ton 210; Fuel, per ton 210; Miscellaneous, per ton 210.

Children Are Underfed. The Result Is Weakness, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuritis, Ills of Childhood.—The Cure Is

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Children require double nourishment—to enable them to grow as well as to repair the wear and tear consequent on living.

Active exercise of mind and body, together with growth and physiological changes, assume nerve force at a tremendous rate, exhaust the supply of rich blood and leave the body weak and liable for disease.

Fallor and weakness, weak eyes, nervousness, skin diseases, rickets, St. Vitus' dance and constant inability to catch colds and to contract the disease of childhood are the result.

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

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WAR SUMMARY. (By Associated Press.) By delay in pressing its pursuit of the Russian army to Tia pass, Oyama has given Kuropatkin time to gather together his scattered command and to restore at least a semblance of order.

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From Japanese sources it is reported that some straggling parties of Russians, cut off from their commands by the retreat from Mukden, are surrendering upon the appearance of Japanese troops.

The council of war summoned by Emperor Nicholas is reported to have decided yesterday that the war must be carried forward.

The all-important question of financial means, however, is said to have received no solution, the situation being complicated by the reported decision of French capitalists not to negotiate the loan recently offered by St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, seems to be that when Kuropatkin has succeeded in reestablishing all that is left of his army, he will be obliged to return to Russia, and that the command in Manchuria will be entrusted to General Sukhlimoff, who has been regarded as a military officer of Russian scientific soldiers. It is possible, however, that the command will go to Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaivich.

There is said to be said also in excuse for the panic-stricken condition of the troops. They were largely composed of young undisciplined men and when they were engaged with the soldiers for fifteen days were under constant fire, they crowded together in a mass from whence escape was impossible. It is one of the old facts of war that the

morale of the beaten Russian army has been largely restored, while the Japanese, though the victors, are

ready left in the morning when the private trains of Kuropatkin, Kaubars, Sakharoff, Bidlering and Zabelin departed, but thousands remained behind. The Japanese on March 5 began to turn even this position with a view to cutting off the retreat.

On March 7 both sides began most vigorous offensive operations, the Japanese attacking with special energy the forces of Gen. Tserpitky, which were holding the position from Madaypa as far as the heights east of Mukden station, while the Russians under Gen. Gerngross, assumed an attack in the direction of Tetchekino, and on the northern front Gen. Launitz's command beat back all attacks.

On the evening of the 10th, the Japanese took several hundred prisoners and several machine guns. The continuation, however, of the Japanese lines northward and the concentration which their superiority in numbers enabled them to effect against the Russian forces on the Hun river was determined upon. This was in no sense the beginning of the general retreat and Kuropatkin and the general commanding the armies were far from regarding the battle as lost.

The first army to retire from the fortified positions east and southeast of Mukden was the third army, which fell back to positions similarly fortified in advance on the north bank of the Hun river. The burning of abandoned stores, provisions and forage desolated the Russian retreat, and the Japanese followed closely.

Several tens of thousands of boxes of ammunition were destroyed. The loss of a material point of view is the loss of the Fushun coal mines, which supplied the road with coal. The retreat of the Japanese was not a simple one. It came through safely. The 97th and 100th Japanese squadrons and guns concealed in the mountains opened fire, and the drivers left their wagons and order cutting loose their horses or, throwing away their stores. Confusion spread to the munitions and the Japanese, however, soon ceased firing and order was restored. Troops following the wagons carried off a few cannons. Soldiers broke open officers' boxes and portmanteaus and ransacked them for valuables.

Just before dusk another panic occurred at Santaitze, where many carts had halted for the night. A column of Russians advancing was taken for Japanese, and the cry of "Japanese cavalry" was heard. The unarmed drivers commenced to flee, while those with rifles fired. The cooler heads calmed the panic-stricken mass, but many lives were lost and additional property was sacrificed.

The retirement of the western and central armies was effected by the rearward movement of the army of Gen. Linevich followed the eastern roads from Fushun, Limpun and F. pass. The third army retired in echelon, leaving a strong rearguard.

The Japanese at nightfall occupied half of Santaitze, burst at daybreak into the park of the imperial tombs and opened a heavy fire. The Russians, however, refrained from opening fire. The Japanese beat their efforts to thrust in from the flanks and cut off portions of the army. The Japanese retired, the rearguard, under Gen. Leonine, were almost surrounded, but broke through. The rearguard on the night of March 10 held the heights at Sanchita, and on March 11 and 12 fell slowly back to Tia pass.

Now, two days later, the Pass is a great organized military camp, in which troops assembled are calm and have got themselves into order. The men, forgetting the hardships of the march, show weariness and fear of death, sit around the camp fires and are ready to defend the position, and even offered to go out and attack the Japanese.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR. Russia, in the fighting about Mukden, has received the most decisive defeat of the campaign. Kuropatkin's army is in great danger of being cut off and destroyed, and he himself is worn out from the fight and anxious to place the command in other hands.

Gen. Tserpitky began an orderly retirement from the boot toe, and during March 10 Kuropatkin successfully held at bay the Japanese who were trying to reach the railroad.

The night of March 9 came the order to evacuate Mukden station and city with directions that the movement of trains northward must be completed by 5 a. m. The enormous task was completed in nine hours, including the hasty embarkation of the wounded and the crowded the station platform and occupied the hospital house. Many had al-

The outstanding feature of the present situation is the decision of Russia, notwithstanding her many reverses, to continue the war. The Japanese, on the Baltic fleet, to engage Togo in Pacific waters, and a new army is to be raised and sent to the seat of the war, where forces were being raised. Undoubtedly the Russian government think it possible, by prolonging the war, to financially bankrupt Japan.

These are days of great excitement in Russia, in the present temper of the people, sufficient soldiers can be obtained, or even if that be possible, whether the government will not be seriously hampered by the social unrest throughout the empire to carry on.

The events of the next few weeks will be of special interest. The Japanese are bent upon following up the advantages of their victory and at this stage their efforts, if well directed and with energy, should be disastrous to Kuropatkin's forces. Both sides are intent upon continuing the struggle without abatement. Modern warfare is terribly expensive and such extensive operations cannot be long maintained without the financial resources of both nations being seriously crippled.

THE NEW RIFLE. Naval and Military Record.

Evidence is accumulating against the new rifle. The old and the new weapon has been subjected to comparative tests by a party of seven rifle shots of high standing, and their conclusions are crushing. They do not differ in opinion. It is declared inferior to the old, and would place the infantry at a great disadvantage.

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