

FROM MOSCOW TO "THE SEAT OF WAR."

Wearry Days Spent by Russian Regiments in Travelling from the Ancient Capital of the Realm to Harbin.

The fortunes of the Journey—Spies and Skirmishers and Bridge Guards—The Ice Breaker on Lake Balkal—Months on Journey.

Every day the station at Moscow is besieged. Guards at the entrance try to keep out a throng of people who come to bid farewell to the regiments ordered East.

The soldiers themselves are roused from their stolidity. The prospect of war has appealed to them. Parting affects them less closely than their relatives left behind. Men kiss each other upon the line in the continental fashion. There is much gloom.

There is no set hour for trains to depart. Regiments may wait for hours or for days. Their time is worth nothing.

Small box cars, each with a tiny stove in the middle, are drawn up in long lines to receive the soldiers. Some of these, already filled with men, have been waiting for hours. All the engines that could be spared from the Moscow division have been rushed to the Far East, and trains are crawling.

At last the train moves out. It is nearly a thousand miles to the Siberian line—the distance from New York to Chicago. The troops may cover it in a week, in two weeks; no one knows. Sometimes, in desperate haste to meet at the next station a westward train, the men will be bumped about at the frantic speed of thirteen miles an hour. Then will ensue long waits at the station, in the cold, until the next move. Wrecks are passed, due to haste, the track hastily repaired.

Some of the cars have beds; benches are bare of furniture as a cattle car. Continental Europe a common passenger box-car is "Ten hours, forty men."

Harbin is reached at last. Beyond lies the Siberian railway proper, slightly built, already needing repairs, already warped by the decay of the insufficient wooden ties.

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THE BLUES

Don't Wait Until Your Sufferings Have Driven You to Despair, With Your Nerves All Shattered and Your Courage Gone.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way:

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; her head aches, and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says: "Cheer up; you have dyspepsia; you will be right soon."

But she does not get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established. Her doctor has made a mistake.

She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting BLUES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of American women, whose letters of gratitude we are constantly publishing.

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the female organism try the remedy that has restored a million women to health.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM:—I cheerfully recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to my suffering sister as a perfect medicine for all female derangements. I was treated with this medicine for several months, and I feel perfectly well. Had headache, backache, and such bearing-down pains I could hardly walk across the floor, and was very nervous. Had advised me to try your medicine, which I did, and after using the first bottle I began to improve. I took in all twelve bottles of Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills, and a box of Pinkham's Compound, and I feel perfectly well of my troubles. I am as well now as I ever was. I am most thankful every day for your cure."

"I know that your medicine will do everything that it is recommended to do for suffering women."—Mrs. DONA ANDERSON, North Muskegon, Michigan.

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you what your remedy has done for me. Before taking it I was so nervous and nervous headache, was very dizzy, and had spells when I felt as if I was going to faint. I would not know what to do. I went to our local doctor. He gave me some medicine, but it did not seem to do me any good. But after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills, and a box of Pinkham's Compound, I feel perfectly well of my troubles. I am as well now as I ever was. I am most thankful every day for your cure."

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FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in the United States has more experience in treating female ailments. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

between Harbin and Port Arthur? To the south lies the field of the unknown. Was ever war waged over such vast distances under such difficulties?

MANNERS AND LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF KOREA.

The Korean people are mainly of a Mongolian type, though there is some element in the stock. They are a little larger and sturdier of physique than the Japanese, or the Chinese of the south, more nearly approaching to the northern Chinese and even to the tribes in the northeast of Asia.

The peculiarity of the Korean race shows itself mainly in the strict and rigid division of the castes which part the various ranks of the population of the peninsula from each other, showing some analogy to the caste institutions prevailing among the Hindus in India. However, the Korean caste movement appears as the cause of the caste, its origin being attributable to political reasons which have been maintained by the government for reasons of its own.

Society has four grades, following the king. These are the nobles and the three classes which come after them. In the grade of nobles are the two classes of civil and military nobility. Next come the caste of the commoners, forming the transition from the nobility to the civil classes.

The civil caste includes the better and wealthier portion of the city inhabitants. This class counts among its members the merchants, manufacturers and most kinds of artisans. Next follow the people's caste, including villagers, farmers, shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc.

The nobles are usually the slaveholders, many of them having in their household large numbers, whom they have inherited along with their ancestral chattels. This matter has the effect of tending to the perpetuation of the children of his slaves. Slavery is, however, on the decline, and the number of slaves is constantly diminishing.

The Korean woman has little mortal existence. She is an instrument of pleasure or of labor, but never man's companion or equal. She has no name in the higher classes of society, etiquette requires that the children be separated after the age of 8 or 10 years. After that time the boys remain apart from the girls, the girls remaining secluded in the women's apartments. The boys are taught that it is a shameful thing even to set foot in the female part of the house.

The girls are taught that it is disgraceful even to be seen by males. These customs result in destroying the family life. A Korean only occasionally converses with his wife whom he regards as far beneath him. Marriage is a thing with which a woman has little to do. The father of the young man communicates with the father of the girl he wishes his son to marry. This is often done without consulting the tastes or character of either. The couple may never have seen or spoken to each other until the wedding day.

Korean architecture is in a very primitive condition. The castles, fortifications, temples, monasteries and public buildings cannot approach the magnificence of those of Japan or China. The dwellings are tiled or thatched houses, almost invariably one story high. The streets are narrow and tortuous. The thatchings are rice or barley straw. Three rooms are the rule in an average house, and these are for cooking, eating and sleeping. Glass used recently, was an almost unknown luxury in Korea. The drink by preference is brewed or distilled from rice, millet or barley. Tea is scarcely ever used. The staple diet has much more of meat and fat than that of the Japanese. Beef,

porc, fowls, venison and fish are eaten plentifully, and dog flesh is on sale by the butchers. A striking fault of the Koreans at table is voracity. They are very deficient in conveniences for the toilet. Bathrooms are rare. The men usually wear full beards. It is famous as the land of big hats. China gave her culture to Korea and Korea passed it on to Japan. The Koreans claim to have possessed letters and writing for 3,000 years. Korea fosters education by making scholastic ability the basis of appointment to office. Although the Chinese language forms the basis of education and culture, yet the native language is distinct and more resembles the Japanese. The Korean alphabet is one of the most simple and perfect in the world, consisting of 11 vowels and 14 consonants. They are made with easy strokes in which straight lines, circles and dots alone appear. In fondness for music the Koreans surpass all other Asiatic nations.

'HANDS OFF THIBET' SAYS BRITAIN.

Russia's Designs Shown in Official Correspondence.

A History of Intrigues—Lord Lansdowne Sent Warning That Britain Would Reply With an Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Some remarkable dealings on the part of Russia with Thibet are brought to light in the official correspondence just issued in connection with the present military expedition and political mission to that land of silence and mystery.

Obviously it tells the history of the negotiations which have led up to the present situation. Between the lines it reveals the story of Russia's treachery. How far that treachery went to the extent of advising the British of the Thibet and promising support is clearly shown in a despatch from Col. Younghusband, the leader of the political mission which has now been incorporated in the military expedition under Gen. Macdonald. Originally sent to the viceroy of India, it was by him repeated on Dec. 15 of last year to the government in the following form:

Col. Younghusband, in telegram dated Dec. 9 reports as follows: Information that the Thibetans are relying on Russian support, and that Russian arms have entered Thibet, has now been received from several independent sources.

It may be assumed as certain that Dorjief, who two or three years ago went on a mission to the Qing from the Dalai Lama, is at present at Lhasa, that a promise of Russian support has been given by him to the Thibetans, and that the Thibetans believe that this promise of support will be given to them.

The most recent messages printed in this White Paper are ominous. On Jan. 23 of this year the viceroy cabled that the Dalai Lama had stated that he intended to fight.

On Jan. 23, Gen. Macdonald, who is in supreme command, cabled the viceroy that he fears an attack may be made upon the mission and that he is holding himself in readiness to move to the support of the mission "at short notice" a column of 1,000 men and three guns.

The final message is one from Mr. Brodrick to the viceroy, saying that no hostile action must be taken unless the British force is attacked or finds itself in danger of having its communications cut.

DOESN'T DESERVE TO BE MARRIED.

"I suppose," said the bachelor brother, "you think your baby is the one and only in the world most of the time."

"Most of the time" echoed the young mother. "Why, I think so all the time."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the b. b. "And I used to think you had an occasional lucid moment."—Chicago News.

WONDERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sportsmen Report a Salt Spring in a Fresh Creek, Spat on Mountain Which Melts Snow, and Boulder Pyramid.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 22.—Sportsmen recently returned from New Brunswick tell of a rumbling mountain, a salt spring flowing from the bottom of a fresh water creek, a heated spot on the side of a mountain where the snow melts as fast as it falls, a giant pyramid of boulders and a spring whose waters poison fish by thousands.

Prof. Gaffney of the New Brunswick Natural History Society has investigated all these phenomena. The so-called rumbling mountain is on the Tobique river, a famous salmon stream, and for many years has given out loud rumbling sounds like distant thunder. On the same mountain is the heated spot, where the earth is so warm that snow melts and vegetation will not live. Magnetic variations hereabouts are attributed to deposits of iron ore in the mountain.

At the source of Salmon river, in the same region, is a spring whose waters are poisonous to fishes. The salt spring referred to bubbles from a gravel bed on the bottom of Cold creek, a tributary of one of the Jake of the Tobique region. It is said that moose from all the surrounding country come to drink from this spring, being fond of its salty taste. But most interesting of all is the great pyramid of boulders on the bank of Cold creek, where on top of a high ridge is a heap of loose boulders, many of which would weigh 400 tons each, piled up 30 feet high, the base covering a quarter of an acre. This rock structure has all the appearance of artificial construction.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 23.—The annual election of officers for the University mock parliament was held this morning and resulted in a victory for the conservatives by a majority of four. John B. DeLong was elected governor general; Charles R. Richards, premier; J. W. Howe, minister of finance; and Harry P. Dole, minister of education.

Hon. A. G. Blair arrived in the city last night and was today the guest of Hon. P. P. Thompson. He was here on private business and left for Ottawa tonight.

The daughters of the Empire have arranged to hold a grand musicale in the house of assembly chamber on the evening of March 13th, for the benefit of Victoria hospital. The affair will be under the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor, and a large number of invitations will be issued.

All the evidence in the case of the University students is now in and at the request of H. P. McLeod, counsel for accused, an adjournment was granted till next Tuesday, when argument will be heard.

James A. Patterson of Salmon River, Victoria Co., has leased the saw mill at Robinson's Point, five miles below this city. He will at once install modern machinery in the mill and will put in a new boiler and engine.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS.

ST. STEPHEN, Feb. 23.—A young man named George Devlin was arrested here today, charged with stealing goods from the St. Croix Jewelry Co.'s a shop drove it against his head, striking him instantly.

Why Are THE GRADUATES OF FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Better trained than those of most other schools in BRUNSWICK, unlike most business colleges men, the principal had nearly TEN years practical office experience before going into business college work. W. J. Osborne, Fredericton, N. B.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We provide the business manufacturer, inventor and artist with the best and most reliable and most representative in the world. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and solicitors in all the principal cities of the world. W. H. Harrison, L.L.B., London, Ont.

WANTED MEN WANTED

REQUIREMENT CANADA AND OTHER STATES. We have a large number of men wanted in all the principal cities of the world. W. H. Harrison, L.L.B., London, Ont.

SCHOOL TAXES.

The Sun Printing Company will mail to Secretaries, SCHOOL TAX BLANKS, for Forty cents a hundred forms. SUN PRINTING CO., St. John, N. B.

W. H. HARRISON, L.L.B. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE: 103 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

RECENT DEATHS.

Fraser Dakin. DIBBY, Feb. 23.—Fraser Dakin died at the home of Richard Thorne, Blin street, at 8.30 this morning, aged 74 years, having been ill but a short time with a stroke of paralysis. He is survived by a widow, five daughters, Mrs. R. H. Tremblay, St. John's, N.B., Mrs. C. A. Ryan, Weymouth, Mrs. Grant Goudge, Windsor; Mrs. J. Blackwood, Winnipeg, and Miss Dakin, Windsor; G. B. Dakin, Toronto; Percy Dakin, Boston, and Welford Dakin, Sackville. He is also survived by two brothers, Randolph, of Digby, and Frederick, of Roxbury, Mass., and one sister, Miss Henrietta, of New York.

Samuel McCauley. The death of Samuel McCauley occurred yesterday at his residence, 24 City road, in his seventy-fifth year. Deceased for many years was a lime burner for Purdy & Green, but of late years had been workman for the Christie Woodworking Company. His widow, four sons and two daughters survive.

Mrs. Robert Cockburn. ST. ANDREW'S, N. B., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Robert Cockburn, aged 81 years, died suddenly at the residence of her son, Judge Cockburn, at noon today. She is survived by three sons and one daughter. One of her sons is a successful physician in Minneapolis. Two others, M. N. Cockburn, K. C., and E. A. Cockburn, druggist, reside in St. Andrew's.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—George W. Monterey, a native of Newfoundland, was instantly killed in the Explosion No. 2 today. Monterey was employed in North Deep putting down rollers. The trip broke and one of the cars striking him instantly.

CASTORIA.

Bears the The Kind You Have Always Bought Signature Castoria

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—Margaret C. MacDonald of Bailey's Brook, N. S., is one of the party of American nurses whose services have been accepted by the Japanese government for the present war. Miss MacDonald will probably sail from Seattle on March 7, and was through the South African campaign.

THIBET AS A BARGAIN. Aug. 2, 1902, was the next important date in the history of the mysterious and treacherous intrigues of Russia. On that date Sir E. Satow, British minister at Peking, informed Lord Lansdowne by cable that there were persistent reports "that China, and Rus-

sia had signed a treaty by which, in return for the maintenance of China's integrity, Russia was to have Thibet. The China Times, Sir E. Satow added, had published what was alleged to be the whole treaty, term by term.

Again was there a serious message of warning despatched, and the Chinese government was informed that if such an arrangement was made Great Britain would certainly be forced to take steps to protect her own interests.

The net result of this was a move on the disputed portions of Sikkim, the subject of the negotiations with Thibet. The entire occupation was ordered by the foreign office, and the British political officer for Sikkim proceeded with an armed escort to accomplish that purpose in September, 1902.

This was met by threats on the part of Russia to defend her own interests in that region and a diplomatic action was taken in the part of the British government. The viceroy meanwhile had cabled to the India office that he had reason to believe that there was deliberate and intentional delay on the part of China and Thibet in acceding to the British terms, and urged that some strong action should be taken.

REMARKABLE UTTERANCE. This advice was acted upon as far as words were concerned, and on Feb. 18, 1903, Lord Lansdowne made the very remarkable statement to the Russian ambassador in London, that it is given in a letter from Lord Lansdowne to Sir Charles Dole.

"I want on to say that as we were much more closely interested than Russia in Thibet, it followed that we should be more active in our activity in that country, we should be obliged to reply by a display of activity not only equivalent to, but exceeding that made by Russia. If they get a mission on an expedition, we should have to do the same, but in greater strength."

During the same conversation Lord Lansdowne also told the Russian ambassador that he was far from being satisfied that the reports about a treaty were not correct.

To all appearances, as far as this correspondence throws any light on the subject, Russia at once assumed a more subservient attitude, but between the lines it is easy to see that while they themselves with pressure was brought to bear on the Thibetans and on the Chinese government to oppose the mission which Great Britain was preparing.