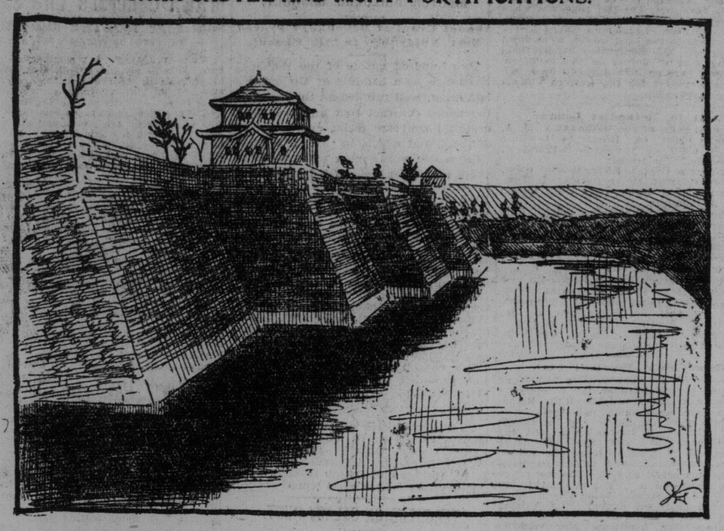
OSAKA CASTLE AND MOAT FORTIFICATIONS.



Osaka is one of Japan's most important coast cities and as such is considered liable to early attack by the Russians. Its population, including the immediate suburban vicinity, is over a half million. As will be seen by the cut, its fortifications won't stand much of a chance with up-to-date guns.

THE WAR SITUATION

Continued From Page 1.

WANT NEWCHWANG NEUTRAL.

Newchwang, Feb. 23.—The consuls of the neutral powers held an important meeting to-day regarding the status of Newchwang as a treaty port, and the position of such portions as are held under government concessions. In view of the prospective early opening of the Liau River, it is feared that should the Japanese attack and bombard the town, international property might be destroyed. As Manchuria is now definitely recognized as part of the theatre of war, it is difficult to see how the Japanese operations can be restricted should they resolve to make Newchwang their objective.

The consuls have decided to endeavor to secure an expression of Russian official opinion before acting further.

An authoritative Japanese report says that 100 Japanese refugees sent to Port Arthur had not been accounted for up to Feb. 19. Persistent refusal of official information complicates United States Consul Miller's difficulties.

An officer of the Russian intelligence department is leaving for Pekin and the interior of China for the purpose of reporting on the attitude of the Chinese.

3 WEEKS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—The newspapers of Port Arthur, dated Feb. 4, reached St. Petersburg to-day, indicating that they were less than three weeks in transit. Troop trains probably required a longer time on account of the difficulties at Lake Baikal, where provisions and troops are crossing both on ice trains and sledges. The stories of suffering of the troops at the crossing are persistent.

The telegraph is working well. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that the Czar recently stood at the telegraph key and talked with Viceroy Alexieff practically uninterrupted.

Military men desiring to accompany the Russian army have been formally notified that they can proceed when convenient, but told that the accommodations and commissariat supplies cannot be guaranteed before March 15.

UNABLE TO STOP IT.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Russia has the sympathetic support of France in the former's latest presentations to the powers that Japan is guilty of a violation of international law in consequence of the attacks upon the Russian warships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo before the declaration of war. At the Corean legation here to-day it was said that Corea had declared her neutrality from the outset, and that if the Japanese proposed marching thru Corea to Manchuria, it was because she was unable to prevent it. The legation officials added that the fifty thousand stands of arms recently ordered by Corea from France will remain at Hongkong for the present in order that they may not be seized by the Japanese.

WILL NOT MOVE YET.

Tokio, Feb. 23.—The plan arranged for the emperor and imperial headquarters to move to Kyoto has been temporarily abandoned, as it is now thought not better to remove until after the closing of the special session of the diet early in April. Small interest is manifested in the forthcoming election. The country is united politically, and it is expected that the new diet will fully support the government and cordially approve all war measures.

RUSSIA'S FORMAL PROTEST.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday sent the following circular to Russian representatives abroad:

"Since the rupture of the negotiations between Russia and Japan, the attitude of the Tokio cabinet has constituted open violation of all customary laws governing the mutual relations of civilized nations. Without specifying each particular violation of these laws on the part of Japan, the imperial government considers it necessary to draw the most serious attention of the powers to the acts of violence committed by the Japanese government with respect to Corea. The independence and integrity of Corea, as a fully independent empire, has been fully recognized by all the powers, and the inviolability of this fundamental principle was confirmed by Article I of the Simonoseki Treaty, and by the agreement especially concluded for this purpose between Japan and Great Britain on Jan. 30, 1902, as by the Franco-Russian declaration of March 16, 1902."

UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

Genoa, Feb. 23.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, with Rear-Admiral Cotton on board, left here to-day, going in an easterly direction. She leaves under sealed orders which are to be opened only when she is at sea.

CZAR OUT OF FUNDS.

Yalta, Crimea, Feb. 23.—The building of the railroad along the southern shore of the Crimea with state funds has been postponed on account of the war.

FOR WAR FUNDS.

Poltava, Russia, Feb. 23.—The provincial assembly has voted $125,000 to strengthen the Russian navy; $12,500 for the red cross movement; and $12,500 for the families of Russian soldiers and sailors who fall in battle.

CENSORS' WORK.

London, Feb. 23.—Renewal of the rumors of a Russian retreat from the Yalu is an indication that the censorship is enforced so rigorously in both Manchuria and Japan that no real information is obtainable by special correspondents. Moukden is now named in preference to Harbin as the new base of the Russian operations, but it is not probable that the line of the Yalu will be abandoned without a battle. There were 25,000 Russian troops along the Yalu at the outbreak of the war, and reinforcements have been reported by various correspondents. There are persistent reports that fighting has already begun between the land forces, and this is more probable than rumors of a premature retreat.

The war news is read in both the Russian embassy and the Japanese legation here, and all important dispatches are telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Tokio. There is evidence that the censors on both sides are using the correspondents' despatches for the purpose of deceiving their opponents respecting the movements of the Vladivostok fleet and the strength with which the line of the Yalu is held.

M. Pavloff's report shows that the Japanese squadron received considerable damage at Chemulpo. This was concealed as was also the damage done to the Japanese fleet in the first fight off Port Arthur. The Russians have also suppressed the truth about their own naval disasters. The English press remains strongly anti-Russian, but is more discreet in expressing satisfaction over the Japanese successes.

RUSSIA'S FORMAL PROTEST.

"The Emperor of Corea, foreseeing the danger of a possible conflict between Russia and Japan, addressed early in January, 1904, a note to all the powers declaring its determination to preserve the strictest neutrality.

"This declaration was received with satisfaction by the powers, and was ratified by Russia. According to the Russian minister to Corea the British diplomatic representative at Seoul to present an official note to the Emperor of Corea, thanking him for his declaration of neutrality.

"In disregard of all these facts, in spite of all treaties, in spite of its obligations, and in violation of the fundamental rules of international law, it has been proved by exact and fully confirmed facts, that the Japanese government

"First, before the opening of hostilities against Russia, landed its troops in the independent Empire of Corea, which had declared its neutrality.

"Second, with a division of its fleet it made a sudden attack on Feb. 8, that is three days prior to the declaration of war, on two Russian warships in the neutral port of Chemulpo. The commanders of these ships had not been notified of the severance of diplomatic relations, and the Japanese maliciously stopped the delivery of Russian telegrams by the Danish cable and destroyed the telegraphic communication of the Corean government. The details of this dastardly attack are contained and published in an official telegram from the Russian minister at Seoul.

"Third, in spite of the international laws above mentioned and shortly before the opening of hostilities, the Japanese captured as prizes of war certain Russian merchant ships in neutral ports of Corea.

"Fourth, Japan declared to the Emperor of Corea, thru the Japanese minister at Seoul, that Corea would henceforth be under Japanese administration, and she warned the emperor in case of his non-compliance, Japanese troops would occupy the palace.

"Fifth, thru the French minister at Seoul she summoned the Russian representative at the Corean court to leave the country with the staffs of the Russian legation and consulate.

"Recognizing that all the above facts constitute a flagrant breach of international law the imperial government considers it to be its duty to lodge protest with all the powers against the procedure of the Japanese government, and it is firmly convinced that all the powers, valuing the principles which guarantee their relations, will agree with the Russian attitude. At the same time the imperial government considers it necessary to issue a timely warning that owing to Japan's illegal assumption of power in Corea, the government declares all orders and declarations which may be issued on the part of the Corean government to be invalid."

ALL POWERS IMPRESSED.

Paris, Feb. 23.—As a result of recent representations to the Porte, it is asserted authoritatively that Turkey, as well as the Balkan states, recognizes the Austro-Russian reforms as being in force, and will aid in their execution. All the powers are impressed with the importance of acting together in order to prevent war.

The Temps publishes a special despatch from Belgrade, which declares that the Albanian revolt has not been exaggerated and by no means is suppressed.

According to the Temps, Bulgaria desires peace, but is prepared for war, the country having been turned into an armed camp and warlike proclamations being issued to the troops.

Killed His Own Father-in-Law.

Asheville, N.C., Feb. 23.—A message from Calf Creek, Madison County, tells of a tragedy, which occurred there last night. A young man named Hensley eloped with the daughter of Tom Kess; Kess sent word to the young folks to return to his home, and on their return last evening drew his pistol and shot and fatally wounded his daughter. The young bridegroom then wrenched the pistol from Kess' hand and shot his father-in-law dead.

STABBED BY HIS NEPHEW.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 23. — William Dennett, a Tyndel farmer, was stabbed by his nephew, a visitor from the States, during a drunken row last night, and will probably die. Both men were drinking heavily.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 23.—Carl Black and Cecil Hoskit, two young men, were burned to death in the city jail at Mountain View to-day.

T. G. Blackstock of Gooderham & Blackstock leaves to-day for a fortnight's trip of inspection in British Columbia.

WHAT THE TREATY SAYS.

United States Gets Wide Strip Across the Isthmus.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The principal features of the Canal treaty as ratified follow:

Panama grants the United States in perpetuity a canal strip extending five miles on each side of the centre of the canal and across the Isthmus three miles in the Caribbean and the same distance into the Pacific with the provision that Colon and Panama are not included in the grant.

Panama also grants other lands and water outside the zone, which may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation and sanitation of the enterprise.

All islands in the zone and in addition a group of small islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico Naos, Culebra and Flamenco are also granted the United States.

The United States exercises sovereignty over this territory, polices it and provides its law.

Monopoly of transportation across the Isthmus is also granted the United States.

The Cities of Panama and Colon must comply with any sanitary ordinances passed; Panama has no control over canal charges, nor can she tax canal property; the United States has the right to fortify the canal strip if it becomes necessary to employ armed forces to protect the canal.

In return for these concessions the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.

MILLER AND MASSEY.

Toronto Waives Claim on First and Second Basemen—After Golden.

Columbus, Feb. 23.—The National Association of Baseball Leagues to-night appointed Edward Hanlon of Baltimore and J. H. Farrell of Auburn, N.Y., a committee to arrange the final details for a peace agreement with the Pacific National League, as outlined at the recent conference held at San Francisco. This is regarded as equivalent to a ratification of the proposed agreement by the National Association, the final action is left to the committee.

Immediately on the committee's appointment Farrell presented a list of players in dispute and the Toronto Club at once waived claim to Second Baseman Miller and First Baseman Massey, who have signed with the Pacific Coast League.

Following adjournment of the National Association the board of arbitration met and voted to suspend indefinitely Umpire James Hassett, who, it was shown, had signed contracts with both the Eastern League and the American Association.

A resolution was adopted providing that a fine of $200 be imposed on any club which, thru its owner, manager or player, tampers with a player, or any club a party to the national agreement.

Another resolution was adopted providing that a fine of $100 be imposed on any player under contract or reservation who shall fail to report within three days after the date set for reporting, providing that he shall have a week's notice. Secretary Farrell was given authority to act upon the request of the Toronto Club to have a player Golden taken off the New Haven reserve list.

Baseball Brevities.

The Arctics invite all of last year's players and members and also any others wishing to join to a special meeting to-night at 8 sharp, at 170 Sumach-street. Important business is to be dealt with, including the election of officers.

Bill Massey, who has been in town the past month, left yesterday morning for California. He has signed with the San Francisco club.

The Detroit Baseball Club has announced that a deal has been completed whereby Detroit secures Pitcher Stovall of Cleveland in exchange for Outfielder Billy Lush of last year's Detroit team. The terms of the exchange are not yet public, but it is understood that Detroit received a money bonus.

A Buffalo despatch announces that Pitcher Kissinger has signed with the Bisons. Kiss was traded to Buffalo by Detroit, but he balked on coming here for a while, at one time declaring that he'd go back to the mines of Mexico rather than join the Buffalo team. Mr. Stallings paid little attention to Kissinger's threat, and the "Rube" fell into line without making a bit of fuss.

Jack Toft, catcher of the Toronto Baseball Club, yesterday received a letter from Manager Barrow, who is anxious to secure Toft for Detroit. Mr. Barrow writes asking Toft to see Manager Irwin about the matter, and to let him know what is the best price that the Toronto team will take for Toft.

Cape Breton Championship.

North Sydney, N.S., Feb. 23.—The hockey championship of Cape Breton was won by North Sydney to-night, which team defeated the Sydney seven by a score of 7 to 2.

Ramblers of Amherst.

Halifax, Feb. 23.—The Ramblers of Amherst won the Nova Scotia Hockey League championship, in the Empire Rink, to-night, defeating the Wanderers of Halifax 1 goal to 0. Three thousand people saw the game.

Amateur Boxing.

Two tournaments should furnish plenty of boxing for lovers of the pastime this spring. Besides the city championships in the Mutual-street Rink, March 31, April 1 and 2, it is announced that the Argonauts have been granted the C.A.A.U. championships, and that the dates will be announced later.

Parkdale Won at Galt.

Galt, Feb. 23.—Five rinks of curlers from Parkdale visited Galt to-day, and played five rinks of the Galt Granites this afternoon, with the following result:

Galt Granites.		Parkdale.	
C. Turnbull, s.	17	M. Hunter, s.	13
J. G. Turnbull, s.	14	H. T. McMillan, s.	19
D. Macgregor, s.	15	W. Beith, s.	19
L. H. Douglas, s.	15	C. C. Cannon, s.	19
W. W. Wilkinson, s.	14	J. E. Hall, s.	20
Total	75	Total	90

John F. Blackstock, a G.T.R. brakeman, who lives at Allandale, missed his footing and fell, injuring a leg. He was taken to the General Hospital.

Rev. J. G. Gordon will lecture on "Greenbacks and Greenbacks," in St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Oak-street, to-morrow evening.

SITUATION AT KINGSTON

Continued From Page 1.

was the reason that the petition was not presented to the house on Monday, as expected. The company refuse now to confer with a committee from the council unless they withdraw the petition from the legislature, while the council positively refuse to do this. It is not likely, therefore, that anything will be done in the way of settlement until the committee have dealt with it.

Hopes for the Best.

Mr. Pense was interviewed in regard to the matter last night and asked if the contention that the city was an unwilling partner to the contract in 1893 was correct or not. He answered:

"Dissatisfaction at the time the charter was granted was general. I myself was against giving the company such an agreement. It was looked upon as too one-sided. There is no doubt but that the city should have had a penalty clause attached that the provisions of the charter might be enforced. I believe that the citizens to-day are extremely anxious to have the legislation asked for. They look upon the present agreement as wholly unfair to them. What the committee before whom it goes will do I cannot say. Everything will be done to bring the city's claim favorably before the legislature, and it is to be hoped that the result will be satisfactory. I expect to have arrangements in such shape that the deputation will be in Toronto in about two weeks at the latest."

Danger in Delay.

The effort that is now being made from a number of sources to retard the progress of the money bylaw for the purchase of the power plant being presented to the people of Kingston is causing much anxiety on the part of citizens of wide interests in the community. The more time that is being taken with presenting the bylaw for a vote is only giving the company greater opportunities to sow seeds of dissatisfaction among the small property owners who are at the present time looked upon as not altogether certain. The suspicion is daily growing that the present franchise holders have greater weight with some of the members of the council than at any previous time presumed. Of this new situation, one of the largest owners of property in Kingston has this to say:

"Anything that is now done to burk the presentment of the bylaw to the people I look upon as nothing more nor less than a deliberate attempt to give the company every assistance possible at the last minute to defeat the measure and continue in control of one of the most profitable assets the city could acquire. Why there should be any desire on the part of any of the council to retard a speedy vote is more than I can understand, unless it is in the interests of the company. I am making this statement now that expert legal talent has passed upon the disturbing clause and stamped the contentions of the company as visionary and without foundation.

Give up After Three Years.

"In the light of this, therefore, why should not council deal with the matter at once, instead of prolonging the time without gaining any apparent advantage? Why should not the council let the citizens decide? It is surely they who have the right from every point of view. In the first instance it was they who requested that the plant be purchased by the city. They signified their satisfaction of the price of the arbitrators, and were willing to go even to the highest court in the realm to secure possession.

"Now that they have gone thru the expense of lawsuits fought for three years for possession of the property it looks as if some of their representatives in the council are about to assume the position of knowing better than the people what they want. Mr. Aylesworth's advice should be quite sufficient to prompt the members of the council to let the people decide for themselves. This anxiety to delay matters is only imperilling the chances of a favorable reception of the bylaw and playing into the hands of the company, who are struggling strenuously to retain such a profitable franchise."

Folger for Public Ownership.

B. W. Folger, general manager of the Kingston Street Railway, gave The World an interesting interview as to the stand he takes in regard to municipal ownership of public utilities. He declared with much force that he was one of the staunchest champions this policy had in the province. He said:

"I have always advocated municipal ownership. I thoroly believe that municipalities should own their gas, electric light, street railway and waterworks franchises. I also believe that the government should own and operate the railways, telephone and telegraph systems in the country. In this regard I am one with The World and Mr. Maclean. But there is just one proviso. I am in favor of public ownership run by a commission. This commission should be appointed in such a way that it would be free from the influences of political parties, both as to appointment and salary. They should be as free to act as the judges, so that the best interests of the people would be served.

"As an interested person in the two franchises that are receiving so much publicity of late, my position is that of standing for what I think is right," added Mr. Folger.

TO FIGHT IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN TO COMPROMISE.

Editorial, Toronto Telegram: Kingston's fate is a warning to other municipalities that may be advised to commit suicide by means of a compromise in order to escape being murdered by means of a legislative enactment.

In 1893 Kingston was helpless in the hands of a legislature that wrote the sovereign will and pleasure of Mr. B. W. Folger into the laws of this province.

Kingston had either to wrong itself by accepting an unholy compromise or to be wronged by the unjust enactment of a weak legislature.

Kingston did not choose the better part when it accepted a compromise instead of abiding the issue of a fight. Kingston chose the compromise.

It is true Kingston submitted with a pistol at its head, but compromise on any terms was a mistake.

The effect of Kingston's compromise can be read in the contention of The Globe and its junior associate in the advocacy of corporate tyranny that the enactment which binds Kingston hand and foot was not the abuse of legislative power, but an agreement.

If Kingston had fought to the end the legislature could have made no agreement worse than the accepted compromise, and The Globe would not be able to clothe an outrage in the sanctity of a mutual convenant between a corporation and a municipality.

The Ontario legislature in 1893 forced an outrageously one-sided agreement upon Kingston, and the Ontario legislature of 1904 should let Kingston Street Railway Company understand that if public rights are persistently ignored no consideration of vested rights will be allowed to prevent the enactment of remedial legislation.

LOST $500,000 THRU RUSSIA.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—Fritz Meyer, a banker, says The Tageblatt, left Berlin in consequence of liabilities amounting to $500,000 incurred on account of losses due to the depreciation of Russian securities.

Found Guilty of Kidnapping.

Tipton, Ind., Feb. 23.—Adolph Leuth was to-day found guilty of kidnapping Mrs. John Teisro and holding her for a ransom of $50,000.

Robert to Go West.

Brantford, Feb. 23.—"Bob" Hamilton, high school science master, has resigned. He will go west.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hugh Ryan.

John Ryan of 615 Jarvis-street received a cablegram on Monday from Cairo, Egypt, telling him of the death of his mother, Mrs. Hugh Ryan of this city. Mrs. Ryan was in rather poor health for some time, and last November, accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Smith of Toronto and Mrs. Bardwell of Chicago, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. William Ryan, she went on a trip to Europe. The sad news was quite unexpected, and no other details of Mrs. Ryan's demise, save the cablegram, have arrived.

Before her marriage Mrs. Ryan was Margaret Walsh and she was born in Perth, Lanark County, in 1839. Her husband died about five years ago. The surviving members of the family are a brother, Wm. Walsh of the civil service at Ottawa, Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. Smith, who are with her, and one son, John, of this city.

Mrs. Ryan was of a very quiet and retiring nature, but she possessed a large circle of friends, who loved her for her kindliness, and many a one will cherish her memory for her unostentatious but unfailing charity.

The remains will arrive in Toronto in a couple of weeks and will be placed in the family vault at Mount Hope.

J.H. Farr.

Death came suddenly to Joseph H. Farr at his home, 14 Birch-avenue, Monday night. He had been down town and expired shortly after returning home. Deceased was 57 years of age, and after traveling for the Queen City Oil Company founded the J. H. Farr Varnish Company, now the Imperial. He belonged to the Masons and to the A.O.U.W. Surviving him are a widow, three sons, and six daughters. The sons are John Farr, George Farr and Fred Farr, all of Toronto. The daughters are Mrs. William McCormick of Montreal, Mrs. F. Pole of Toronto and the Misses Bella, Nellie, Sarah and May Farr. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Walter Riddell.

The father of W. R. Riddell, K.C., died on Monday night at Cobourg, in his 90th year. On Saturday, with his wife, he had celebrated the 68th anniversary of his marriage. Deceased, who was born in Scotland, came to Canada in 1833, and has lived in the vicinity of Cobourg ever since, having engaged in farming until four years ago. For fifty years he was elder in St. Andrew's Church. He is survived by the aged partner of his life, seven sons and four daughters. The sons are Francis, an engineer, residing at Dekalb, Ill.; Walter, at home; James, a builder at Calgary; Wm. R., of the law firm of Beatty, Blackstock, Riddell & Chadwick; George, a physician, practicing at Crystal City, Man.; Robert, a veterinary surgeon, who served in South Africa.

WHY CRUISERS WERE BOUGHT.

Had Another Power Got Them Balance Was Destroyed.

London, Feb. 23.—During a discussion in the house of commons to-day of the supplementary navy estimates, amounting to $6,350,000, the secretary of the admiralty, replying to criticisms of the government for purchasing the two Chilean battleships, built in Great Britain (but not delivered owing to the disarmament convention between Chile and Argentina), announced that the two vessels had been acquired at the cost of armored cruisers, and said the government thereby would be enabled to curtail the construction program for 1904, laying down only two new battleships instead of three, as previously intended. Had the Chilean ships passed into the hands of another power, the secretary continued, the balance of naval strength would have been seriously affected.

AGAINST CANADIANS.

Milk River Valley Resident in Montana Sees Threatening Scheme.

Helena, Montana, Feb. 23.—A convention of Milk River Valley residents at Chinook has addressed a resolution to President Roosevelt and the secretary of the interior, calling their attention to the fact that the Canadians are building a great canal with a view to diverting the waters of the Milk River in Northern Montana. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in irrigation works, which would be of no value if the Canadians secured the water. The president is urged to act promptly.

BUSINESS THRU WIRELESS.

For some time two or thre firms on the London Stock Exchange have received daily quotations from the Amsterdam Bourse by the Marconi wireless telegraph system.

So far it is not a thru route, for the postoffice syste mhas to be made use of as far as Chelmsford. From the Broomfield receiving station, two miles from that town, messages are despatched to a receiving station on the Dutch coast near the Hook of Holland, and thence to the Amsterdam Bourse, the time elapsing between Chelmsford and the bourse of the latter city being four minutes.

An Amsterdam journal, The Handelsblad, is also publishing daily two columns of matter transmitted by Marconigrams from Broomfield to receiving stations on the outskirts of Amsterdam, the London messages being forwarded to Broomfield by train. There is even some talk of the establishment of a receiving office in London in the very near future.

An even more ambitious project is mooted. An Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that the Amsterdam receiving stations constitute one end of a proposed system to join the Dutch Indies to the mother country, employing Pisa and Erythrea as transmitting stations. The Amsterdam station will soon receive messages from vessels to and from America, according to the boast of the company's officials.

Mr. Weiss, a director of the General Trading Company of Batavia, is the prime mover in these experiments, and if they are satisfactory, which of course, still remains to be seen, all the Dutch islands will be coupled up by Marconigraphy.

A Triple Magazine Rifle.

Another French military invention is on record. This time it is not the machine gun, but the army rifle, and again the inventor steps out from the ranks. Corporal Grissolange of the 1st Colonial Infantry has devised a method of greatly increasing the capacity of small-arms for rapid firing. Instead of one magazine holding eight cartridges, as at present, Grissolange provides three magazines holding altogether 18 cartridges, and by an easy mechanism, worked with great rapidity, brought up in succession to the feeding tube. The Army Commission on Military Inventions has just notified Grissolange that the Ministry of War placed his invention before the commission, with instructions to examine and report upon it.

The members of Covenant Lodge of the I.O.O.F. entertained their friends last night in Oddfellows' Hall, to the number of 250.

ED. WHITE,
Alias "Texas," Brundel, McCrimmon, now in jail at London, a professional burglar.

STEVE DOYLE,
Alias "Shorty," Woosley, Billy Wilson, killed at London in battle with police.

MYSTERY NOW MADE CLEAR

Continued From Page 1.

ing these two terms. Doyle served one term for burglary under the name of "W. Woosley."

Steve Doyle was again in the hands of the Toronto police within three months, and "Texas" is supposed to have kept out of prison until now. Doyle was again heard of prominently when he figured in the sensational dash for liberty made by the three crooks at the county jail last August.

Doyle Alone Escaped.

Doyle was the only man who escaped, and he continued his rush for liberty in spite of the chances he took of being killed. The police had been unable to get a trace of him since that evening. It was supposed he had left the country. In fact the indications are that he and McCrimmon or "Texas" shortly after did meet and leave Canada together, returning only to meet the officers in the fatal fight at London.

Each of these men has been noted for the ease with which he appeared to be able to escape in spite of the vigilance of officers and the use of handcuffs. In June, 1900, McCrimmon made a spectacular escape at the Queen's Wharf that branded him as a desperate crook. He was being brought to Toronto from St. Catharines with five other prisoners by Bailiff English. All were handcuffed together. On landing from the boat, McCrimmon suddenly dashed down the street, and before the officer could fire he had disappeared. The irons had been severed by a fine saw which the thief carried. Both "Shorty" and "Texas" were found by London officials to have fine steel burglars' saws secreted in the lining of their coats when examined after the recent fight. Each carried two large revolvers and was supplied with an abundance of ammunition. Only the courage of the officers and the accuracy of their aim saved them from being murdered by the robbers.

All Three Accounted for.

The identification of "Shorty" Wilson as Doyle accounts for all three of the men who were involved in the break for liberty in Toronto Aug. 18 last. Quackenbush and Murphy are behind the bars, and Doyle occupies a grave in the prison lot of the London cemetery.

Thoroly Bad Men.

Both McCrimmon and Doyle have been sentenced from five to six times each in the Central Prison, illustrating the career of the average professional criminal under the present system. Since boyhood both of these men have spent most of their time behind the bars. They were recognized as dangerous rascals and every time they were captured it was at the risk of the lives of the officers confronting them. All efforts at reformation in the Central were long since recognized as futile. In prison they were ever on the alert for escape, and at liberty they were always dodging the police and were recognized as ex-convicts of the worst type.

McCrimmon has maintained the most aggravating silence since the officers landed him at the revolver's point. Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit and other cities have been searched in an effort to identify the two men.

QUEENSLAND POSTAL SERVICE.

New York Tribune: Frederick C. Montgomery, a native of Queensland, Australia, was recently at the Victoria. He said: "I have been for sixteen years in the postal and telegraph service of Queensland, and am now enjoying six months' leave of absence, without loss of pay. Under the Australian system, fifteen years of service entitles one to a half year of leave, and twenty years to a whole year's relief from duty. I made the trip by way of the Suez Canal to England, and am now on my way to San Francisco, where I shall sail for my home-bound voyage. My post of service has been on the Palmer River, eighteen miles up from Cooktown, the seaport for North Queensland and New Guinea. I am in what was once the richest and busiest mining section of Queensland. Time was when fully thirty thousand people were engaged in gold mining operations in that district, but it has been pretty well worked out, and the activity in that line is confined to individuals who extract the gold from the alluvial deposits in the reefs. The mining industry of New Guinea tributary to Cooktown is still important, and the cattle raising industry in the interior makes the business for Cooktown. Under the Commonwealth our postal system, which embraces telegraph service and the Government Savings Bank, is now a federal institution. It was formerly controlled by the Queensland government. Our people are adapting themselves as rapidly as might be expected to the new order of things. Of course there are some disappointments incident to the fact that the changes cannot be effected as rapidly as might be expected or had been hoped."

TOPICAL LIMERICKS.

There was a commander marine,
Whose fleet was not fit to be seen,
So he sent out in haste
For a penn'orth of paste,
And a tube of the best saccotine.

And he murmured, while hitching his breeks,
"These torpedoes make terrible leaks,
If I work night and day,
I make bold for to say,
It will take me a couple of weeks."

The annual reunion of the Huron Old Boys' Association will be held in the Temple Building on Friday evening

SEND THEM TO COLONIES.

Able-bodied British Emigrant Worth £300 to Canada.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Feb. 24.—Moreton Frewen, speaking at Nottingham on the empire and emigration, drew attention to the immense waste of the vital forces of the empire, because, instead of being distributed by preference among the colonies, the emigrants of the past sixty years had been given over wholesale to our chief competitor—America. He estimated the value of an able-bodied British emigrant to Canada at £300, because, judging from the American returns the annual wealth product of this emigrant would be £100, and he would pay £15 a year to the federal local taxes. With ten emigrants as security, Canada could borrow £3000, which would build and equip a mile of railway. Thus the empire paid the railway built by emigrants not by financiers in parliament.

Sir William Macdonald declared it was impossible to attract immigrants to Canada until the American fiscal system was adopted thruout the British empire with the privilege of a free market and the prerogative of citizenship. The country to-day was tired of the cosmopolitan altruistic experiment, and was eager for a national policy to benefit the empire.

Toronto Junction.

Toronto Junction, Feb. 23.—David Wells, who is wanted on several charges of stealing electric light fixtures and selling them, was arrested to-day at Thornhill by Constable McMichael. When the electric light system was installed at the Union Stock Yards by Mr. Langdon, Wells is said to have gone there the following day and taken some of them down. These he took to a hotel at Lambton Mills, which Langdon had a contract for wiring, and tried to cut him out of the job, but was unsuccessful. Wells was seen to take the fixtures at the stock yards, and stated that he was doing it under instructions. A few nights ago he is supposed to have taken several globes from the College of Music. He is also charged with breaking into the Grenadier Ice Company's office and taking fixtures, which he sold for $15. He also stole $15 at Weston. Several thefts have recently been reported to the police, which it is thought he is responsible for. Rodgers' hardware store was broken into and the office of the Toronto Junction Lumber company has been twice entered recently. He has visited the electric light station at Weston and the Suburban Electric Railway power-house here, and the police blame him for petty thefts in connection with his visits. Many places in Ontario are looking for him, including St. Catharines and Oshawa; and on Friday, after eluding the police, he visited Brampton, and was later traced to Thornhill, where he was caught. He appeared before Police Magistrate Ellis to-day and was remanded for a week, no evidence being taken.

A special meeting of St. John's Vestry was held to-night to consider a plan for adding a transept, 20 feet, to the nave of the church and setting the chancel back. The cost is estimated at about $2000. If two transepts are added the cost will be about $4000. The church at the present time is sufficiently large for the needs of the congregation, but the Sunday school is growing to such an extent that there is not nearly sufficient room for the children. Something has to be done. There are fifteen classes now, and next Sunday there will be sixteen. It is considered a useless expenditure of money to add to the present schoolhouse. By adding to the church, the new transepts can be used as class rooms; thus the overcrowding of the schoolhouse will be relieved and more seating accommodation will be provided in the church. St. John's Church will be the nearest church to the new Stanley Barracks, and when these are built and the officers and men stationed there, as they will be this summer, the church is likely to need more seating capacity. Indeed some of the officers have already subscribed to this object, and about $600 of the $2000 is assured. At to-night's vestry meeting a resolution was passed authorizing the rector to issue a circular letter to members of the congregation asking for subscriptions. When a sufficiently large sum is subscribed another meeting will be called to decide what the improvements shall be.

The Rangers last night defeated the Waverleys in the Junction Pedro League by 590 to 583. They have one game yet to play, which, if they win, the championship goes to them. Should they lose, they tie with the Waverleys.

A very successful musical concert was last night given by the young people of St. John's Church.

HANNA TO ROOSEVELT.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 23.—When Hanna was on his deathbed, President Roosevelt called to see him. Hanna wrote him a letter, his last one. Elmer C. Dover, Mr. Hanna's secretary, gave out the letter to-day. It says:

"My Dear Mr. President: "You touched a tender spot, old man, when you called personally to enquire after me this morning. I may be worse before I can be better, but all the same such drops of kindness are good for a fellow. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "M. A. Hanna."

"Friday, p.m."

The next day a reply was received from the President with a note stating that it was to be shown to the Senator when Mrs. Hanna thought best. Senator Hanna never saw the reply, which was as follows:

"Feb. 6, 1904.—Dear Senator:—Indeed, it is your letter from your sick bed which is touching—not my visit. May you very soon be with us again, old fellow, as strong in body and as vigorous in your leadership and your friendship as ever. Faithfully yours,

(Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt."

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