

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, 'APRIL 2, 1904.

way, and for three years their lives are those of Oriental Germans eternal drill ing, cleaning of accoutrements, rifles prac-

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A second-class female teacher ict No. 19, Golden Grove, St. N. B. « Term to begin 1st of stating salary, to W. T. Boyle, .4-2 li w

-Girl for general housework in amily. Apply 160 King street

-A second-class female teacher rict No. 13, Gardner's Creek. Ap-salary, to Jas. K. Daley, Secre-es, Gardner Creek. 3-25 4i w -A second class female teacher, ol District No. 4, Patterson Set-ommence the first of April, 1994. , stating salary, to W. O. Pat-shary to trustees, Patterson Set-inbury county (N. B.) Dated 304. 3-23-41-sw

-A second class fer ch Ridge School Dis this term and next.

act for re-erm. Apply school trus-ity (N. B.) 3-23-4i-w lespie, secretar Ridge, Victoria

in t

FOR SALE.

G-In Kars, Kings County, a farm alog 200 acres, with house, barns outbuildings. The uncleared land imbered. Will be sold reasonable, her particulars apply to Miss Wor-letcalf street, St. John. 3-31-21-w

A SALE-Billiard Parlors, with other business in connection offering chances large trade where proprietor can give le attention; in good running order; pay-investment. The only reason for selling, threther the only reason for selling, arvision. Address P. O. Box 227, St. John, B. 2-5-tf-d 2-6 tf w

NOR SALE-There will be offered for sale at public auction, at 2 o'clock p. m., on e 11th day of May, 1904, the Farm and sidence of the late James G. Hethering-n, situated in parish of Johnston, Queens unty; land well watered, good orchard, good

Tuesday, March 29. Coastwise—Schr Swallow, 90, Ells, Alma. Wednedsay, March 30. Coastwise—Schr Rough Rider, 15, Cheney Campobello, and cld. Cleared. Schr Romeo, Williams, Providence, A. Cush-inz & Co. Coastwise-Schrs Garfield White, Seely, Point Wolfe; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, Yar-mouth; Souvenir, Robichaud, Meteghan; Eastern Light, 40, Cheney, Grand Harbor. Wednesday, March 30. Schr Evolution, Boudrout, Barbados f o, via Machias, A Cushing & Co. Coastwise-Schrs Bay Queen, Outhouse, Tiv-erton. CANADIAN PORTS. Halifax, March 29-Sld, stmr Rosalind, Jarke, St. John's (Nfid.) Halifax, N S. March 30-Ard stmr St John Halifax, N S, March 30-Ard skint St con-City, from Boston. Halifax, N S, March 30-Ard stmr Man-chester Commerce, from Manchester; stmr Silvia, from St John's (Nfd), and salied for New York; schr Columbia, from Gloucester (Mass.) and cleared for Banks. Sid-Stmrs Halifax, Ellis, Boston; Harlaw, Scott, St Pierre (Miq.) BRITISH PORTS. London, March 29 .- Ard, stmr Cervons Londor, Londor, Orland. Gibraltar, March 29-Passed, stmr Prin Iscar, Genoa and Naples for New York. Liverpool, March 29-Sld, stmr Lake Eric John. Avville, March 29—Ard, stmr Parisian, Hal-to t Liverpool. Midax eafea ia 0 Plymouth, March 29—7.45 a. m—Ard, stmr raf Waldersee, New York for Cherbourg id Hamburg. Kinsale, March 29—Passed, stmr Ottoman, ortland for Liverpool. Liverpool, March 29—Ard, stmr Lake Man-toba, St John. Liverpool, March 29—Ard, stmrs Ottoman, rom Portland; Sagamore, from Boston; Cor-nthian, from New York for Glasgow; Par-sian, from Halifax. Sid—Stmr Damara, for St John's (Nfd.) Avonnouth, March 30—Ard stmr English-man, from Portland via Liverpool. London, March 30—Ard stmr Evangeline from St John and Halifax. Liverpool, March 30—Sid stmr Teutonic for New York. ille, March 29-Ard, stmr Parisian, Hai FOREIGN PORTS. ston, March 29-Ard, stmr Oakmor

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

ntwern, Cld-Bark Freeman, Buenos Ayres. Sld-Stmrs Saxonia, Liverpool; Cambrian, ondon; schrs James H Hoyt, coal port; aucindia Sutton, Hampton Rodds; May V teville, Wilmington (N C); Henry F Kreger, unta Gorda; George Nevinger; Addie M. awrence, Newport News; Eleanor A Percy, oal port (last two anchored outside Boston ust)



JAPAN

Mikado's Kingdom Has Seven Military Centres Scattering Through Four Islands, All Connected With

Each by Railways or Otherwise.

RISE OF

gnificance of the New Japan. Taken in a largest sense, it means the rebirth of he Oriental nations, not only the Mongolians, but also the natives of India, Per-sia, and Central Asia. We may not recognize it yet, but the time is at hand whe we shall have to receive and treat all these races as equals, dropping from our reed the article of white Within less than forty years Japan ha orced her way to the front, asserting he risdiction over Europeans and Amer

ans within her dominions, allving herse with the first naval power in the world and gaining recognition as a fighting force of the first value. Whatever be the merit of the present controversy in the Far East whatever be the outcome of the struggle for Korea and Manchuria, the present wa will give the Asiatic a new standing among the nations, and other Asian lands will have their share in this promotion. Certain Oriental nations have triumphed one or another department of culture: the Arabs in algebra and chemistry; the races

of India in philosophy, geometry and astronomy; the Chinese in artistic crafts-Punta Gorda; George Nevinger; Addle M. Lawrence, Newport News; Eleanor A Percy, ocal port (last two anchored outside Boston light). Boothbay Harbor, March 29-Sid, schrs A Beckerman, Richmond (Vo); Lady Antrim, Boston; Emma W Day, Portland; Hattie Loring, do; James R Talbot, Rockland; Addle P McFadden, Camden; J Arthur Lord, Swans Island; Morancy, Eastport. Bucksport, Me, March 29-Sid, schr Maggie Hurley, Weymouth. Calais, Me, March 29-Sid, schr Samuel

tice, artillery drill, the hard routine of soldier's life. Their barrack buildings have a wholly modern and European air, the uniforms are very like those of the Prusans, and, at a short distance, one might imagine them sturdy recruits of the Kaiser and the Fatherland. On one point I an without information. Japan's music has been described as "strumming and squealing," and I know not what barbaric mel-

odies take the place of the "Wacht am In Honshiu, or Hondo the great central

In Honsmu, or Hondo the great central island of Japan, as large as Great Britain, and more densely populated on the aver-age, there are five great military centres. The most northerly is at Sendai, a city of some 200 miles north of Tokyo, on the some 200 miles hord of 100,00, of all railroad leading up towards Yezo. Tokyo itself, with its population of 1,500,000, it the centre of the next military district; the local arsenal is extremely up to date

the local absent is extremely up to date turning out supplies of the new Japanese service rifle, an improvement of the locally invented Murata, and making ammunition it the rate of 1,000,000 rounds a day. at the rate of 1,000,000 rounds a day. Nagoya, with 250,000 inhabitants, on the railroad west of Tokyo, is the next great garrison town; and thence the railroad continues to Osaka, on the Inland Sea,

where the cannor and many of the snall arms are made. Osaka is the second town We are only beginning to appreciate the in the empire, with nearly 1,000,000 inhab in the empire, what hearly 1,000,000 inhabit tants, and its garrison is one of the strong-est centres of military force in the Mi-kado's dominions. The fifth army centre in the great island of Hondo is at Hiro-shime, a town with 120,000 inhabitants, at the extreme southwest of the island, near Straits, and therefor the Shimono-eki opposite Fusan and southern Korea. Last there is Kumamoto, in the southern and of Kiush'u, close to the great port Nagasaki, which for generations was Each one of these seven cities, fro appore in the northern island to Kun mato in the extreme south, is the heat of a military world, with its roll of con ripts, its bureau of enrolment, its dep of arms and ammunition, its drill ground which the sturdy sons of farmers an marched up and down in their Germ riforms, taught to expand their che formed in rank with extension motions in squade, wheeled to the right, wheeled to the left, wheeled to the doublehort, turned into highly finished milita machinery of the most approved Teutonic type. If we keep in mind the situation of these seven towns, strung along the railroad which is the backbone of Japan,

Taken in time, the suffering of this little he would have been prevented. Her mother I we years ago my litle in was continuously for six minutes. We many doctors, and they chied, yet it only two bothes of you remedy to her, and she has remained cured. can tell others of this cure if you so sire. Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdalf, Y." "Tis a pity she did not first a tore the case was dangerous. The wife of Omer Andrus of Bayer Chicot. La., had been sick for 20 years. For 8 years could do practically no work. He writes: "When she first started taking the I storative she barely weighed 90 poun now the weighs 185, and is able ea to do all her housework." to do' all her housework." Twenty "dark" years might have been 'bright' ones. J. G. Billingsley of Thomasville, Gay of three years has been crippled with disease. Now he is well. He writes: "I spent \$250.00 for other medicines, and the \$3.00 I have spent with you have done me more good than all the rest." Both money and suffering might have been saved.

Don't Wait Until You Are Worse.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia Book 2 on the Heart Book 3 on the Kidneys Book 4 for Women Book 5 for Men (sealed)

To Dr. Shoop, Box 11, Racine Wis.

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All You Need To Do. Simply sign the above—that is all. Ask for the box you need. The offer I make is broad—theral. The way is easy—is simple. storative is certain.

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Xin

t do not misunderstand me.

This is not free treatment, with nothing to pay. Such an offer would be misleadingwould belittle the physician who make it. But I believe in a sick one's honesty-his gratitude. That when he is cured, he will pay the cost of the treatment-and gladly. I make this offer so that those who might loubt, may learn at my risk.

Tell of it, please, to a friend who is sick. Or send me his name. That's but a trifle to ask-a minute's time-a postal. He is your friend. You can help him. My way may be his only way to get well.

I, a stranger, offer to do all this. Won't you, his friend, his neighbor, simply write?

He will learn from my book a way to get well. Perhaps, as I say, the only way to get well for him. His case may be serious-hopeless almost. Others physicians-others specialists may have failed. The matter is urgent, then

Write me a postal or sign above today.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 11, Racine, Wis.

buildings and half mile from steamboat wharf, railway station convenient. Daily mail. Sale on premises. Robert W. Hether-ogton, Executor.

ARM FOR SALE-Farm for sale about two miles from Biomfield Station, I. C. containing two hundred acres more or s, cuts from twenty-five to thirty tons of , with good one and half story house shed throughout; barn, thirty-six by sev-v-one feet, with linter fitcen by thirty-feet and other outbuildings all in good ir. There is a large brook running hundred acres of land about seven miles a Sussex village, cuts about fitcen tons v. also, at this form containing to a fit a three story there are saberry bog. Terms of sale half cash slance can if necessary remain on mort JOHN JAMIESON. ver Hill, N. B., March 1, 1904. 2-5-In-W

2-5-1m-w ARM FOR SALLE-That valuable farm sim-ate at Goldan Grove, nine miles from y of St. John, owned and occupied by 'ain Nelson Kolson, containing about one dired acres, fifty of which are cleared y are under good cultivation, remainder red with wood. Soil good, cuts annually ity tons hay; large frame house with ell. e barns on premises; the house contains teen rooms, has a stone foundation, good Ost-proof cellar, never failing supply good water in kitchen; land is in two lots ad-joining each other. Will be sold together or in separate lots. Reason for selling property the owner is leaving the province. Part of purchases money may remain on morigage. For terms of sale apply to Mrs. Kelson, on premises.

FARM TO LET.

MRM TO RENT-From May 1st next, a Farm with stock and implements, good Idings, a few miles from the city of St. in. Terms moderate. For particulars ad-ss H. W., care of Daily Telegraph. St. tf d&w

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property in amounts to suit at current rates of interest. H. H. PICKETT, solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

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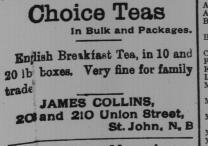
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The adersigned is prepared to enter into contras to MOVE, RAISE, RE-SILL or RE-PAIR ouses or buildings of any size or form. Itteen years experience. Work guar-nteed Address A. D. Benson, Bear River, 3-12-sw

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given is mostly BUSINS: Exclusive use of the two best BUSINS: Exclusive of the Business Practice to-date of the Bi

ND: The Isaac Pitman free to any address. S. KERR & SON,

Oddfellows' Hall. bronchial trou 4.0. 9. 10 F 35 9.

Bucksport, Me, March 29-Ard, schr Maggie Hurley, Weymouth. Calais, Me, March 29-Sld, schr Samuel Castner, Jr, New Haven. City Island, March 29-Bound south, schrs Able Keast, St John; Genevieve, do; Pris-cilla, do; W H Waters, do (while coming into this harbor ran ashore on the south end of Harts Island point, remained about half hour, was pulled off by a tug apparently unlnjured); Florence 4, Bangor via New London; T A Stuart, Oalais; E C Gates, Ban-gor; Sulltran Sawin, Boston; Sardinian,Rock-land.

Sor, Suntvan Sawin, Boston, Sarannan, Rock-land. New York, March 29-Ard, ship Haimut, Antwerp; bark Gaspe, Baracoa; brigt Irene, Fernandina; schrs Fannie & Fay, Port Read-ing; Nat Ayer, Port Reading. Sid-Barks Antigua, Rosario; Luigia, Bue-nos Ayres; barkentine Many O Hale, Fernan-ilina; schr Jennie N Huddell, Virginia. New Haven, Conn, March 29-Ard, schr Fraulein, St John. New London, Conn, March 29-Ard, schr Rowena, from east. Portland, March 29-Ard, stmr Dominion, Liverpool via Halifax; schr Kipling, Bridge-

had from east. thand, March 29-Ard, stmr Dominion, pool via Halifax; schr Kipling, Bridge-Barbados. -Schr Katie L Palmer, Lockeport (N d salled: Carrie Basler, Tusket (N S). m, Mass, March 29-Sild, schrs Freddie , for Lubec; Mentor, for Bath; Otron-r Westport. pani, March 21-Sid, brig Warn, Yar-b.

rd Haven, Mass, March 29-Ard and r Lucia Porter, Elizabethport for St

ed-Schrs Norman, New York for St Acacta, Liverpool (N S) for New Lon-

; Activity, Inverse of the starts and a start of the second secon

M Young, for Jonesport; Reporter, for east-em ports; Helen H Benedict, for coal port; Hannah Grant — Boothbay Harbor, Me, March 30—Ard schrs Empress, from Rockland; T W Allen, from Whitington (Me); Judge Low, from Calais; Valdare, from Bear River (N S.) Sld—Schr Yankee Maid, for Rockland. City Island, March 30—Bound south stmr North Star, Portland (Me.); schrs Earl of Aberdeen, Halifax; Orozimbo, Calais; C M Porter, do; Charley Woolsey, Clark's Island (Me.); Horatio, Boston; James A Gray, New Bedford; Joseph G Dean, do; Horizon, New-port; Fred Tyler, Nanucket; Lottie R Rus-sell, New Haven for Norfolk; Ada J Camp-bell, Lloyds Neck for Philadelphia; Abel C Buckley, Mattapoisett (Mass.), for Philadel-phia.

hla. New York, March 30-Ard schrs Jose Ola-erri, from Savannah; Nelson E Newbury, rom Brunswick; Lydia Middleton, from inginia; Willie H Child, from Fernandina. Sid-Starr Majestic, for Liverpool. Vineyard Haven, March 30-Ard schr Al-ieda Willey, from Port Reading for Port-ind.

land. Sid-Schr Joseph W Hawthorne, from Bar-bados for Portland; J Kennedy, from Lloyds Neek for Boston; schr yacht Atlanta from New York for Castine. Passed-Sumrs Manhattan, for New York for Portland; North Star, from Portland for New York.

LIST OF VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Steamers. Alcides, 2181, Glasgow, March 26. Almora, 2835, at Glasgow, March 25. Bayarian, 6714, Moville via Halifax, March Bengore Head, 1619, St John,s (Nfid), March 26. Concordia, 1617, Greenock, March 21. Florence, 1609, London via Halifax, March 10. Kastalia, 2562, at Glasgow, March 28. Lake Eric, 4814, Liverpool, March 29. fanchester City, 3727, at Manchester, March 28.

nerce, 8,444, at Halifax March 30. Manchester Trader, 2136, at Manchester

Manchester Trader, 2169, de France, 1,600, to load in July. Monmouth, 2569, Bristol, March 20. Montcagle, 318, at Bristol, March 12. Montzuma, 4734, Antwerp, March 12. Montfort, 358, at Bristol, March 25. Montfort, 358, at London, March 6. Mount Temple, 7667, at London, March 17. Nordbeen, 1647, to sail from Antwerp abou

March March 15. arisian, 3385, to sail from Liverpool April icilian, 3964, Greenock via Halifax, Marc

unisian, 6302, to sail from Liverpool, Apri

Wyandotte, 2712; Hartlepool, March 17. Barcues

Italia, 535, at Castellamare, Oct 10. Pharos, 1,227, Melbourne and U K, Jan 4. ea. Dec 29

thel Clark, 397, Bermuda, Dec 25

For twe d for all forms of throat and been exter All Druggists

I HITRE ! STOOLAND . TORONTO, JUT. | . "& BOTTAN AN CONSERVATORITOR SO

army in the march to Peking. The Japanese army has thus its universal significance, as well as its present im ortance in practical world politics. View

ed in this light, we can see that its deelopment, like that of the New Japan itself, was made possible by the concur-rence of several things-first, the feudal system, which bred a governing class, an order of men accustomed to command and to be obeyed, from whom the generals and fficers of the army, as well as the states nen and lawgivers, are drawn, Japan ha

perpetuated her governing class in the present order of nobles and gentry, the latter corresponding to the feudal same nuri. Second, we must count the immens class of small farmers, who for ages have ad to strain every nerve, to exert the theory self-reliance, to make a living from their two-acre farms; from this sturdy class, with their out-of-door training in a rigcrous climate, are drawn the tough and

wiry privates of the Japanese army. A third element of success lies in the Jap nese gift for craftsmanship, the perfect ommand of materials exercised through enturies, the skill in working metals which made it so easy for the Japanese to onstruct and run their own arsenals, and ven invent and perfect their own service ifles. Finally, we must count the entire

penness of the Japanese mind. They had tothing to foget, nothing to unlearn; Japan had never produced a religion to urn men's minds to dreams of anothe vorld; she had no poetry, no literature to music, no outlet at all for moral en

ergies, beyond a trick of decorative art, leasing but never profound; therefore all her mental energies were instantly avail-ble when circumstances, in the form of Commodore Perry's squadron, brought her

he message of modernity. Since that time Japan's energies hav lowed wholly in material channels; noth ng has been drawn away for the finer and leeper part of life. She wastes little tim over religion; she has no romanticism; sh ias no gift for poetry of feeling or expres-sion, and leaves the higher criticism severely alone. Turned wholly to the maerial world, possessed of boundless en rgy, and with a guiding class of superior

nen, her highly trained and finely equi ed army is the almost inevitable produc f the conditions of her life. The first hing which makes it a success is immense rganizing power. The 50,000,000 of Jap mese are not merely an Oriental mobhey are all ticketed, recorded, and cata-

gued by a system of registration more complete than that of any western land. The number of males arriving at the age or military service is known with mathe natical exactitude, and the conscription

vorks with German Precision. From Ger nany, in fact, Japan has drawn the form nd organization of her army, just as her havy, even including the best of her batle-ships, is a British creation. The division f the Japanese army into the active rmy, the landwehr, and the landsturm

fact that Korea has for years been the granary of Japan, so that it is simply a on of buying rice on the spot, arries us straight to Prussia, and the age stead of carrying it in ships to Japan. O conscription is the same-twenty in course there is in either case the question of payment; but the Japanese war loan ime of war, seventeen in special emerency, with liability for service extending has been so rapidly suits ribed for, and the private contributions have been so to the fortieth year. The uniforms and ac great, that there is no immediate stress cutrements carry out German idea; and again and again visitors to Japan have a that direction. We all recognize the fact that the Jap anose general staff, and the Japanese arm

nmented on the German appearance of he Mikado's troops, the German preci-sion of their drill, the truly Teutenic mas ry of detail, shown in the organization their military districts, their general aff, their military academies and schools Japan has seven great military centres which are so familiar to us now, all ha their place in Japon's one great moder rattered through the four chief islands contest-the Chinese war of ten years age t would be faccinating and full of interest Il connected with each other and with the ports by railroads, which thus make the rapid mobilization of the whole force to go over the ground in detail, from Fusan and Woman to the heart of Monchura, recording the difficult exploits of the Japcomparatively easy. The most northern rumy centre is in the half-desolate island of Yezo, or Hokkaide, which stretches incee armies at each point, telling of the really wonderful and valuant resistance o

nind you-who

The brain of the Japanese army is th nilitary qualities and deficiencies of the general staff at Tokyo, made up of mer who have given years to the study of Ger Mikado's troops, and their probable per-formance in the immediate future. This min a. ary science in the school of vo Moltke, and who have the out feudal gi would, however, carry us too far afield. We may say that in native toughness, absolute lack of nerves, and personal darof commanding men in large masses. Ther is a staff college, where the brightest offi-cens study the advanced branches of ing, among both officers and men, the Japanese troops showed well. In the mastrategy and tactios; there is also a mili-tary academy, a cadet school, and schools of artillery and engineering. No element is spared which makes for success; and terial problems of transport and commission and the surial they were remarkably efficient, eve satiat they were remarkably efficient, even through the very trying months of a Man-chur an winter and a very severe and try-ing campaign. In all that books can teach or academics instil of military art they also excelled. But, so far as one can decern from the detailed histories of the war there was nothing that could right a ughout the whole there is the san fervid energy, the same intense co tion, the same gift for material details and material laws, gained by the entire exc ion of the imaginative and emotional na-ture, of all the softer elements of life. According to the last avuitable figures, war, there was nothing that could right y called military genius or inspiratio be called martary generals of inspiration only talent of a very high order and end-lease energy vigorously applied. The great interest of the coming months will be to see in which of the two races lies the capathe Japanese active army, distributed in twelve drvisions through the seven great garrison towns, is directed by 8,000 officers: the military hierarchy culminating in two field-marshals, Marquis Yamagata and MarquisOyama. There are three full gen-erals-Viscount Nozu, Viscount Sakuma, and Count Katsura; twenty-one lieuteno.ty of divination, the creative genina which finally triamphs in war, and wanch pooks and academies can only imitate and ecord, but never teach. and Count Ratenin, but of general officers. as complete the first of general officers. The Emperor Mutsuhito, popularly known as the Mikado, or "Honorable Gate," is the titular commander-in-chef of the

The great movements in the world's his tory have large y been determined by thi quality, which was with the French in the days of the first Napoleon, but whoily failed them in 1870; while Marlborough possessed in an eminent degree, never since equalited in England; the quality that made Suvoroff and Skobeleff eminent in Russia; the power by which von Moltke army. Under the emperor is the minister of war, Lieutenant-General Terauchi at or war, Lieutenant-General Terauchi at present filling that post. Then comes the actual commander-in-chief of the army, with his chief of staff, and so on, in a fashion undistinguishable from that of the best enumed onceived and led up to the battle Sedan.

best equipped western nations. As the rank and file of the Japanes It is hardly necessary to say that we are not in a positon to give accurate figures as to the number of troops at this moarmy is drawn from the small peasan as to the number of thoops at this into ment under anne. The Japanese general totaff, adhering to the Asiatic traditions of war, will neither tell the number of its troops or admit its lockes. But we can c.a.s, who have no cattle, and hve on the produce of their tillage, the army is near iv vegetarian in habit, and is less difficul make an approximation. The numbers of make an approximation. The numbers of the Japanese army are limited, not by the difficulty of finding available conscripts but by the cost of training them; many fine young men are refused every year. even after the most rigorous medical tests have eliminated the physically unfit. In

rdinary circumstances something like 50,-300 recruits are accepted yearly, and are turned into barracks to be trained. As the period of active service is three years it follows that Japan has about 150,000 men actually uniformed and in barracks, at the military stations described, at un These sume men becom given moment. These sume men become reservists after their three years' service and as they are reckoned among the fire reserve for four years and four months there will, at any time, be some 200,000 of these men, between the ages of twenty hree and twenty-seven, with three years of emergency, add the landwehr, corei ing of men who have passed through the sta ding army a d reserve; and as the term of service in the second reserve is fiv-years, we shall thus have some 250,000 met between the agos of twenty seven an thirty-two, to add to the active army an finst reserve. These men also have thir years' service to their credit, and incluthe veterans of the China-Japanese war of 1894-5. It is probable, therefore, that Japanese pan has 500,000 available and fully train ed soldiers, all under thirty-three year of age, with much more raw or partly-trained material, made up of the able-bodied conscripts refused for lack of funds

to train them in the active army. Japan will, naturally, keep a large bod of troops in each of the seven garriso towns, and also in the numerous fort along the coast. Her immense coastline of passible 20.000 with a seven in the seven se of nearly 20,000 miles, will demand a con siderable garrison at numerous points Japan has, therefore, only a part of he total army available for operations on the mainland of Asia, in Korea, and Manchuria. How many will depend on circum ances, which are constantly changing.

It is probable that she has about 100,0 men now in various parts of Korea, chiefly between Seoul and Pingyang, with other odies at Wonsan on the east coast, at Fusian in the south, at Masampo close t Fusan, and at various points between Fu-

teresting, to say how many are likely to be in different strategic situations. Only after the war will the exact data be available, and it is unprofitable to replace them with surmises.—By Charles Johnston, in Hamer's Weekly

At the Afternoon Reception.

It was an afternoon reception. All the men were correctly dressed. Though, as usual, there were present more charter members of the Dependent Order of Cheap Skates than was wot of by the minitiated in the ways of the world. Howbeit, these charter members knew each

other by divers signs and symptoms Stepping to the side of one of the afore-

Stepping to the side of one of the afore-said C. S.'s, a brother member of the nu-merous order whispered: "Your Prince Albert isn't fitting as it usually does." "No," whispered his friend, in reply. "The undertaker. I had been patronizing had a funeral this afternoon, and I had to borrow the one belonging to the Baptist minister next door, who was ill and unable to make pastoral calls."

DEATHS.

MERRIMAN-In this city, on the 28th inst., at his late residence, 114 Charlotte street, Henry Merriman, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and two sons to mourn their sad loss. RITCHIE-At 90 Exmouth street, March 23, Marmaduke F. Ritchle.

ROBERTSON-In Fairville, on Saturday, March 25, Elizabeth, wife of Wm, Robertson, ormerly of Riverside, Albert county, aged 61 ears.-[Prince Edward Island papers please ony

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NASE-In this city, March 28, Lydia A., widow of Philip Nase.

GROW THE KIND THE greatest seed house in Canada has staked its reputation for years on the quality and value of its Flower and Vegetable Seeds. We're ready this spring with the finest line we've ever had, put up in uniform style to sell at 5 Cents a Package, GARDEN SEEDS. vastly better than we antici ted with an enormously big demand last year, and the promise of still greater PEAS MELON TOMATO CORN. increase this spring. All of which TERPERT CELERY CORN. THEET. BEET? means that STY FEADER FUMBLING TELEBY Steele, triggs Seeds SEET ORN. TURNIA. TRADISH TLETTUCET PEASIT CARR are the kind that grow. Per ble are shrewd nough to itsit on FROM THE STEELE .BRIGGS SEED CO LIMITED. are shrew they know o be something good, and the very ent siasm of trade has prompted us to d better than ever before. Look for Steele, Briggs Seed us to do . If your dealer doesn't keep them send direct to us, sure. next time you go to the sto THE STÆELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED "CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE." TORONTO, Ont. Branch Store in WINNIPEG

* reneral condition greatly improved,

the greatly inferior but brave Chinese troops who opposed them; and from the successes and shortcomings of ten years

they get there. The food problem is lightened by th

by vegetarian in habit, and is less difficult to support in the field than an equal body of beef-eating British troops. Neverthe-less, the task of feeding the immense body of men carried by Japan's sixty or seventy transports from Nagasaki to the various ports of Korea is a sufficiently formidable one, calling once more on the Japanese power of organization which has played the supreme role in the nation's modern growth. It may be stated as a genera truth that no nation has ever sati-factors handled the difficut question of transpor

ation and commissariat, unless it has fir gained success in commerce and trade. Fo the problems of transporting troops an

the problems of transporting troops and feeding them are analogous to the practi-cal problems of commerce, and draw upo-the same faculties. The fact, therefore that the Japanese have built up a series of successful steamboat lines, and have within a brief period raised their export to the value of \$130,000,000 a year, and

to the value of endotopolytopolytopic figure, demonstrates their ability to grapple suc-cessfully with the more difficult problem of conveying 100,000 men to Korea, and exothing, feeding, and shelltering them after

as well, will be on well-known ground du ng anost of the coming campaign. The names of Chemulpo, Seoul, Pingyang, An n the Yalu, Port Arthur and Newchwang

