Coroners Jury Examine Witnesses

The Investigation on the Clallam Disaster Was Continued Monday.

Witnesses Makes an Important Statement as to the Use of Liferafts.

The Inquest into the Clallam disaster was continued Monday at 2:30 p .m., at the Court House. Charles P. Bennett was the first witness called, and on being sworn, told the following story:

We left Port Townsend about 12 o'clock and I never noticed anything until about 2 p. m., when the vessel started to pitch pretty heavily. Shortly after I thought something must be wrong as I saw the chief officer and engineer passing up and down the upper deck rather quickly. The captain spoke out a couple of times and I heard him say "we will be in Victoria in about an hour." I was a little anxious and asked a boy who told me we were springing a leak. I got a little excited and hurried away, taking off my coat and immediately putting on a life preserver. I went upstairs and found the starboard boats were being lowered; heard it said, "Women and children first;" walked over to port a few minutes. When I looked over I saw one boat upset with men hanging on. One boat rowed a short distance away, maybe 200 yards. I recognized one of the men in the water; heard them call him Mr. Shaw. He floated between the boat and the Clallam, about 75 feet away. After that we helped to bail water. I helped to lower the port boats, but they were never in the water. After that I took my turn with the rest of the men. Between 9 and 10 o'clock I saw the tug Holyoke come up. The first thing I knew we were being towed back to Port Townsend. I noticed as soon as the tug got a tow on she commenced to settle very quickly. The water commenced to gain; before that we held our own. When I went on deck I told the captain and chief engineer I thought she was settling pretty fast. He looked over the side but did not say anything. According to my judgment there must have been about 40 people aboard. She commenced to list pretty heavy towards the port side. When I saw her listing I worked myself toward the starboard side, and then on towards the smokestack. I saw a raft was already in the water with one man on. I made a spring for the raft and had to swim ten feet to get it. When I got up I saw one man who I noticed was the chief officer. It took me nearly five minutes to get on the raft. The first thing I knew there were ten or twelve on; nearly all were the crew. We drifted around for about half an hour, maybe more, and were finally picked up by the Sea Lion.

In answer to Mr. Lugrin, witness said there was no particular panic. At the time did not think a small boat would live in such a sea. Could see land when the boats were launched. Had asked the captain for flash lights or sky rockets, but was told there were none aboard.

In answer to Mr. McPhillips, witness stated Capt. Roberts was greatly excited at this time. He had no complaints, however, to make against either the captain or the crew. The crew obeyed the captain and did their duty.

Hall Baney said he was in bed at the time of the trouble and was awakened by the purser, who told him to get up and put on a life preserver, which he did. When he got on deck everyone was putting them on. He was not on deck long before they started to lower the boats. I saw the first boat start away a little, but then come back against the ship and upset; the second got away and I heard after it upset, but never saw it. In lowering the third boat they cut one end loose first and spilled all the occupants into the sea. I noticed a woman in the first boat particularly because she had fallen against a rail and knocked her teeth out, her face being all over blood, and I remember her not wanting to get into the boat, but they made her, and a minute after I saw a man jump from the upper deck and land on her face. He may have been the means of the boat upsetting. After a while I went down stairs and started to bail; saw the tug Holyoke come up and heard the captain say we have 8 hours to live, tow us to Port Townsend.

Juror Cullin—You are sure it was the captain's voice.

Answer—I think so; could not swear to it, but it sounded very much like his voice.

I then went upstairs; boat was then sinking pretty fast; made proposition to ask captain to signal the tug to come back and take us off. We were all afraid at first, but finally one of the boys went and came back and informed us that the captain told him he was a fool, saying that he could attend to his business. All the people below seemed to be pretty sore on the captain.

I stuck to the ship as long as I could. I saw the raft going away from the ship but couldn't get to it. Shortly after this I was washed overboard and don't remember very much till I was finally pulled up on the raft, some fellow hauling me up by the hair; I was in a pretty exhausted condition.

The captain swore in Seattle that he never left the upper deck when the boats were being launched. I swear he did. I remember one good looking woman about 25 not wanting to get in the boats. I also know that my two gamblers were in the third boat that spilled all the people in the water; they were both drowned. I also knew a man named Jewell who I am sure went down with the boat.

Was too exhausted when I got to the raft to see or think of anything.

Allan McKeen, a longshoreman and steamboatman, said he had been to sea for the last five years; he was on the S. S Islander when she was lost, and had been employed on the Clallam for about a month as a deck hand. We left Port Townsend somewhere around 12 o'clock. As we were coming around Port Wilson I noticed it blowing a little. I then turned in. After awhile I was awakened up by the freight shifting and was then called upstairs. After I had been working with the freight and coal, the mate ordered me down stairs to try and fix the dead light that we could not get shut. We worked away but without any advantage and the water kept pouring in. I noticed one of the engines had stopped. We could not walk around the engine room on account of water. I did not see all the boats upset; saw the third one spill all the men into the water. I saw one of my mates in the water with a woman clinging to his neck about 15 feet from the ship. I threw a rope to him. It was not long enough. I went to get a longer one, but when I came back he was gone. We had a kind of a signal up; no one would ever have taken any notice of it, and the light hoisted would have been there anyway, even if we were in port. The captain seemed excited and was swearing and shouting all the time.

I was only on the ship two days before I heard the boys talking about the rudder. In fact, nearing Port Townsend and other places she never seemed to answer her helm very well.

Witness believed all the water came in through the defective deadlight.

The coroner read a telegram he had received from the builders of the hull, and of the engines of the Clallam, saying they would be here on Thursday, and the inquest was adjourned until 3 p. m. on that date. It is possible that both Captain Roberts and the mate will be in attendance on that date, although nothing definite is known in this connection.

LET OTHERS EXPERIMENT.

There is always some thing new in the way of medical treatment and you are constantly invited to try newfangled, unproven remedies. Let others experiment and so risk health and lose time. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been tried in the crucible of time, won the approval of public opinion and demonstrated their right to a place in every home as a family medicine.

The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo last was J. G. Grant, an American. The bank had had luck all through the week, and its ill-success was greeted with vehement cheers. A fly alighted on No. 13. The gamblers piled their gold about the number and the fly cost the bank £5,000.

Business Starts At Baltimore

Temporary Offices Arranged and Wheels of Commerce Again Gather Way.

Bank Vaults Reveal Treasure Unharmed By the Awful Fire.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.—The situation in the stricken Baltimore began to clear visibly today. After a conference at the Belvidere hotel between Mayor McLane, a special joint committee of the legislature and a delegation of representative business men, including State Treasurer Van Lear, a dozen bank presidents, Former Governor Smith and United States Senator-elect Rayner.

The supreme question was the calling upon of the national government for soldiers to take the places of the two state militia regiments now doing police duty in the burned district. A brief discussion showed an unanimous opinion that this is not a time for sentiment as to the ability of the state to take care of itself, and that the United States soldiers were needed at once. It was shown that the militiamen were already much exhausted by their long-continued duties, and that the militia is costing the state $50,000 a day. The legislative committee said it would recommend the immediate passage of the necessary resolution in the legislature, and this was received with much satisfaction among the business men, whose treasure is buried in the devastated district. The federal troops will police the burned district.

Mayor McLane's announcement that he will appoint an emergency committee of citizens to act as an advisory board to himself and other municipal officials on all matters pertaining to the clearing away of the ruins, the enforcing of sanitary regulations and issuing of building permits, is a great step forward. The mayor gave the assurance that he would appoint only those whose personality would be a guarantee of quick action in the work of rehabilitation. The business men have aroused in an extraordinary degree to the importance of doing everything heroic to keep their trade advantages from slipping away, as it will require the utmost vigilance to prevent the deflection of a considerable volume of commerce to Philadelphia and New York. It is believed that the situation may be saved if the debris can be cleared away and temporary buildings erected within four months.

The opening today of the board room by the Chamber of Commerce, and the receipt of quotations, the uninterrupted shipments of grain cargoes, the certainty of state aid, the notification by some of the large insurance companies of their readiness to pay fifty per cent. on losses, and the action of the legislature in asking for federal troops, constitute a chain of incidents which have contributed materially to the restoration of public confidence and cheerfulness. Late this afternoon Mayor McLane reconsidered his previous determination to announce that he would accept outside aid. He said: "There is no destitution as yet. I cannot tell what may follow. In the course of the next few days I will be in a better position to definitely decide upon this matter. We have received by contributions from various cities about $7,000 and additional offers of thousands of dollars have been made. The money already received will be put aside until we can determine whether or not to ask for outside assistance."

The prevailing sentiment was well portrayed by Governor Warfield, who said today: "Baltimore will rise gloriously from her ashes." Business is being resumed in temporary quarters as rapidly as possible.

A number of large safes and vaults were opened today, and in such of them the contents were found to be in good condition.

Four hundred thousand dollars in coin and legal tender notes were taken from the vaults of the Second National Bank and sent to the vault of the bank outside of the fire district.

The banks of the city are doing their best to help the financial situation, some of the burned out banks doing business in a small way at temporary quarters. Most of the checks for small amounts presented today were cashed, but those for large sums were not paid in full. The fire insurance underwriters put in a very busy day, perfecting their organization and preparing to get at the work of adjusting the losses.

At a meeting about 75 companies were represented. About a dozen "loss committees" were appointed, and tomorrow these will get to work adjusting the insurance.

The Chamber of Commerce opened a board room today in the Masonic Temple and received quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade. No trading will be done, however, until the banks resume business. The grain trade of the city has not suffered to any extent.

THE GLOW OF HEALTH.

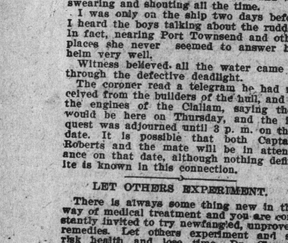
When the blood is rich and pure there is a healthful glow to the complexion which speaks of the vigor and vitality of the system. There is no more certain way for pale, weak people to attain the glow of health than by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Celebrating Victory

New York, Feb. 9.—At a dinner tonight, held by the Japanese merchants of New York in honor of the victory of the imperial navy forces at Port Arthur, a committee was appointed to arrange for the raising of funds by the Japanese in the United States in aid of the national cause.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN ....CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very lonely swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and to did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never had gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

JAPAN SCORES FIRST VICTORY

(Continued From Page One.)

London, Feb. 10.—The British press is of the opinion that Japan, by her pluck and energy, has practically the command of the sea. Secretary Hay's note to the Powers on the integrity of China created great interest at the Japanese legation here, where it was characterized as "a serious blow to Russia."

Paris, Feb. 10.—The newspapers unanimously denounce Japan's action, in attacking the Russia ships at Port Arthur before a formal declaration of war, as a traitorous act worthy of savages, and contrary to the laws of nations.

Kuropatki. It is understood that Alexieff will have general direction of the operations.

The Russian reinforcements will cross the ice on Lake Baikal on foot and the war material will be transported over a temporary line.

A despatch to the Novoe Vremya from Port Arthur says: "In consequence of Korea's neutrality it is assumed here that Japan will be obliged to withdraw her infantry and artillery from Seoul.

"Much uneasiness is reported at Seoul owing to the arrival there of Japanese soldiers who intend to build barracks.

ing after Japanese interests in Russia. No current business will be left by M. Kurino, the retiring minister of Japan. The principal duties will be to protect the few Japanese subjects who reside in European Russia. There are only twenty of them in St. Petersburg and five in Moscow, but there may be difficulties in Asiatic Russia.

The Associated Press learns that M. Kurino recommended his government that instead of the action taken, to suspend negotiations with Russia and to offer to submit the controversy to the Hague arbitration tribunal, but it is

The latest returns of Russian warships in the Far East total 94, including 8 battleships, 16 cruisers, 7 gunboats and 56 torpedo boats and destroyers. Three more battleships and nine torpedo boats are to go to the Far East in the spring.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—(6:20 a. m.)—A second telegram has been received from Viceroy Alexieff. It is dated February 9th, and says: "A Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers today began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to participate in the battle."

A third telegram from the Viceroy says that after a bombardment lasting one hour the Japanese squadron ceased its firing and steamed southward. "Our losses," the Viceroy continues, "are two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded and nine men killed on the coast and one killed and three wounded.

"During the engagement the battleships Poltava and the cruisers Diana, Askold and Novik were each damaged on the water line. The damage to the fortress was not important."

The Three Torpedoed Battleships

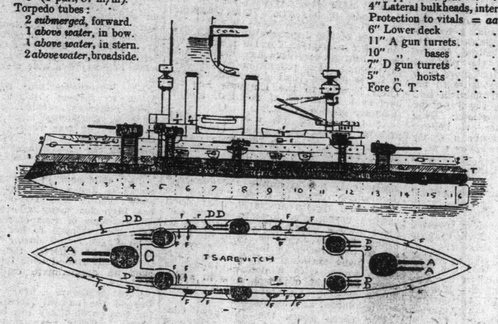
(I.) TSAREVITCH (1901, La Seyne).

circa 13,000 tons. Complement 700.

L. B. D. (*mean*): 387 × 75½ × 26 feet = 118 × 23 × 7·92 metres.

Guns (Obuchoff):
4 A_a (12·4 in., 40 cals.).
12 D^a (6 in., 45 cals.).
20 F^a (3 in.).
20* (3 pdr., 47 m/m)
8* (1 pdr., 37 m/m).
Torpedo tubes:
2 *submerged*, forward.
1 *above water*, in bow.
1 *above water*, in stern.
2 *above water*, broadside.

Armour (Krupp): m/m.
10" Belt amidships . . *aa* (257).
4"-24" Belt at ends . . *c-e* (100-35).
4" Deck (slopes) . . = *a* (100).
2" Upper deck *flat* . . (50).
4" Lateral bulkheads, internal *c* (100).
Protection to vitals = *aaaaaa*.
6" Lower deck . . *a* (152).
11" A gun turrets. . *aaa* (280).
10" " bases . . *aaa* (253).
7" D gun turrets . . *a* (172).
5" " hoists . . *b* (126).
Fore C. T. . . *aaa*.



Machinery: 2 screws. I.H.P. 16,300 = 18 kts. (*contract*). Boilers: 20 Belleville with economisers. Coal capacity, 1250 tons.

"The Korean noblemen who have been resting in Japan have received permission to return home."

The news that Japan had duplicated her tactics at the opening of the Chino-Japanese war by a torpedo attack on the Russian ships off Port Arthur, created intense excitement. The bare announcement was received from Viceroy Alexieff at 8 o'clock this morning and dispelled any lingering hopes that war could be averted. The Czar and his ministers, who were informed immediately, accepted the gauge and prepared to face the realty of war. His Majes-

believed here that the Japanese feared that on account of the excitement of the people they would not support the government in such a course. The Russian authorities declare that the Russian response was in Baron DeRosen's hands at Tokio and was being translated when Japan's notification of the severance of diplomatic relations arrived.

The vast square in front of the Winter palace was crowded this evening with an immense concourse of people, carriages and sleighs. Among the excited, cheering crowds the wildest reports of happenings in the Far East were circulated.

Admiral Alexieff, amplifying his first telegram to the Czar on the torpedo boat action, now telegraphs as follows: "I most humbly report to your Masjesty that the three injured vessels were not sunk nor where their boilers or engines damaged. The Czarevitch received a hole in her steering department and her rudder was damaged. Retvizan was damaged in her pumping apparatus under the water line and the Pallada was injured amidships not far from her engines.

"After the explosion the cruisers hastened immediately to their assistance,

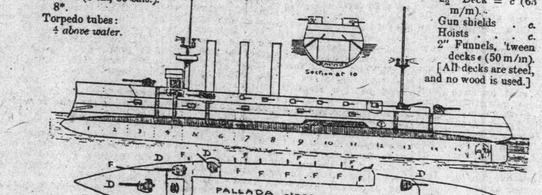
(2.) PALLADA & DIANA (1899) & AURORA (1900).

Sheathed and coppered. 6630 tons.

(Dimensions) L. B. D. (*mean*): 406 × 55 × 21 feet = 123·70 × 16·76 × 6·40 metres.

Guns (Obuchoff):
8 D^a (6 in., 45 cals.).
22 F^a (3 in., 60 cals.).
8*.
Torpedo tubes:
4 *above water*.

Armour:
2½" Deck = *c* (63 m/m).
Gun shields . . *c*.
Hoists . . *c*.
2" Funnels, 'tween decks * (50 m/m).
[All decks are steel, and no wood is used.]



Machinery: Designed I.H.P. 11,600 = 20 kts. Contract sea speed, 19 kts. 3 screws. Boilers: 24 Belleville. Coal, *normal* 900 tons; *maximum* 1430 tons + liquid fuel.

Notes.—These ships are primarily "commerce destroyers." A model in the Paris Exhibition showed some of the guns with flat shields only. As originally designed, the bow and stern guns were to have been in pairs. The main deck F (75 m/m, 12 pdrs.) guns are mostly in small casemates, which may be slightly armoured, but this is uncertain. The same applies to the forward D gun casemates.

ty's manifesto declaring a state of war to exist, is expected to be issued tomorrow morning. Feverish activity reigned at all the ministries and war preparations were pushed in all directions.

The Russian Red Cross Society already has sent 2,000 boxes to the Far East, and Sisters of Mercy are leaving. Crowds of volunteers besiege the general staff offices. The naval reserves have been called out.

The action of the Japanese attacking the Russian fleet without a declaration of war is denounced as an outrage by the Russians generally, and the result

Those who attended the religious service at the palace today asserted that the Japanese had attacked Port Arthur and that the fight was still progressing. From the same sources it was asserted that the damage done to the Retivzan, Czarevitch and Pallada by the Japanese torpedo boats was not serious.

There was an unprecedented scene at the religious service held in the Winter palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At the command of the Czar a great concourse of ministers, court officials, high state functionaries, ladies of rank and military men assembled in St. George's

and in spite of the dark night measures were taken to bring the damaged vessels to the harbor. We had no loss in officers. Two marines were killed, five were drowned and eight were wounded. The enemy's torpedo boats received a heavy fire. Two unexploded torpedoes were found after the attack"

Paris, Feb. 9.—A great wave of popular sympathy for Russia was brought out by the news of the engagement at Port Arthur. The newspapers without exception severely arraigned Japan.

The Temps semi-officially said: "Japan's brutality in making a night at-

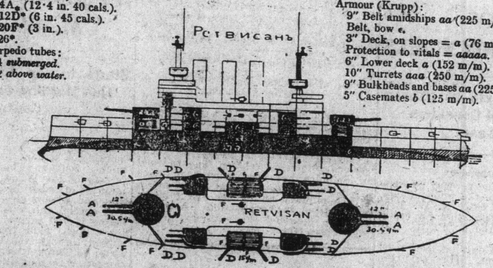
(I.) RETVISAN (1900, Philadelphia).

12,700 tons. Complement 750.

L. B. D. (*mean*): 376 × 72 × 26 feet = 114·6 × 22 × 7·92 metres.

Guns (Obuchoff):
4 A_a (12·4 in. 40 cals.).
12 D^a (6 in. 45 cals.).
20 F^a (3 in.).
20*.
Torpedo tubes:
4 *submerged*.
2 *above water*.

Armour (Krupp):
9" Belt amidships *aa* (225 m/m).
Belt, bow *a*.
3" Deck, on slopes = *a* (76 m/m).
Protection to vitals = *aaaaa*.
6" Lower deck *a* (152 m/m).
10" Turrets *aaa* (250 m/m).
9" Bulkheads and bases *aa* (225 m/m).
5" Casemates *b* (125 m/m).



Machinery: 3 cylinder triple expansion. I.H.P. 16,000 *natural d.* = 18 kts. (*est.*). 2 screws. Boilers: 24 Niclausse. Coal: *normal* tons; *max.* 3000. (12 *hours contract speed* = 18 kts.).

instead of discouraging them seems to have furnished the spark necessary to fire Russian patriotism. The country is aroused.

Commenting on the address of loyalty from the government of Yarosla. The Novoe Vremya says it indicates the sentiments of the whole Russian people, adding "Woe betide Japan."

United States Ambassador McCormick was notified today that Russia had no objection to the United States look-

hall. As the Czar wished the minister health, the scene became one of wild enthusiasm, amidst which the imperial procession moved forward, entered the chapel, advanced to the altar and stood with bowed heads while the choir and clergy intoned an impressive intercessory service of the Greek church. During the recital of the Lafiny all bowed their heads to the chapel floor. The court chaplain sprinkled the Czar with holy water.

tack before a declaration of war is her second offence against the rules of international law."

The Journal Des Debats declares Japan's action was contrary to the accepted rules of international law, giving promise that Japan proposes to conduct the war without regard to modern usages of warfare.

The Patrie gives sensational prominence to its assertion that Japan committed an act of international treason, compares the attack on the Russian

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA

Rich Dinner Ware

Don't forget that when you get one of our patterns you can feel satisfied that it is not common—our lines are exclusive—our decorations are not to be seen elsewhere, they have individual character about them that makes them popular. We carry a very large choice—priced at just what you wish to pay—come and look them over. We have just opened out some new ones.

Special--99 Piece Dinner Sets
Including Soup Tureen, Renaissance design, in Claret Brown and Water Green. Good serviceable patterns at.....$8.00 Set

98-Piece Dinner Sets
Orlando Shape, Indian Blue, Pink and New Red Designs. Very strong useful services at.....$9.00 Set

97-Piece Dinner Sets
Dainty Blue and White and Myrtle patterns, at.....$10.00 Set

98-Piece Dinner Sets
In the new "Verde Green" coloring, new shapes, latest patterns. Very dainty, at.....$12.00 Set

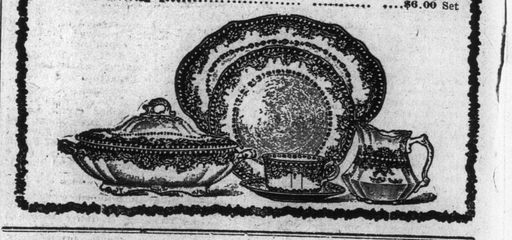
English 70-Piece Dinner Sets
All large pieces, including Soup Tureen and large meat platters, newest designs, Peacock and Pencil Colorings. Very choice services at.$15.00 Set

97-Piece Dinner Sets
Beautifullly Enamelled Patterns, new shapes.....$20.00 Set

Blue Leighton Dinner Sets, 70 Pieces
English combination with Soup Tureen and large meat platters. Very rich designs at.....$24.00 Set

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 102 Pieces
Very dainty, delicate China. Charming designs in the newest shapes at.....$25.00 Set

SPECIAL
We have made up a special combination of 43 pieces for 6 persons, in two or our Stock Patterns, which may be added to or replaced when required. Blue Rose design or plain Ivory and Gold, on fancy shapes. Special price.....$6.00 Set



Naval Battle Reported

Tokio, Feb. 10.—It is reported here that the Japanese fleet engaged and defeated two Russian warships whose names have not yet been learned, at Chemulpo today. It is said the engagement began at 11 a. m. and continued until 3 p. m. The smaller Russian vessel is reported to have been sunk and the larger fired and hopelessly disabled. A part of the crew is reported to have escaped to the shore and to have been captured. The Japanese ships are reported to be slightly damaged. Official confirmation of the report is unobtainable. It was reported yesterday that the Russian cruisers Korcta and Variag were lying at Chemulpo yesterday, and it is possible they were the vessels reported to have been engaged.

fleet off Port Arthur with the blowing up of the Mikasa and asserts that Europe "will hold Japan responsible for this treason."

The authorities on international law who were interviewed on the subject expressed the belief that Japan committed a breach of international law.

Notwithstanding this bitterness, however, universal recognition was given of Japan's audacity, and it was evident that Japan's naval prestige has been materially increased.

The Associated Press was informed by a high Russian authority that now Japan has begun the war the Russian government, following the manifesto which is expected to be issued in St. Petersburg this evening expects that the various states will issue proclamations of neutrality.

In Russian diplomatic circles the success of Japan last night naturally aroused the greatest regret. It was frankly admitted that Russian expected to be defeated upon the sea, but it was added that she would certainly conquer on land.

China, it is understood, has given official assurances that she will immediately issue a declaration of neutrality. This is considered highly important in view of the possibility of the Chinese, impressed by the Japanese success at Port Arthur joining the Japanese.

At a council of ministers held at the Elysee palace today under the presidency of M. Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcasse communicated the news of the first Japanese attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur, and announced that the French minister at Tokio had been instructed to assure the protection of Russian subjects and their interests in Japan.

The attitude of the French government in view of the war is now definitely determined upon. France will maintain neutrality under any and all circumstances, the Franco-Russian alliance being construed as not requiring France to intervene in behalf of Russia, even should Great Britain or any other third power intervene in behalf of Japan.

The impression prevailed that the three Russian ships torpedoed are so disabled as to be unserviceable for the remainder of the war, thus placing the Russian fleet in a state of manifest inferiority.

The Japanese legation announces that Japan has requested China to declare coal as contraband of war. The effect of this would be to cut off the main coal supply of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The correspondent at Chefoo of the Paris edition of the New York Herald describes in a despatch the tranquil appearance of Port Arthur on Monday night.

At 8 o'clock the lighthouse was lighted and the guiding lights were burning. Only one Russian warship was using her searchlight, and this in a leisurely fashion. Three torpedo boats were patrolling on the outskirts of the fleet, all the others were inside the basin. A deep silence settled down, but this was disturbed at half-past eleven o'clock by three muffled explosions. Instantly firing began and the searchlights were used but without much method. "I watched the operations," the correspondent goes on, "thinking that they were only maneuvring at midnight when the firing almost ceased. It stopped entirely at three o'clock in the morning.

The correspondent describes the arrival and beaching of the Russian warships, which were at first supposed to have been in collision. But at twenty minutes to three, Russian naval officers boarded the steamer Columbia in a great state of excitement, saying the viceroy had ordered the Columbia not to attempt to leave. This was apparently done, with the idea of preventing the ship from acquaintingthe Japanese with the extent of the Russian damage. After daybreak a strange apathy seemed to possess the Russians.

The white-faced gaping crews crowded forward on the decks of the damaged vessels, and none of the Russian ships showed a disposition to chase the enemy or fire a single shot till the Japanese had departed at twenty minutes past eight, when the Russians started in pursuit, going in towards Port Dalny. They returned, however, at a quarter past nine without having fired a shot.

It apparently having occurred to them that the Japanese had effected a complete surprise, owing to their bad outlook, the Russians have now outside the harbor five battleships and five cruisers, besides seventeen torpedo boats and other small vessels.

It was almost 11 o'clock when the Japanese squadron of sixteen ships, including five battleships appeared in fine order. At a quarter past eleven there came the first flash from a Japanese vessel and a twelve inch shell landed near the torpedo boats grouped near the entrance of the harbor. The aim was splendid.

Owing to confusion on the part of the quarantine officials, or perhaps because the Russians thought the Japanese would not like to fire near the British flag, the Columbia was close to the Russian fleet and in the line of fire, and the Japanese shells fell thickly around her, several bursting near by and strewing her decks with splinters. The captain of the Columbia, in spite of protests of the Russian guard, got his vessel out of danger, making all speed for Chefoo. The Russian guards were praying fervently and the Chinese crew of the ships were frightened, but they worked well.

Those on board the steamer feared the Russian batteries would sink them for disobeying orders, the captain's repeated signals for permission to proceed having been ignored.

The bombardment lasted until a quarter of twelve. The Japanese aimed their fire well, two shells bursting at the summit of one fort and a number on the cliff and the beach.

All were heavy shells. The rate of fire on both sides was slow. Three Russian battleships were hit, but the extent of the damage could not be ascertained.

Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Russian cruiser Novik fought pluckily, keeping closer by far than any other Russian vessel to the Japanese and the heavy fire concentrated on her compelled her to retire on the battleships.

The other Russian cruisers fought at first outside the lines of battleships.

The Russians seem to fight with little formation, but this was probably due to the cramped space, they being never more than one and one half miles from the shore and under the guns of the forts which fired over them. This fire, however, was not frequent. Before the action the men on the warships could be seen throwing beds and lumber overboard. The Russian ships constantly wheeled around in the same position while the Japanese kept in splendid formation. The latter retired slowly in line to the southeastward.

Moscow, Feb. 9.—The local relief society is besieged by women of high and low degree, who are offering their services to nurse the wounded.

Odessa, Feb. 9.—The Russian volunteer cruiser Tampow sailed today with a full cargo for the Far East. The Russian steamers Kieff and Vladimire are starting for the Far East this week.

SLEEPLESSNESS

You can't sleep on the calmest and stillest night, if your stomach is weak, circulation poor, and digestion bad.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the stomach, improves the circulation, perfects digestion, and brings about that condition in which sleep is regular and refreshing.

It does no do this in a day, but it does it—has done it in thousands of cases.

"Hear about Jones beating his wife last night?"

"Oh, no! Did he?"

"Yep. That woman never could play

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BLIND LADY DIES FROM BURNS

Clothing Supposed to Have Caught From Oil Stove In St. Catharines

From our own correspondent.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The bye-election in Kamouraska, Quebec, today to fill the vacancy in the Commons caused by the appointment of Hon. H. G. Carroll, solicitor-general, as judge, resulted in the election of Ernest Lapointe, Liberal, by acclamation.

The scrutiny of the ballots and canvass of electioneers in connection with the municipal frauds in Toronto, have been stopped for want of funds.

The Berlin Pastime Club, Fort Erie, was granted a charter last Saturday and the charter was revoked by order-in-council of the Ontario government today. The promoters claimed that their object was legitimate sport, but they ordered a special wire put in and made arrangements to run a regular poolroom.

Miss Stewart, a blind lady living with Steven Austee at St. Catharines, rushed into the breakfast room this morning enveloped in flames. It is supposed her clothing caught fire from an oil stove in her room. She died this afternoon.

TRADE UNION RESTRAINED.

Injunction Issued Forbidding Interference by Patrolling.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—Judge Hosea of the Supreme court today made perpetual the temporary injunction against the Journeymen Plumber's Association and the Building Trades Council forbidding intimidation or persuasion with the employees of persuasion with the employees of master plumbers. This is a case where a strike was ordered by way of discipline to compel the payment of dues to the union. The court orders that these bodies do not have to be incorporated in order to be subject to an injunction, but that every member of both organizations is enjoined in perpetuity and held liable for damage done by violation of the court's orders.

Boston, Feb. 12.—Refusing to handle forms which have been set up by non-unionists, twenty pressmen and feeders stopped work at the Rockwell & Churchill printing plant today. This action was taken in face of the issuance of a temporary injunction by the Supreme court. The strikers interpret the court's order as restraining a combination or conspiracy to assist the striking compositors and not as stopping them from going out because of conditions in their own shop.

A BELLICOSE MINISTER.

Bogota, Feb. 12.—The minister of war left here yesterday for the Atlantic coast. The result of the presidential election is not yet known, Marquin Velez has 94 votes over Rafael Reyes, but the returns from five provinces have not yet been received.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Appointments to the Flagship—Quantity of Recruits Compensated By Quality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, January 30.—The vacancy on the staff of H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of Commodore J. E. C. Goodrich, M. V. O., commanding the Pacific squadron, for a first and gunnery officer, has just been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant John H. Frye from the gunnery ship Excellent. This officer has not had the good fortune, through no fault of his—of having seen active service during the fifteen years he has spent in the Royal Navy, but he has a creditable record in his profession, as he obtained "five firsts" in getting his promotion. He joined the navy in July, 1888, was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1894 and lieutenant the following year.

It is a lamentable fact that His Majesty's foot guards are very badly off for recruits. The Grenadiers are 500 short of their proper strength, the Scot Guards are similarly deficient and the Coldstream Guards want a couple hundred men, thus the brigade is 1,200 short of its establishment. The Irish Guards are up to their establishment, but it is only a single battalion regiment whilst the others have three battalions each.

The annual return of the inspector general of recruiting shows a very serious falling off in recruiting. The return which covers the first nine months of 1903 states that in that period 29,824 recruits were enlisted for the regular army and 25,774 for the home militia. The falling off is explained by the new stringent regulations re "character," and the closing of recruiting for the cavalry of the line, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineers and other popular branches of the service. The question of "character" resulted in a superior and better educated class of recruits joining the colors, which compensates for the diminished numbers. Forged "characters" gave a lot of trouble, and in the coming session of parliament measures will be taken to cope with it. The shortage of three months is accounted for by the change of date in making the return, which in the future will be made up to the 1st of October. A most unsatisfactory feature of the report is that 17,129 candidates for the army were medically rejected—4,583 for want of physical development and 12,541 for various ailments.

The hope that a large number of the cavalry remounts would, in the future, be purchased in Canada, has received a knock-down blow by the announcement that the government intends to establish stud farms for breeding purposes. It is now recognized that good remounts cannot be procured outside the United Kingdom should a sudden emergency arise. The government intends apparently to breed a special horse for mounted infantry apart from the ordinary cavalry troop horse.

The historic old three-decker H. M. S. Victory on whose deck Britain's greatest naval hero fell in the hour of victory has just been moored at her former station in Portsmouth harbor, after having made good the injuries sustained by the old battleship Neptune ramming her whilst leaving the harbor some weeks ago on being sold out of the navy. His Majesty was very much concerned over the accident to Nelson's flagship, and it was his special command that the work of repairing and renovating the staunch old ship, was taken in hand at once. The King also expressed the wish that the Victory should remain the flagship of the commander-in-chief of Portsmouth, and, as of old, the flag of the latter is still flown from her. We are sure that it would cause "Jacky Fisher" no pang to remove his flag to another ship. There is every reason to hope that the Victory will float for another century—a monument to the Empire's gallant dead and its naval supremacy.