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COSSACKS FAILED TO FIND JAPANESE

HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM FRONT OF RUSSIANS

Gen. Linevitch Sends Scouts to Guard Against Turning Movement—The Reinforcements.

Gunshu Pass, March 27.—8 p.m.—The Japanese apparently have withdrawn from the region to the south of the Russian front. Cossack patrols, which have been making extensive reconnaissances southward, found no Japanese within 35 miles. Gen. Linevitch is dispatching scouting parties east and west to guard against a possible turning movement.

A number of Chinese bandits have been captured, some of whom are Mongolians.

RUSSIANS PREPARE TO CONTINUE WAR.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—2.30 a.m.—The impression which prevails in military circles that the Japanese, having removed the possibility of the main army in Manchuria assuming the initiative, will now turn their attention to the next objective of the war, Vladivostock, is strengthened by the Associated Press dispatches from Gunshu Pass announcing the withdrawal of the Japanese from the immediate front of the Russian army for a distance of 35 miles south. It is realized, of course, that this may be merely a blind, to cover flanking operations, but it is not improbable that the Japanese, having cleared southern Manchuria of Russian troops and secured a position from whence expulsion would be a long and difficult process, may be satisfied to hold Tie Pass line without a further extension of the line of communication.

While the voice of the Emperor's advisers is for peace, if honorable terms are obtainable, the government, as is the part of wisdom, is going forward with all provisions for the continuance of the war.

Preparations are reported to be making for the mobilization of five corps. It has been understood that the Guards would be retained at St. Petersburg, but some of the officers of this crack organization believe that their services have been requisitioned and are making preparations to that end.

There has been a recrudescence of reports of a change in the head of the war office. It was stated last night in a quarter usually well informed that Gen. Sakharoff will leave very shortly and be succeeded by Gen. Ridiger, now chief of the chancellory of the war office. It is also reported that Gen. Polivanoff will be appointed chief of the general staff. Both Polivanoff and Ridiger are of the younger school of generals, but have high reputations. Gen. Ridiger is the author of a number of text books on tactics.

NON-COMBATANTS RELEASED BY JAPS.

Washington, D.C., March 27.—The Japanese legation has received the following dispatch from Tokio:

"Of the Russian non-combatants which fell into our hands at the battle of Mukden, the following were released: In front of our advance guard, 47 men ranking as officers; 379 men ranking as non-commissioned officers; 9 nurses, 2 priests, 4 merchants, attached to the army, released at their desire in Chefoo or Shanghai; 23 men, ranking as officers; 23 nurses; 298 men ranking as non-commissioned officers."

REPORTED PURCHASE OF TEN STEAMERS.

London, March 28.—The Times this morning states that Russia has bought ten Hamburg-American steamers for delivery at Libau with cargoes of coal. It is supposed they are designed for employment as colliers to the Baltic squadron.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says that it is understood that the principal French banking houses which opposed the Russian loan have now yielded and that the loan will be concluded.

THE FLOATING OF JAPANESE LOAN.

New York, March 27.—Japan's new $150,000,000 loan will probably be formally offered in this city on Wednesday. The underwriting syndicate, which has now been completed, will rank as the largest ever formed in connection with the flotation of a foreign loan in the United States. There are altogether 300 members representing prominent financial interests throughout the country.

Of the American subscription to the loan, the life insurance companies will take a fifth of the New York portion of the issue, or $15,000,000. On the curb market to-day the asking price when issued was 93 and 90.

MOVEMENT OF GUNS AND WAGONS DIFFICULT.

With the Japanese left armies in the field, March 28.—11 a.m., via Fusan.—The Japanese army near Mukden is clearing the battlefield, sorting the enormous quantities of stores and materials captured and attending to the prisoners.

Engineers are rapidly repairing the railroad bridge across the Hun river, which was badly damaged by the Russians. Trains are now running to the Hun river. They will reach Mukden in a few days.

The weather is very warm and the ground is thawing rapidly, making the movement of guns and transport wagons difficult.

INTERVIEW WITH FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA.

Yingkow, March 22, 2 p.m.—Via Tientsin, March 26.—Field Marshal Oyama to-day gave his first interview since coming into the field. He refused to discuss the probability of peace.

"I am only a soldier," he said, "not a politician. The Japanese government will arrange terms of peace when the time comes. We were forced to fight this war in the interests of international peace and for the safety of our country. Personally, I have no regard for the Russians. They are soldiers. The officers and men are brave and able and have fought well. During the war between China and Japan I was the commander of the army which captured Port Arthur. With a division and a half of troops we took the city in five hours. The result this time shows the wonderful difference between the Russians and the Chinese with whom we had previous experience. Our army, both soldiers and officers, performed their duty as Japanese knew they would.

"I was minister of war for Japan for sixteen years, during which time conscription laws were passed. I have closely watched the making of the Japanese army, which has proved what I say, that the officers and men have fulfilled every hope as I believed they would in the older days, when the Japanese army was composed of the Samuri—professional fighting men. The modern army was drafted from all classes, yet all our hopes have been fully realized by the work this army has done in actual war."

Field Marshal Oyama declined to discuss the future movements or plans of the Japanese army. He intimated that he was ready to continue the war as long as necessary.

Despite the reports to the contrary, Field Marshal Oyama's health is excellent. With his staff he is comfortably quartered in five Chinese houses, placed at his disposal by the Chinese viceroy.

RUSSIA'S REPLY IS NOW MADE PUBLIC.

Paris, March 28.—The Associated Press is in a position to complete the diplomatic history of the Russo-Japanese relations resulting in the war by giving to the world the exact text of Russia's final reply to Japan, dated February 3rd, 1904, which has never been published.

Baron Rosen, former Russian minister to Japan, did not have the opportunity of presenting the note to Baron Kamura, Japanese foreign minister, as it was not delivered to him until February 5th, the day after he had been informed of the rupture. Russia has always claimed that the Japanese government, having decided to break off negotiations and begin hostilities, deliberately held up the message at Tokio until M. Kurino, former Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, could deliver the instructions sent him February 5th to sever diplomatic relations. The Japanese, on the contrary, contend that the contents of the reply having been substantially communicated by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to Minister Kurino, and been unacceptable on the main issue, it was useless for Japan to wait any longer.

The text of the proposition follows:

1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Korea.

2. An engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the commercial or industrial undertakings of Japan in Korea, nor oppose her measure for self-guarding such interests.

3. Recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and her rights to offer advice and assistance tendering to the improvement of the administration of Korea.

4. A mutual obligation not to use any part of Korean territory for strategic purposes, nor undertake on the coast of Korea any military works which menace free navigation of the Korean straits.

5. Recognition by Russia of Japanese right to send troops to Korea in accordance with the preceding articles for the suppression of insurrections and disorders calculated to create international complications.

6. An engagement by Russia to respect the rights and privileges acquired by Japan as well as other powers in Manchuria through treaties with China, Japan to recognize Manchuria and the literal as beyond her sphere of interest.

7. A mutual agreement not to impede the junction of the Korea and Eastern China railroads when they have reached the Yalu river.

8. That this agreement supplant all previous agreements between Russia and Japan respecting Korea.

9. The desirability, if possible, of creating a neutral zone in Korea.

The careful comparison of the above and preceding exchanges, all of which have been heretofore printed fully, confirms the fact that Russia from the first to the last insisted that it was inconsistent with her dignity to include in a special treaty with Japan an obligation to respect the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria, reiterating in the instructions sent to Baron Rosen, which were accompanied by a note of explanation to Japan, that Russia's position in Manchuria concerned first China and all the other powers having commercial interests there, and again pointed out the declarations already made by Russia to the foreign cabinet of her intention so long as the occupation of Manchuria continued to recognize the sovereignty of China and the binding force of the treaties constructed by the powers with the Pekin government.

With the exception of a rearrangement and some slight verbal changes, the first five articles are identical with those of Russia's original reply of October 3rd, 1903.

Russia made three concessions in the final, as follows:

1. The withdrawal of the provision in the Russian note of January 6th, 1904, declining to recognize the settlement rights in Manchuria acquired under treaties with China, a point on which Japan laid great stress. These rights Russia claimed were acquired by Japan under cover of treaties negotiated with the United States.

2. Recedence from insistence upon the proposition for neutral zone in North Korea but again putting forward its desirability.

3. Acceptance of the stipulation in article three of Japan's original propositions regarding the juncture of the Korean and Manchurian railroads.

Russia refused:

1. To include in the treaty an obligation to respect the territorial integrity of Manchuria.

2. To withdraw the inhibition against using Korean territory for strategetic purposes.

The note, it is claimed, proves conclusively that Russia hoped to prolong the negotiations.

RUSSIANS ANXIOUS TO MEET THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—A private letter, written in January, has been received by an officer of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. The writer describes the activity of the ships in target practice and manoeuvring. Life aboard the ships, the writer says, was very uncomfortable on account of the immense quantity of coal stored on the upper deck, in all free spaces, and on account of the heat which was inducing various trophical diseases.

Everyone is anxious to depart to meet the Japanese. At that time it was realized that reports, that it had been intended to attack the squadron in European waters, had been unfounded.

JAPANESE AGAIN MOVING FORWARD.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, March 28.—The Japanese are again moving forward and the Russian guard has fallen back from its position, about 13 miles north of Sipinghai, 74 miles north of Tie Pass, to Chamomidzi, which is situated 40 miles below Gunshu Pass.

Practically complete reports show that the Russian army sacrificed general commissariat stores to the amount of $1,250,000, and stores for an army corps amounting to $500,000 held at Mukden, most of it being set on fire. The boots and uniforms among the stores of which the whole army was in need arrived from Europe four days before the Russian retirement from Mukden. Gen. Kouropatkin ordered the removal of the stores, but his order was not executed. An investigation will be made to establish the responsibility.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS HAVE PASSED BORNEO.

Sandakan, British North Borneo, March 23.—(Delayed in transit.)—The Japanese cruisers Kasagi and Chitose and the auxiliary cruisers America and Yamata arrived at Labuan on March 18th, and left the following day. Vice-Admiral Dewa was in command.

M. DELCASSE TO OPEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The French Minister Accepts Task, But Wishes the Co-operation of Lord Lansdowne.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 28.—A telegram from a northern European capital, received in London this afternoon, says:

"I have just learned on reliable authority that Russia has asked M. Delcasse to act as intermediary and open peace negotiations with Japan.

"M. Delcasse has signified his willingness, but considers that Lord Lansdowne's co-operation is essential to success."

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Twenty-Eight Men Employed on Plantation Cut Their Way Through Floor of Stockade.

Houston, Tex., March 28.—Twenty-eight Texas convicts on the plantation of J. B. Shouse, of Houston, have escaped by sawing through the floor of the stockade with case knives. Forty-five convicts refused to accompany the fugitives. Posses are scouring the river bottoms for the runaways. The plantations are in Fort Bend county

MRS. CHADWICK SENTENCED.

Sent to the Penitentiary For Ten Years—Motion For New Trial Over-Ruled.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 27.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was sentenced today to ten years in the Ohio state penitentiary by Judge Robert F. Taylor in the United States District court. The sentence came at the close of a busy day for the court, hearing arguments on a motion for a new trial. The motion was over-ruled.

Mrs. Chadwick was not particularly affected by the action of the court today. When ordered to stand up and receive her sentence, Mrs. Chadwick did not hear, and was assisted to her feet by a deputy United States marshal. The court asked her if she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. "I have something to say," she said, "but I would like to consult with my attorneys first."

"You may do so, but it must be immediately," the court enjoined her. "If you have anything to say you must say it now."

Mrs. Chadwick said there was nothing she cared to say herself. Her attorneys made no appeal to the court, and the sentence was immediately imposed.

Judge Francis Wing, or Mr. Dawley, will go to Cincinnati to-morrow to make arrangements for a review of the case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The action of the court to-day finally closed the Chadwick case so far as the Cleveland court is concerned, unless the higher court discharges the woman or orders a new trial. By good behavior Mrs. Chadwick can reduce her term to eight years and four months.

When seen immediately after sentence had been pronounced, Mrs. Chadwick replied to a question: "What more can the world want to know about me now?"

At the hour set for the hearing of arguments on the motion for a new trial she was not in court. To the deputies, who were sent for her, she said she was ill with neuralgia. It required much coaxing and threatening on the part of the officials before she would consent to get dressed. Later she appeared in the court room accompanied by two deputies.

INTERNAL TROUBLES BECOME MORE ACUTE

Situation in Poland Continues to Cause Uneasiness, While the Crimea is Seething With Discontent.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—2.30 a.m.—The internal situation in Russia is becoming daily more ominous.

The Polish situation is causing great anxiety, though it is said "Intellectuals" and the educated classes generally disapprove of the revolutionary spirit which is permeating the peasantry and laborers in Poland.

The Crimea is boiling with discontent, and the strong hand of military force has been invoked to crush the incipient revolution at Yalta, near the Emperor's summer residence. The spirit of disorder has spread to Sebastopol.

The authorities of the government of Saratoff are closing the schools there on account of peasant disturbances.

Petitions For "Parliament."

St. Petersburg, March 27.—6.30 p.m.—As showing the faith existing in remote stations of Russia that the imperial rescript of December 25th assures the establishment of a parliament, petitions are already being received to call it "the national assembly." Last week the parents of school children at Ekerintoslav, in southern Russia, met and adopted formal resolutions for submission to the parliament, asking for the enactment of laws giving the public a share in the direction of the schools, authority for the erection of additional schools and equal privileges for children without regard to rank, etc.

The report published abroad that Grand Duke Alexis had fled from Russia incognito is not true. He has not left St. Petersburg.

Attitude of Nobility.

Moscow, March 27.—A meeting of the nobility of the government of Moscow, in which there were participating also representatives of the nobility from various sections of Russia, has pronounced against constitutional government of the kind enjoyed by the nations of western Europe, considering such institutions unsuitable to this country on account of geographical and ethnological development of the Russian people. The nobles are of the opinion that some degree of popular representation should be introduced, but that there should be no limitation of autocracy, but of administrative arbitrariness, and that the ruler and the people should be brought into closer touch.

The bar of Moscow has adopted a resolution calling for a popular assembly to formulate a constitutional act defining and limiting the governmental system. The meeting also advocated the formation of a civic militia for the protection of citizens and control by municipals or Zemstvos, to which control of the police should also be transferred.

WINNIPEG'S CANADIAN CLUB.

Winnipeg, March 28.—Over two hundred persons attended the opening luncheon at the Canadian club. Rev. C. W. Gordon, "Ralph Conor," was chairman. The speechmakers were Prof. Osborn, Rev. Mr. Herdman and David Bispham, the noted vocalist.

BILL TO CONFIRM SALE OF E. & N.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE OF COMMONS

The Question of the Taxation of Lands—Further Consideration Postponed Until April 6th.

Ottawa, March 28.—A bill confirming the sale of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, on Vancouver Island, to the Canadian Pacific, was in charge of Ralph Smith at the railway committee to-day. Ralph Smith explained the bill. He said that the road got extensive privileges and financial assistance, including a land subsidy of 1,300,000 acres. The land grant was given by the province and it was confirmed by a Dominion act. The road was never satisfactorily operated, and the owner, James Dunsmuir, refused to extend it. The people were glad that the C.P.R. had purchased it.

Duncan Ross, Yale-Cariboo, pointed out that under section 9 of the bill, the Dominion parliament would be perpetuating for all time to come the exemption of the taxation of all these lands. This was a question of provincial rights. If there was going to be a continuance of the exemption the provincial legislature was the body to go to get it. He was not opposing the sale of the road; no one was, but the exemption from taxation was a privilege which belonged to the province that gave the lands.

Mr. Creelman said that the C.P.R. was not getting the lands, but if the committee threw out section 9 there would be no sale. The bill was a provisional one.

W. A. Galliher took the same view as Mr. Ross. He said that he would resist the committee perpetuating this exemption and would do so when the bill reached the House.

R. G. Macpherson took the ground that the people would be no worse off as far as the exemption was concerned than now, and they would have a better railway service.

Hon. G. E. Foster thought that the clause providing that none of the rights which the Esquimalt & Nanaimo road had now should be taken away from them would meet the case.

Mr. Ross showed that land was given for railway purposes, and now the company wanted to rid themselves of the railway and retain the lands. These lands would remain for all time free of taxes notwithstanding the severance.

S. Barker, Hamilton, suggested an amendment which would leave all the rights to the province which it now had as far as taxation of land went.

Mr. Ross said that if this did not permit the land being taxed it was no good, and if it did the sale was off.

G. H. Barnard, of Victoria, appeared for Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, mother of James Dunsmuir, and told how Mrs. Dunsmuir had owned half the shares of the road and the Pacific Improvement Company the other half; how the widow gave one-half what she owned to James and the other half to Alexander. James afterwards got Alexander's share under the will. That will was now the subject of a legal suit. If the suit was decided in favor of his clients they would have half an interest in the road. They objected, therefore, to the sale of the road and to the bill. Besides this, he held the bill was ultra vires of the Dominion. It was a matter which belonged to the province. He also held that if the railroad was taken away from the lands then the lands would be subject to taxation. Besides this, it was officially announced in Victoria that the bill was to be withdrawn.

In reply to J. G. H. Bergeron, Mr. Barnard said that the road would be better in the hands of anyone except James Dunsmuir. Mr. Dunsmuir had no more use for the province than a man from Prince Edward Island. An Island man might do something for British Columbia, but Mr. Dunsmuir would not do anything for anyone but himself.

Further discussion was postponed until April 6th.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Death of Two of Crew of British Steamer Which Stranded on Voyage to Vladivostock.

Tokio, March 28.—Two of the crew of the British steamer Marsh have died of exposure. The rest of the men rescued have arrived at Hakodate.

The steamer sailed from Barry, Wales, on November 26th for Vladivostock. On March 17th, while attempting the passage of Soya straits, she was caught in the ice and finally stranded off Rural promontory.

"PROVIDED PEACE PREVAILS."

Manila, March 28.—Governor-General Wright has issued a proclamation announcing that the census of the Philippines has been completed, and in two years, provided peace prevails, an election will be called for a general assembly.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury's Letter Has Created a Sensation—Mr. Chamberlain's Reply.

London, March 28.—Premier Balfour had a long conference yesterday with Lord Salisbury concerning the latter's letter to the Times relative to the late Lord Salisbury's attitude toward protection and Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal policy, which letter has created a great sensation in the lobbies of parliament. It is understood that Lord Salisbury wrote the letter without consulting the Premier, and that he, a member of the government, should so bluntly repudiate Mr. Chamberlain's policy and emphasize the strong divergence of views in the Unionist party on the fiscal question is considered not only an indiscreet, but a tactless move, which Mr. Chamberlain and his party will be bound to resent.

A letter from Mr. Chamberlain in reply to Lord Salisbury's communication appears in the Times this morning, in which, after expressing regret that Lord Salisbury should think he had misapprehended his father's views, he proceeds to give extracts from speeches delivered by the late Lord Salisbury between 1892 and 1895, which Mr. Chamberlain maintains show he approved of retaliation and colonial preference. Mr. Chamberlain adds that it was only after Lord Salisbury's death in 1903 that he (Mr. Chamberlain) developed his policy beyond the lines of these two general principles.

Gerald Lodger has been appointed junior lord of the treasury and government whip in succession to Allwyn Fellowes, recently appointed minister of agriculture.

VENEZUELA WILL PAY DEBTS, SAYS CASTRO

President Declares There is No Ground For Complaint—Activity of The Revolutionists.

New York, March 28.—A dispatch from Caracas, dated Monday, to the Herald, says:

"President Castro states that there is no ground for complaint against Venezuela and no reason for intervention, such as Mr. Bowen pretends. He says the attacks of the American press against Venezuela and its government indicate complete ignorance of the facts concerning the debts of Venezuela and the settlements thereof. The debts are relatively small, the whole amount not exceeding 150,000,000 bolivars ($30,000,000). All these debts have been punctually paid since the protocols were signed. Nearly five million bolivars ($1,000,000) were peremptorily claimed by Germany, England and Italy and were paid. Since then 11,000,000 bolivars ($2,200,000) more have also been paid, representing 30 per cent. of the debt. The other (exterior) debts, held in Eangland and Germany, are, according to the provisions of the protocols, being settled between the bondholders and Venezuela. The country has paid and will continue to pay, President Castro says, as stipulated in the protocols, which Mr. Bowen arranged. The government of Venezuela desires the friendship of all nations."

The Revolutionists.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Trinidad, March 19.—Curacao has ceased to be the headquarters for Venezuelan revolutionists and they seem to have centred their activity in this island. Rumors are rife that financial assistance has come to the enemies of President Castro and that General Paredes is the leader of the opposition to head the movement. Although persons familiar with the situation and the strength of Castro's resources believe a revolutionary movement will not be successful, still the activity of the revolutionists is a source of constant annoyance to him and they seem to be stronger now than at any time since the close of the Matos revolution. Generals Reira and Penalosa are now in this island co-operating with General Paredes. All of these officers fought in the Matos revolution and have good war records.

President Castro has increased his military forces in Caracas to 2,000. The country districts have been drawn for soldiers, and within three weeks the number of troops in the Venezuelan capital has been raised from 500 to its present strength.

STORE DESTROYED.

Fire at Battleford which Caused Damage Estimated at $25,000.

Winnipeg, March 28.—Prince's general store, the pioneer establishment at Battleford, was wiped out by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is heavy, as the spring and summer stock had been received. The adjoining warehouses were saved. The total loss of stock and store was $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

IN THE HANDS OF INSURGENTS.

Constantinople, March 28.—According to a dispatch from Hodeida, dated March 25th, the town of Sanaa (capital of Yamen) was still holding out when the message was filed, but Yama, Yerim and Anoysa, southward of Sanaa, and Hadiah, northward, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents and the mountain fortress of Ibb was surrounded.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GRANBY SMELTER

FURNACE FEEDERS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED

By This Time Next Year New Plant Will Be In Operation at Greenwood.

Grand Forks, March 28.—Your correspondent visited Granby smelter on Sunday accompanied by Manager Frederick Keffer, of the B. C. Copper Company, Greenwood, and Mrs. Keffer. Superintendent Hodges took the party through and freely explained the plans of the Granby company with reference to smelter improvements. They are now installing a new compressor engine, double the capacity of the present one, which will enable them to operate three converters at one time instead of only one as at present. The Kootenay Power Company of Nelson are to wire through to here and will give power at all times to operate the full plant. Enough water is coming through the flume now to generate all the power needed, excepting one hundred horsepower. The Cascade Company supplies this.

Last week the new Hodges patent furnace feeders were installed for the four most southerly furnaces, and two more will be added this week. In all they dispense with the labor of 80 men, and effect a total saving of $80,000 annually. Each feeder is charged with both coke and ore and runs right into the furnace and is dumped by an attendant from the outside. Three motors are used and each motor draws two feeders and attends to two furnaces. The bunkers have been so rearranged that customs ore can be added as required after sampling.

Mr. Keffer informed your correspondent that Mr. McAllister, chief assistant, who only returned from New York a week ago last Sunday, went East again last Sunday to fully complete arrangements for an entirely new plant at Greenwood. By this time next year the entire plant will be installed and will be of double capacity of the present one. The new briquetting plant for treating four years' accumulation of flue dust will be all ready for business this week. It will be operated night and day until such time as the present supply is exhausted. Mr. Keffer expects this will take at least one year.

Mr. Munro, a New York broker, and Mr. Pemberton, manager of the Boundary Falls smelter, visited here Saturday, leaving on Sunday. They were guests of Mr. Hodges, and it is reported in some quarters that the Granby Company has the same option on the Montreal & Bostock stock as the Guggenheimer Exploration Company recently decided to let go.

RUSSIAN GOLD RESERVE.

Correspondent Invited to Count Contents of Sacks in State Banks.

London, March 27.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg for the Daily Mail reports that he accepted the invitation of Finance Minister Kokovsoff to inspect the reserve gold in the state bank and describes his visit to that institution. He says:

"The bank officials made much ceremony of unlocking the gates of the strong rooms, but the actual view of $325,000,000 of gold was found a supremely uninteresting, tedious and depressing spectacle. Over 12,500 sacks of gold, stacked in rows on the floor of the long vault, looked no more impressive than sacks of merchandise in an ordinary warehouse, while 15,913 gold ingots, closely packed on shelves like library books, less suggested their value than the shelves of an ironmonger.

"Officials of the court invited me to count and verify the contents of the sacks on the shelves. That was impracticable, but there is no doubt that the sum represented in the reserve figures was there."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Calgary Will Install a Civic Electric Plant For Domestic and Street Lighting.

Winnipeg, March 20.—At a meeting of the Calgary city council last evening it was decided to go ahead with installing the civic electric plant for domestic and street lighting, which will cost $60,000. R. S. Kelsch, of Montreal, was selected as consulting engineer. An Eauclair, Wis., syndicate has the present plant for supplying the light.

THE KAISER AT LISBON.

Lisbon, March 28.—The steamer Hamburg, with Emperor William on board, anchored here late yesterday. King Charles, Crown Prince Luiz Philippe, the Duke of Braganza, and the Duke of Oporto, brother of the King, and their suites, Foreign Minister Villaca and Marine Minister Moreira, went on board the vessel and escorted the Emperor ashore.