

WITTE BELIEVES JAPAN WILL WANT TOO MUCH

And That the Peace Negotiations Will be Ended
Within a Week.

Heavy Rains Have Cut Off Russian Troops From
Vladivostok.

Emperor Nicholas' Utterances Will Reduce the
Chances of Securing Peace.

Speaking of his approaching arrival on
American soil, Mr. Witte said:

"I am happy to visit America, which
country I am most anxious to know. My
only regret is that I cannot speak Eng-
lish, as I should like thoroughly to ap-
preciate the country whose progress and
development are so interesting and in-
structive. I shall also be glad to have
personal intercourse with President
Roosevelt, who has reached such a prom-
inent position as a statesman, and to
present him the greetings of Emperor
Nicholas. It has been stated that I am
to test the ground for floating a Rus-
sian loan in America and discuss the
relations between the two countries, es-
pecially regarding commercial affairs.
My only mission is the negotiations for
peace."

Retreat Cut Off.

A Seoul cable: The heaviest rains in
thirty years have occurred and the Tu-
men River is flooded. The Russians who
have been holding semi-permanent work
south of the river have been cut off from
Vladivostok and are unable to retreat.

Looks More Warlike.

A New York report: Speaking of the
Russian Imperial telegram appearing in
yesterday's Official Messenger in which
the Czar, replying to an address from
Khabarovsk, expresses his hearty ap-
proval of the recommendation to continue
the war till the enemy is crushed, and
above all, not to think of the cessation
of territory or the payment of an inden-
nity, the St. Petersburg correspondent
of the Times says: "All this tends to
reduce the chances of peace. Already the
conviction is growing that peace cannot
be concluded by the present Government
because it does not feel sufficiently sup-
ported by the nation to accept conditions
involving the cession of territory or the
payment of indemnity. Yet it is well re-
alized that Japan cannot terminate the
struggle without one or both."

A New York report: Seize de Witte,
as he is entitled in the land of the
Czar, or plain M. de Witte, as the world
knows, the great Russian, arrived this
afternoon with his suite of nine on the
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North
German Lloyd line. The senior member
of the Russian Peace Commission got a
reception from the moment the Kaiser
reached quarantine until he was comfort-
ably in the Hotel St. Regis, out of the
hurly-burly that must have given him
the liveliest impression of American
strenuousness.

Thousands of persons gathered at the
steamship pier in Hoboken and cheered
him in at least four languages, a dele-
gation of happy, enthusiastic Slavs gave
him bread and salt to eat in the pier-
house, following an ancient Slavonic cus-
tom; newspaper reporters swarmed
around him like bees; he got lost from
the members of his suite at the pier, and
his electric limousine, in which he was rid-
ing with his colleague, Baron de Rosen,
broke down on the way to the St. Regis,
but through all these excitements and
annoyances he was as imperturbable as a
man of snow.

Nothing appeared to bother him,
nothing seemed to wear on his amiable
face, but his face wore an expression of
relief when Baron de Rosen escorted him
into the big hotel at Fifth avenue and
5th street, where the distinguished Rus-
sians are making their headquarters.

The very first words he uttered
when the Russian envoys met the Czar
at quarantine was an emphatic
refutation of an alleged interview sent
by "wireless" by a correspondent on
board ship, which put these words in
M. de Witte's mouth: "I am afraid the
negotiations will be ended within a week,
as the Japanese conditions will be so in-
tolerable as not to admit of discussion."
M. de Witte does not speak English
fluently, but through Prof. de Martens
and Mr. Ivan Konev, members of the Russian
Foreign Office, members of his suite, he
declared that there was absolutely no
truth in the so-called interview, and that
he had stated neither for publication nor
privately anything which could be con-
strued into such an utterance.

Gives a Statement.

When the reporters asked M. de
Witte for an interview, he handed Prof.
de Martens an address to the Russian
people, which he said was the only state-
ment regarding the peace conference he
felt free to make. In the statement he
said:

"It is in compliance with the Amer-
ican people's desire for peace, of which
President Roosevelt has been the author-
itative exponent, that His Majesty the Czar has
empowered me to come hither and ascer-
tain the conditions which our gallant ad-
versary deems necessary and adequate as
the basis for peace negotiations."

"I need hardly point out that it is my
ardent desire that the two chivalrous
forces who first became acquainted on the
field of battle may have found in each
other's sterling qualities motives power-
ful enough to cultivate that acquaint-
ance until it ripen into lasting
friendship."

"Meanwhile, however, the terms of-
fered must first be ascertained, weighed,
and judged against the motives by which
she can proceed to formal negotia-
tions. Hitherto, as you are aware, it
was customary in cases like this to set-
tle all such preliminaries before the
meeting of the plenipotentiaries, whose
task it was to come to a final agree-
ment upon matters under discussion.
Now the very fact that His Majesty the

Czar consented to take a course involv-
ing a departure from this ancient diplo-
matic usage and to appoint a mission to
learn the nature of our brave enemies'
terms is an eloquent token of the friend-
ly feelings which he and his subjects con-
tinue to cherish toward the people of
the United States. It is the fervent
wish of the Emperor and the people of
Russia further to strengthen the ties of
friendship which have hitherto sub-
sisted between the two nations."

An Amiable Disposition.

As M. de Witte stood and talked to
the reporters through his suite, the
impression got by everybody was the
bigness of the man, big head, big body,
and, to judge from his constant smile
and his readiness to accede to all re-
quests, his big heart. He was dressed
in a suit of light grey, a Panama hat
with a broad brim, and boots of fine
Russian leather that reached to his knees
under his trouser-legs. He wore light
brown gloves and carried a cane. M. de
Witte is not the best sailor in the world,
and he was pretty sick one day of the
voyage. He admitted he had been ill,
but said, with a dry smile, that he hard-
ly cared to go into details. That was
the first day of the voyage, when the
going was rough. With the passengers
he became friendly in the most de-
mocratic fashion.

The Kaiser left quarantine at about
a quarter past 3 o'clock. With a Rus-
sian dignitary constantly in his lips
M. de Witte was intensely interested in
everything he saw, and turned his head
from side to side as the throbbing life
of the harbor passed before him.

The liner reached the pier at 4 o'clock.
When the Kaiser got her long length
into the ship and the forward upper deck
came in line with the pier gangway, M.
de Witte saw a small man in a grey suit
and straw hat leaning on a cane at the
head of the gangway. It was Baron de
Rosen, his colleague on the Peace Com-
mission.

After a struggle with the crowd the
two plenipotentiaries finally entered the
Kaiser's electric cab and drove to the
St. Regis. When they arrived at the St.
Regis they went immediately to the State
suite of apartments, the same that was
occupied by the Japanese royal Prince
Fushimi on his recent visit to New
York.

On Friday, according to the present
arrangements, M. de Witte and Baron
de Rosen will go to Oyster Bay to
visit the President informally.

The general impression gained by those
who talked to-day with M. de Witte and
members of the party, and by reading
his address to the American people, is
that the envoy is not very sanguine of
a successful termination of the peace con-
ference.

JAPAN FAVORS CONDITIONS.

Russian Envoy Says Russia is Far From
Being Beaten.

A New York report: In the course of
his voyage across the Atlantic, M. de
Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary,
while reticent on the subject of his mis-
sion, expressed certain views to a cor-
respondent who accompanied him. He
said:

"Almost everywhere in Europe, as well
as in America, not only Russia, her
forces, her resources and her power of
resistance are not known, but the people
are even mistaken about the true results
of the war. The Russians have had re-
verses, but this does not signify that they
have lost the power which was known
to the Muscovite Empire before the war;
it does not mean that Russia has be-
come a negligible quantity; nor that the
Japanese have acquired by result of the
recent victories such a supremacy as to
make the Russian Empire consider them
a truly reliable enemy."

M. de Witte recognizes the good qual-
ities of the Japanese military, naval and
administrative organizations, and does
not believe any other European nation
would have been able to resist Japan as
Russia has done.

"It must be taken into consideration,"
said M. de Witte, "that the Japanese
had been preparing themselves for war
for about ten years, while Russia was
entirely unprepared. The Japanese fought
in peace; that the Japanese fought in
their own neighborhood, under all
favorable conditions, while the Russians
had to be sent 9,000 versts (6,000 miles)
from their headquarters by a railroad
entirely insufficient to their needs, and
to fight a colonial war. There is not in
history another example of a similar
disproportion between enemies. Never-
theless, all the foreign officers of the
European armies who followed that the
are unanimous in affirming that the
Russian troops, both soldiers and offi-
cers, fought with truly admirable brave-
ry, but they had to withdraw on ac-
count of a combination of circumstances
with which their personal valor could
not contend."

Conditions on the Sea.

On the sea the Russians found them-
selves constantly in inferior conditions.
The squadron of Rojestvensky was sent
against Japan, not because the Russians
had much confidence in its success, but
because they could not renounce, from
a military and moral point of view, the
chance, no matter how uncertain, of ob-
taining even a partial victory. Sup-
pose for a moment that the war, instead
of having taken place in Korea or in
Manchuria, had been fought at the true
Russian frontiers, then the Japanese
would not have been able to face the
Russian forces for more than six
months. However, even as things stand,
the Japanese have not made such pro-
gress as is generally believed; in fact,

they would have to advance four times
as much as they have done in the last
year, and a half to reach Russia proper,
in which case alone they might consider
themselves in a position of imposing
conditions of peace. But they are very
far from this, and the more they ad-
vance north the more the respective
conditions of the Russians and Japanese
will be reversed.

"The great majority of the Russian
people," said M. de Witte, "do not at-
tach to the conflict in the Far East the
importance which is given to it in Eu-
rope and America. It is considered a very
distant colonial war, but the whole Rus-
sian people would rise as a single man
the day in which they should think
that it is no more the question of a co-
lonial war which is not dangerous, but
of a conflict threatening the security of
the country."

M. de Witte indicated that he is fa-
vorable to peace. However, he feels that
to reach this object, it is necessary that
the Japanese should be animated by the
same feelings; that they should be con-
vinced that for Russia peace is desir-
able, but it is not at all indispensable,
and that consequently she will never ac-
cept any condition which even appar-
ently may offend her amour propre.

FIVE TO ONE AGAINST PEACE.

The Opinion of Russian Military Circles
on Result.

A St. Petersburg cable: As the time
for the meeting of the peace confer-
ence approaches court circles are taking
more decidedly than ever the side of
the war party. They speak always of
the reinforcements sent to Gen. Lin-
vitch and of the spirit of his army,
which they say must be now 150,000
stronger than was that of Kuropatkin
even at Mukden. Military circles are
betting five to one against peace. In
the Ministerial departments, hitherto
hopeful, the feeling is now pessimistic.

STOLEN-KISSES SWEET.

ONE COST ONE MAN \$41.20—LADY
WANTED \$500.

Buffalo, Aug. 7.—Forty-one dollars
and twenty cents for a single kiss and
a hug. That is what Harvey Copeland will
have to pay for the affection which he
expressed to Miss Eleanor J. Omphalus.
The pretty young woman had prayed for
\$500 damages, but Judge Hammond
could not figure it that way. As it is,
Copeland believes he is paying dearly
for a kiss when he doesn't even get a re-
sponding hug.

In fact, Copeland claims that he
never got the particular kiss and hug
for which Miss Omphalus sought legal
redress. Miss Omphalus insists that he
did, but avers that it was not without
a struggle, any so severe a one that her
health was damaged and she suffered
great mental anguish.

When Judge Hammond was asked
how he figured out the amount of dam-
ages, he replied:

"Well, kisses and personal injuries
amounted, as I figure it, to \$15; loss of
wages by reason of inability to work
because of the former to \$10; physi-
cian's bills to \$10, and the rest repre-
sents costs."

"Do you think a kiss is worth \$41.20
to any man or the loss of one worth
any such sum to any woman?" the
judge was asked.

"The case is closed, and I think that
expert testimony is now worth nothing
in a case of this kind," replied his Honor,
and therefore the court rules that I may
be excused from answering that ques-
tion."

\$100 BILLS FOR \$50.

A MAN WHO RATTLES EXPRESS
OFFICE CLERKS.

Buffalo, Aug. 7.—One day last week
a big, well-dressed, busy-looking man
walked up to the cashier's window at
the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express office
in this city and called for a money or-
der for \$1. He gave his name as J.
W. Morgan. In payment for the money
order he pulled out a genuine \$100 bill,
remarking that he thought he had a
\$10 bill in his pocket somewhere, but
didn't seem able to find it.

Cashier Frederick H. Etch, of the
express company, made out the money
order and gave it to the man, together
with a fifty-dollar bill, two twenties,
a five, a two and a one and 97 cents in
change, the dollar and three cents be-
ing deducted for the money order.

Morgan walked away from the win-
dow, but came back a minute later and
asked if he could have change for the
\$50 bill. The cashier gave it to him in
\$10 bills. Then Morgan said:

"Come to think of it, I would like to
hang on to that \$100 bill I gave you as
long as I can. Do you mind giving me
that again?"

Etch seemed willing to do any-
thing to oblige. He handed the man
the \$100 bill and received back the \$50
bill. Morgan walked out, and Etch did
not see that he had been flim-flammed
until next morning when he figured up
his accounts and found he was \$50 short.

The next day Morgan went into the
National Express Company's office at
Rochester and worked precisely the same
game. It is said that he had been traced
here also successfully operated
at the Adams Express Company's of-
fice in Erie, Pa. He seemed to be on
a regular circuit of 100-mile jumps, and
no one knows how long he has been go-

ing. It is thought that in each office
he was preceded by a confederate, who
bought a \$1 order and gave a \$50 bill
in payment, as it always happened that
in the express companies' bills there was
a \$50 bill for him to operate with.

Says Cashier Etch: "The man ap-
peared to be a business man. He acted
a bit cranky at the beginning of the
transaction, for which reason I continued
to oblige him. I was very busy at the
time, there being two other customers
at the window and three drivers at the
other window awaiting settlement of
their sheets. Upon finding myself short
the next morning, I rechecked all of them
correct. I then recollected the trans-
action of the day before."

The Rochester cashier was both more
suspicious and less busy than the Buf-
falo man. Soon after the sleek stranger
had gone, the Rochester man figured his
accounts and found he was out \$50.
He immediately got an officer and start-
ed out to find Morgan. Making for the
Central station, where the next train out
of town was to leave, they found Mor-
gan awaiting the going of the train.
They arrested him. He gave his name
as the Rochester police as Charles Wil-
liams and said he was a southerner. He
is about 33 years old. When searched
he had \$210 in money and seven dia-
monds. Sullivan & Mason and George
Raines, of Rochester, were retained by
him as his attorneys, and he was held
in \$1,000 bail.

TO HYPNOTIZE OFFENDERS.

Denver Judge Tries New Method of Re-
forming Boys.

New York, Aug. 7.—Hypnotism as a means
of reforming boys and girls is to be tested
in the Juvenile Court by Judge Benjamin B.
Lindsay, one of the pioneers in juvenile court
work, says a special from Denver to the
Herald. Judge Lindsay is taking lessons of a
professional hypnotist, and for years has
been a theoretical student of hypnotism.

The actual first test will be made at the
September term of court. A boy addicted to
smoking cigarettes will probably be the first
subject, as Judge Lindsay wishes to accom-
plish something which will demonstrate his
ability to assuage physical cravings as well
as bring about a mere mental reformation.
Judge Lindsay recently returned from the
Convention of Charities and Corrections,
where he met many phrenologists, most of
whom advised him to attempt hypnotic ex-
periments in the Juvenile Court.

"My intention is," said Judge Lindsay, "to
practice so that I may become proficient. I
have long believed in the influence of mind
over matter. Not that I am inclined to
Christian Science beliefs, but merely that
study has convinced me that mind is greater
than matter and has a correspondingly greater
influence."

"A weak-minded person is led, does not
lead others himself—and, though he may
have no bad tendencies, will become bad just
because somebody who is evil-minded will
that this be."

The child will be placed in a high-backed
chair, opposite Judge Lindsay, with each of
his hands in one of the hypnotist's hands and
his knees and feet in contact. The subject
will then be started into a state of sleep.
During this time the operator will try to
impress his thoughts on the mind of the child.
The thoughts will be: "It is injurious for
you to do thus and so, and, therefore, you
must not do it. You do not care to do it,
anyway."

DIED FROM STAB WOUND.

A Montreal Italian Now Faces a Serious
Charge.

Montreal, Aug. 7.—Gustin Dorris, a
young Greek who was stabbed in a
fracas on July 9, died to-day. On the
day named three Italians, Rocco Caporale,
Grimondo Codespoti and Felix Caroti,
went into the house of Andre Camille,
an ice-cream purveyor, at 531-2 St.
Charles Baronne street and threatened
his wife with a revolver, besides assault-
ing Camille himself and two of his
clerks. Caporale used a knife and stabbed
Gustin Dorris, one of the clerks, in the
thigh. The Greek's wound was dressed
at the hospital.

The Italians received a light sentence
a few days later in the Recorder's court,
and the case was apparently disposed of.
This morning, however, a warrant for the
arrest of Rocco Caporale on a charge of
attempted murder.

Caporale was found in jail serving a
term of twenty days for his share in the
assault.

MONTREAL MAN IN TOILS.

Dominion Express Clerk Charged With
Theft of \$4,000.

New York, Aug. 7.—Frederick W.
Story, 22 years of age, of Montreal,
Quebec, was arrested to-night by private
detectives on a charge of grand larceny.
He was taken to police headquarters
and the police of Montreal were notified.
Story was a clerk employed by the Do-
minion Express Company. Between
April 14 and 17 last, it is alleged, he
stole \$2,000 in cash and \$2,000 in
cheques. He left suddenly on July 16, it
is alleged, arriving in New York the
next day.

Story is said to have been traced
through a woman with whom he was
friendly. The police say he admitted the
theft, exonerating anyone else from
blame.

TWO COLLISIONS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Steamship Minneapolis Ran Down a Fishing
Smack and Struck a Wreck.

New York, Aug. 7.—Two collisions at
sea were reported by the steamship
Minneapolis, which arrived to-day from
London.

The first mishap occurred in a peril-
ous pocket made around the Minneap-
olis by another liner, a tramp ship, and
a fishing smack, on July 22, in the Eng-
lish Channel. Her commander, Capt.
Gales, said that his steamer was wedged
so tightly in the trap that his only choice
was which of the other ships to pro-
ceed and which other missiles rushed through

as the least dangerous and struck this
boat a glancing blow which carried away
part of its rigging but did no other
serious damage.

Two days later Captain Gales believes
the Minneapolis ran over a fragment of
a submerged wreck. Early Monday
morning, while the passengers were
asleep, the steamer shivered as from a
shock against her hull and one blade of
the propeller snapped off. Passen-
gers were awakened and ran on deck in
alarm as the steamer came to a stop.
After a short delay the Minneapolis pro-
ceeded on her way.

CHICAGOAN KIDNAPPED, TORTURED AND ROBBED.

Strange Adventure of the Agent of an Express
Company in the Windy City.

Clubbed and Chloroformed on the Street and
Then Spirited Away.

Pins Were Driven into Him, Cut With Knives
and Hair Pulled Out.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7.—Imprisoned for three weeks in a west side rooming
house, with three thugs as his jailers, William H. Wilder, claim agent of
the Johnson Express Company, was tortured day and night by his captors
in an effort to force him to reveal where his money could be found.

Stripped of his clothes, bound hand and foot until the ropes ate into the
flesh, gagged to silence his outcries, the man's body was torn with knives,
the soles of his feet seared with hot irons, hot and cold water were dashed
over him.

Crazed and weakened by his trials and lack of food, Wilder was found
aimlessly stumbling along the streets near the union station on Saturday
night. His memory was a blank; his wife was not recognized by him, his
employer had been forgotten, friends seemed strangers. Only a dream of
horror remained with him, and his constant plea was that he be spared from
further torture.

Only brief portions of the man's story have come out, but sentence by
sentence his words have been watched until the tale of abuse is known in a
general way. Wilder is at his home in Downer's Grove, recovering from his
physical injuries, but the shock to his mind may never be completely over-
come.

On July 6 Wilder was captured by three men at Market and Madison
streets. He was on his way to a train and two men followed him from
the public library, where he attended a re-union of the Spanish-American war
veterans. Evidently they had learned that he had drawn \$160 that day
to give his wife a present on the fourth anniversary of their marriage.

Bound and Tortured.

Wilder was going to his train when
the hold-up men accosted him. A big
soaked with chloroform was pulled over
his head, and before he could turn a
blow from the rear felled him. Where
he was taken Wilder does not know.

When consciousness returned to him,
Wilder found himself nude and bound,
lying on the floor of a dark room. Three
men stood about, and their demand was
for money. The money that he had
drawn was concealed in the band of his
hat, but he refused to give the men that
information. He was threatened and
warned of his plight, but he kept silent.
Then his severest sufferings began. Pins
were driven into his body. His flesh was
lacerated with sharp knives. His hair
was pulled out. He was choked and
pincers were used, and through the con-
stant physical tests he was denied food
and drink.

How he escaped is not known. It is
presumed that the robbers finally found
the money in the hat, as the sum is
missing, and that they then turned him
out in mental and physical distress.

The man was found by his employer,
Frank R. Donohue, manager of the
Johnson Express Company. He did not
recognize Donohue, for whom he had
been a trusted employee for years. He
could not talk coherently. He was taken
to the offices of the company and a
physician summoned. Mrs. Wilder was
then notified by telephone that her hus-
band had been found and she hurried
to the city.

Failed to Recognize Wife.

The excited wife rushed into the of-
fice and then turned aside, almost over-
come at the realization of his condi-
tion.

"Don't throw any more of that water
on me," he pleaded, as she stepped to
his side. "For God's sake, leave me
alone. You are killing me. Please,
please let up on me!"

Wilder, his wounds dressed, was taken
to a carriage, but he refused to step into
it.

WOMAN MAKES QUEER CLAIM.

Mrs. Foye Says by Her Advice Cleveland
Has Made Heirs.

New York, Aug. 7.—That she can pre-
determine the sex of infants and that it
was by her treatment that Grover Cleve-
land had two male heirs is the assertion
made by Mrs. F. Martin Foye, who has
lately figured in print because her 27-
year-old son, James E. Foye, assistant
manager in the brokerage office of Chas.
E. Gates at the Waldorf Astoria, had
refused to give her any money.

From circulars in her possession and
her own admissions it was shown she had
been doing business as a sex controller
and fortune teller. She said that Grover
Cleveland had named his daughter Mar-
ian for her and that it was because
of her treatment that he was the father
of two boys.

When asked how she knew that Mr.
Cleveland had named a child for Mrs.
Foye said: "Well, he named her Marian
and my name is Marian. So that shows
that he did, doesn't it?"
On the newly engraved circulars Mrs.
Foye's name is spelled "F. Marian Foye."
When asked how this occurred she said:
"Just before I wrote that advertisement
I had been giving a French lesson, and
Foye is French for Foye. I never thought
of my slip until the printers had made
the pamphlet. It wasn't worth while to
have it changed."

The letter, which Mrs. Foye sent to
men only, on the ground that she could
not give her treatment to women, is as
follows:

Gentlemen: If you would have sons
to perpetuate your name, inherit your es-
tate and fortunes, why not consult Mrs.
F. Martin Foye, a world-wide experi-
enced trained nurse? She is a middle-aged
woman and has two handsome sons,
now gentlemen. It does not take twenty
minutes to convince her listener of the
surety of having his hopes realized—a
boy born—and she leaves the value of
this positive secret to the father's gen-
erosity and it rests entirely with him.
She objects to consult with any mother.
Prior to the birth of Mrs. Grover
Cleveland's third daughter (whom he
named after me—Marian—born in the year

BRITISH ANNUITIES.

They Total \$75,000 Yearly More Than
All Pensions.

London, Aug. 7.—According to a Par-
liamentary return issued to-day, Great
Britain grants \$540,000 in annuities to
the royal family and pensions for judi-
cial services to the amount of \$245,000,
the total of which is \$785,000 more than
the pensions paid for naval, military, po-
litical and civil services together. The
sum of \$305,000 is spent in the main-
tenance of royal palaces, \$510,000 on royal
parks, and \$147,000 on the secret service.
Broadmoor Asylum, for criminal lunatics,
costs \$175,000 yearly; the Irish Constab-
ulary, \$720,000; the British Museum,
\$845,000; and the National Gallery, \$82-
000.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S END.

Russian Papers in Search of Company
Predicts Our Downfall.

London, Aug. 7.—The St. Petersburg cor-
respondent of the Times telegraphed to-night
that the Novon Vremia in its today's issue de-
voted several columns to proving the imma-
nence of the disruption of the British Empire,
and the impending proclamation of a republic
in Australia. The Russ estimates that the
approaching famine in twenty-six provinces
will rival the famine of 1901. The human
crisis, although it is a case of impending relief,
has not in excluding the 25th issue from the
market.