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London Advertiser

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OUR Small Ads. are little things that do great wonders. A trial will convince you of their virtue.

Three Jap Armies Closing In On Mukden; Kuropatkin in Peril of Mikado's Trap

Giant Operation to Head Off Further Retreat of Russians—New Chwang Completely Evacuated—A Jap Army Turns Up Unexpectedly at Kin Chan—A Russ Detachment Cornered Near Anju—Vladivostock Not Blockaded, Say Russians.

Mukden, Monday, May 16. — The fighting line is steadily nearing Mukden, where Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters still remain. Little reliable information can be obtained by the newspaper correspondents, who are forbidden to proceed to the scene of operations, and official information is withheld until advices are sent to St. Petersburg. It is now known, however, that the Japanese are almost within striking distance of the Russians, and that the forces protecting Liao Yang are stretching eastward from the railroad along the Mao Tien mountain range. The Japanese are advancing in three columns and are now north of Siu Yen and Feng Wang Cheng. Two columns are reported to be working further to the northward with the object of turning the Russian position and advancing upon Mukden.

Numerous small engagements have been fought, but no decisive action has taken place. Port Arthur is now completely isolated by the Japanese expedition at Polandien.

The Japanese are now operating in a rugged country well suited to the Russian defense; but north of the Liao Yang to Mukden the country is a flat plain intersected by rivers. The weather recently has been hot and dry, but the rain which has fallen in the past two days has made the roads almost impassable for vehicles, and when the rainy season begins, at the end of June, this plain will be converted into a morass. This condition will probably result in the practical suspension of operations.

Mukden is now the receiving center of wounded from the various engagements south of the Mao Tien Mountains. A hospital has been established in the Lama temple, in the outskirts of the town, and a field hospital has been located in a wood near the military camp around the station. A significant feature of the situation is the demeanor of the Chinese population, which may be said to be a barometer of the military weather. A close observer of the expressions and general attitude of the Chinese can tell you how the fighting a hundred miles away is turning. They have rapid and mysterious channels of information, through which the result of the battle at Feng Wang Cheng spread, and could be suspected from the outward manner of the Chinese before the Russians made it known here. The cutting off of Port Arthur is another instance in point.

The newspaper correspondents are most courteously treated by Col. Poesitch, the officer whom Vicegoy Alexieff appointed to attend them, but they are chafing under the restructions imposed here, which prevent them from seeing anything of the fighting. Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently unwilling that the foreign correspondents witness the present phase of operations, though he may accept them in the indefinite future, when the Russians are able to make a sweeping advance.

TOO HEAD OFF RETREAT.

Plan of Japs Is Too Encompass Kuropatkin's Position.

St. Petersburg, May 17. — No official dispatches were given out this morning on account of the delay occasioned by the Emperor's journey. His majesty arrived at Kharkoff this morning, whither all dispatches have been transmitted. A special force of operators has been detailed for this purpose, in the absence of advices the general staff is continuing its special action based on the latest reports of the appearance of considerable bodies of the enemy in the northwest section of Manchuria. The opinion prevails that this is an indication of the intention of the Japanese to make an attempt to stop Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat northward, while the main Japanese force is hurled against Liao Yang and Mukden. It is believed here that the Japanese generals must appreciate that they would lose the fruits of their achievements if Kuropatkin retired unmolested to Harbin, and there awaited reinforcements, leaving the invaders to hold the country and thereby losing men by disease. The Japanese course would have good prospects of success if they had sufficient strength, but the authorities here are convinced that the enemy is too weak to carry it out. As further showing that Kuropatkin never had any intention to attempt to stop the northward advance of the Japanese, a railroad engineer who has just arrived here from the far east, was quoted today as saying that when he talked with the commander-in-chief in February the latter wanted an additional line built in the rear of the Manchurian army, so as to enable it to fall back and subsequently advance. The engineer added:

"Kuropatkin said he hoped to advance at the end of June, or, in case the rains interfered, at the end of August. I pointed out that he had better go slow and make a survey, to which Kuropatkin replied:

"'Build immediately. There is no time for a survey. Otherwise the whole territory will be in the enemy's hands.'"

JAPS AT KAI CHAU.

New Chwang, May 16. — Evening — The Russians were totally surprised by the appearance of the army at Kai Chau, twenty miles, south of Yin Kow, this morning. They were expecting the Yalu army.

Nine transports, assisted by the navy, landed 100 troops and the remainder will land tonight, and tomorrow. The number of the Japanese force is not known. The warships shelled the shore from early morning until 4 o'clock.

The Japanese are expected here on Wednesday.

NEW CHWANG EVACUATED.

Last of Russian Troops March Out of the City.

New Chwang, May 16.—Night.—In confirmation of recent Associated Press dispatches, the Russian evacuation of this city has been completed. Nothing remains but the destruction of the gunboat Sivouch, which, it is expected, will take place early in the morning. The Russian troops marched out in perfect order, General Kondratsvitch leaving with the last regiment.

The Associated Press correspondent has received exclusive information from the highest Russian authority, that the Japanese advance will be resisted at Hai Cheng, whence the Russian forces will fall back upon Liao Yang, where they will make a determined stand, with a fighting strength there available of 70,000 men.

If defeated no stop will be made at Mukden, but the retirement will be costinued to Thieling, a town at the head of navigation for native craft on the Liao River, 200 miles north of New Chwang. At the same time the Cossack regiments will be employed in the rear of the Japanese army of the Yalu, harassing the troops and interfering with its communications. It is not believed that the Japanese will move into the interior until they have thoroughly established their base here, repeating their movement at Chinwai.

The Russians admit the advance of the Japanese army to a point within fifteen miles of Hai Cheng, many of their wounded entering there.

The nearest fighting expected before the Japanese reach New Chwang will be at Tashi Ichao, but it will not amount to much. This city is now guarded by 300 Chinese police and everything is quiet. The Japanese force at Kai Chau is reported 20,000 strong.

KUROPATKIN'S PERIL

Menaced by the Chinese and Outnumbered by Japs.

London, May 17. — In the absence of actual news from the seat of war in the Far East, the London newspapers this morning are commenting on what is believed to be the precarious position of Gen. Kuropatkin, who is menaced by the possibility of the Chinese rebels cutting his communications as well as by the difficulty in divining the Japanese plan of campaign.

The Standard, which is rather inclined to be pro-Russian in its views, admits that Kuropatkin has at his disposal south of Mukden almost 100,000 troops of inferior quality, only 75,000 of whom are available for active operations, while General Kuroki certainly has 140,000 first-class troops, the equal of those in European armies.

"Under such conditions," the Standard says, "the issue of battle is very seldom doubtful."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a report to the effect that Russia has suggested to Turkey some scheme for the capitalization of the indemnity due by the latter for immediate payment to Russia as a means of increasing the revenue for war purposes.

CLEARING THE MINES.

Tokio, 17, 10:30 a.m. — Admiral Kataoki reports that on the 15th the operation of removing the mines in Kerr Bay was continued by the torpedo boats under protection of a bombardment by the fleet. There is no change in the enemy's defense, except the addition of two or three field guns to their position, which had the effect of interrupting the work of clearing the bay of the mines. Nevertheless, the Japanese destroyed eight mines, but there are many more left and the work of destroying them will be continued.

200 RUSSIANS CORNERED.

Detachment Near Anju Being Starved Out by Japs.

Seoul, May 16. — It is reported that a Japanese force has cornered 200 Russians north of Anju and is endeavoring to starve them out. The only provisions in the possession of the Russians are those secured by forage, and it is expected that the food of the besieged men will soon be exhausted. Japanese are bringing to Seoul two Russian non-commissioned officers who were captured at Anju. The purpose is to produce a moral effect on the Koreans.

At Japanese headquarters numbers of Chinese, speaking Japanese, have been engaged as interpreters for the Manchurian campaign.

AT ANTUNG.

Antung, May 10, via Seoul, May 16. —The concentration of the Russian forces at Liao Yang will make that place the first line of defense, and the first great battle probably will be fought there. No important aggressive action by this army is expected in the near future.

Since the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been bottled up the Japanese find it possible to safely use this port as a base and to abandon most of the land transportation through Korea, using the regular army transport equipment for conveying munitions from Antung to the front. The Chinese do not object to Japanese occupation because the new-comers give employment to thousands at good wages, and furnish a market for provisions at inflated prices. Many Japanese shopkeepers already are established here. The river has not yet been opened to foreign commerce.

The correspondents who remain at headquarters visited the Russian wounded, who expressed satisfaction at their treatment. Their only complaint concerning provisions was that they received no bread, the Japanese army not being provided with stores of that kind.

CHINA FEARS JAPAN.

Liao Yang, May 16. — A Chinese official asserted today in a speech at a dinner given in his honor, and in that of the other celestial officials by the military authorities of Liao Yang that Japanese want an alliance with China in order to use her. The official further declared that the Chinese considered it their duty to preserve good relations with Russia, whose frontier adjoined China's. He added:

"An alliance between China and Japan would be fatal. Japan made war on us once and Russia's intervention caused her to leave us in peace. An alliance now would enable her to use us and then again attack us."

In hunting for Chinese bandits the Cossacks burned the village of Shontaidza. The military authorities have now organized a subscription for the relief of the villagers, who will be given employment on the railroad.

The Chinese report that Gen. Ma is in the district of Cheng Te Fou, Province of Chili.

A detachment of Russian troops recently crept upon the rear of the Japanese advance on the road from Feng Wang Cheng to Liao Yang, causing the enemy to fall back slightly.

VLADIVOSTOCK NOT BLOCKED.

St. Petersburg, May 17. — The probability that there will be no further communication with Port Arthur, thus preventing Vice-Admiral Skrydloff (who passed through Irkutsk, Siberia, May 14), from assuming command of the Russian squadron there, has led to the suggestion that Skrydloff return from the far east and hoist his flag as commander of the Baltic squadron, which is destined for the far east. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who has been gazetted to command the latter, is a junior officer of Admiral Skrydloff, and would be ordered to report to him as commander-in-chief. Whatever Skrydloff's future plans may be the admiralty says he will certainly proceed to Vladivostock and inspect the squadron there.

The report that Vladivostock is blockaded is denied at the admiralty. Telegrams received from Rear-Admiral Yeszen do not refer to the presence of a single Japanese ship. It is said that the Russians would not have the slightest objection to a blockade of Vladivostock, since it would tie up a Japanese squadron, without causing inconvenience, it being Admiral Skrydloff's plan not to risk either of the Russian squadrons until the Baltic squadron reaches the Pacific.

A PANIC-STRICKEN TOWN

Firebug Gives Notice of His Presence and Citizens Quake.

Port Arthur, May 17.—Despite the fact that special policemen have been sworn in, the firebug still keeps at his dastardly work, and yesterday citizens were greatly excited as the result of another attempt at incendiarism. The miscreant endeavored to set fire to an oil house situated at the rear of Benger's store, and only water dropping through the roof into paper saved Port Arthur from a heavy loss. The man shoved a large amount of paper under the door and set fire to it. The paper was only partly burned, because of water from the roof. The town has been under special surveillance for the past few nights, a number of officers being added to the force. Every person out after 11 o'clock has been compelled to give a satisfactory account of himself or he is arrested. There is talk of forming a vigilance committee to assist the officers in their duty.

CARGO CAUSES COMMENT

Bounty-Fed Canadian Steel Routes a Glasgow Journal.

London, May 17. — The Glasgow Herald declares that the combined cargo of steel and pig iron on the way from Nova Scotia to the Clyde is full of interest to Britain and America. The question of the open door to Canada for British finished products, if Canadian bounty-fed steel is to be received, is bound to become a live one in the early future. The paper deplores the fact that Scottish ironmasters have not diverted their capital long ago to the ironfields of Newfoundland, and Eastern Canada, instead of to the unsatisfactory fields of Spain.

A meeting of free food Unionist members of Parliament, with the Duke of Devonshire presiding, unanimously decided to support Mr. Black's motion, stating that the protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the empire, and welcoming the declaration that ministers of the Government are opposed to such taxation.

ATE BRYAN'S PAPER.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 17. — A local butcher, who always has been an ardent Bryan man, is greatly distressed over a discovery he made on Saturday. In killing several cattle he came upon one steer which offered not the slightest resistance to his execution. After the animal was cut up it was found it had eaten a copy of Bryan's Commoner.

THE WAR NEWS.

With the last of the Russian troops out of New Chwang, Port Arthur actively besieged by land and sea, and Japanese armies almost within striking distance of Liao Yang and Mukden, the war situation still remains favorable for the Japanese. It would appear that the Japs are making an effort to cut off the retreat of Kuropatkin, should he be obliged to evacuate Liao Yang.

The appearance of a Japanese army at Kin Chau has taken the Russians completely by surprise. This point is close to Yin Kow, and but a short distance from New Chwang, and could be used as a base from which to hurl a flank attack on the Russians.

The sinking of the Japanese cruiser Miyako, the second disaster of its kind to fall upon the Japanese, at Talienwan Bay, has raised the spirits of the Russians somewhat, being considered in the nature of revenge.

The Russians claim that the Vladivostock fleet is not blockaded.

THE HIGHBINDERS ARE ACCUSED

Said to Have Brought Death Penalty On the Innocent.

Rossland, B. C., May 17. — A startling story of intrigue and counter-plot is told by a prominent Chinaman here in connection with the sentence of Wong On and Wong Gow at Victoria for the murder of the Chinese theater manager. A Christian Chinaman, having a certificate of membership in the Victoria Young Men's Christian Association, declared the conviction of Wong On is part of the Highbinders' attempt to punish Chinamen who accept Christianity; also that the Highbinders, to protect their own guilty members, who left the country immediately after the killing, have fastened the guilt on Wong On, who had since accepting Christianity frustrated various murders. By securing the conviction of Wong On through the alleged intimidation of friendly witnesses, the Highbinders, according to the Chinamen here, secure revenge for old scores, and provide an object lesson to Christian Chinamen, many of whom are said to be wavering in faith as an outcome of the trial. The Chinese section here, which is several hundred strong, is thoroughly worked up on the subject and anxious to have the matter probed more deeply by the authorities before the capital sentence is executed.

ASK MONUMENT FOR SALISBURY

House of Commons Desires That One Be Placed in Westminster Abbey.

London, May 17. — The House of Commons today voted an address to King Edward praying his majesty to order the erection of a monument to the late Lord Salisbury in Westminster Abbey, and at public expense. The only dissenting voice came from the Irish benches, whence John Redmond, the Irish leader, opposed the motion, though he did not go so far as to divide the House upon it. Mr. Redmond said the Nationalists could not associate themseives with the movement, because Lord Salisbury had never been a friend of Ireland, had opposed all remedial legislation, and had characterized the Irish as "hottentots," an expression which still rankled.

THE INLAND REVENUE.

Ottawa, May 17. — The unrevised statement of inland revenue for the month of April shows a total revenue of $1,056,365 69, as compared with a total of $1,041,047 42 for the corresponding month of last year. The chief sources of revenue are: Spirits, $496,286 41; tobacco, $346,846 78; malt, $99,407 91; cigars, $88,744 67.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND MILDER.

London, Tuesday, May 17.

Sun rises..4:50 a.m. Moon rises..6:52 a.m.
Sun sets...7:37 p.m. Moon sets...9:52 p.m.

Toronto, May 16—8 p.m.

Rain has fallen generally today in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and a few local showers have occurred in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 44—58; Victoria, 50—56; Calgary, 30—62; Qu'Appelle, 48—50; Winnipeg, 36—68; Port Arthur, 30—52; Parry Sound, 32—44; Toronto, 37—53; Ottawa, 46—54; Montreal, 46—56; Quebec, 46—48; St. John, 42—58; Halifax, 42—48.

Tuesday, May 17—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Light to moderate winds; fair.
Wednesday—Fair and milder than today.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	38	32	Cloudy
Winnipeg	46	42	Fair
Parry Sound	38	32	Cloudy
Toronto	46	34	Cloudy
Ottawa	48	42	Fair
Montreal	48	44	Cloudy
Quebec	44	42	Rain
Father Point	40	38	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain has fallen throughout Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere a few scattered showers only have occurred. Cool weather prevails generally but the outlook is now promising for a gradual change to more seasonable conditions.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Monday were: Highest 69°; lowest, 41.5°.

BRITISH LOSE HEAVILY

13 Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Killed in Nigeria.

Cologne, May 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette telegraphs that private dispatches from Cameroons says the Cross River rebels have been completely crushed, after an obstinate fight, by a British force in the territory of Southern Nigeria. The British losses were heavy. Thirteen officers and non-commissioned officers were killed.

TIES FOR PANAMA

Ontario Men Secure a Big Contract for the New Canal.

Vancouver, May 17. — A number of Ontario financiers, having secured the contract for supplying millions of ties to be used in connection with the Panama Canal works, are making arrangements to erect the largest lumber mill on the Pacific coast in Vancouver. The cost when completed will be over $1,000,000. Neither Canadian nor local trade will be touched, the whole output being devoted to supplying the demands of the foreign market. It is expected the immense order for timber given for the Panama Canal will place the new firm solidly on their feet, so that they will soon become one of the largest concerns in the lumber world. The promoters have been working quietly and have already secured hundreds of thousands of acres of timber limits. No names are given out officially.

TIBETANS ON BRITISH REAR

Form Menace to Lines of Communications—Growing More Active.

London, Tuesday, May 17. — A dispatch to the Times from Gyangtse, dated May 15, says that the daily postal escort was fired on Saturday, and that communication after Monday would be less certain. The Tibetans have received heavier ordnance from Lhassa, and considerable reinforcements from the east and north. The rumors that they are receiving white assistance are becoming more frequent. These probably refer to the Buriats.

According to an official dispatch from Simla, the Tibetans have begun to threaten the British lines of communication, with which thus far they have not interfered. They are active between Khangma and Gyangtse, making transport more difficult. So far as known, however, the British position is not endangered. Gen. Macdonald telegraphs the Government that all the posts are absolutely safe.

A FIRE COMPANY OUT OF BUSINESS

The Manchester To Be Absorbed by the Atlas, Says Cable From England.

Toronto, May 17. — It is announced that the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, of Manchester, England, is retiring from business, and has transferred its assets and business to the Atlas Assurance Company, of England. The news reached Toronto this morning by a cable to the local office of the Manchester Company. It is understood that the deal is really of the form of an amalgamation, the stronger having absorbed the weaker company. It is noteworthy from the fact that the Manchester was the last remaining fire insurance company in Manchester, the last one before it to be absorbed being the Lancashire, which was taken over by the Royal.

The loss sustained in the Toronto fire was more than $165,000.

The subscribed capital of the Manchester Insurance Company, as given by the Canadian blue-book, is $9,730,333 33, of which 10 per cent is paid in cash. The assets in Canada for 1902 amounted to $212,218 36, and the liabilities in Canada $161,368 19. The income in Canada was $198,515 89, and the expenditure $139,670 78. The total net amount of policies in force was $21,589,507 and the total premiums $298,134 24.

The general statement of the company showed net premiums of £732,939.-125 60, and the credit balance for 1902 £47,000, out of which dividends of £22.-995 were paid.

Mr. James Boomer, Toronto, manager of the Manchester Company, on being asked regarding the report said: "I have nothing to say."

Mr. Giles, Toronto, manager of the Atlas Company, said that until he had received further official notification from England, he could not say how the business of the Manchester would be handled. It was possible that it might be conducted from Montreal.

HIS LURID FINISH

Sully, Famous Cattle Thief and Desperado, Killed.

Chamberlain, S. D., May 17. — In a running fight on horseback in which many shots were fired, Jack Sully, head of a band of cattle thieves, has been killed by United States Marshal Petre and a posse on Rosebud Indian reservation. Sully's fight for life was made at a gallop and he fired at his pursuers until he had been shot many times and his horse had been killed under him.

About a week ago Sully ran off nearly 200 cattle, selling many of them in Nebraska. United States Commissioner Tiedrick sent out Marshal Petre and a posse with orders to bring in Sully dead or alive. They found Sully at his home, on Blackfriars Island, and ordered him to surrender. He sprang on to his horse and made a dash for liberty, closely followed by the posse. A running fight was kept up until Sully fell dead.

THE ROMANCE OF LADY DEERHURST

Recalled by Sensational Trial of Plunger Sievier.

HE SLAPPED A VISCOUNT'S FACE

London Still Discussing Man Whose Character Could Not Be Libeled.

London, May 17.—Few more remarkable autobiographies have ever been unwillingly told on the witness stand than that which was related by Bob Sievier, the racing plunger, in his suit against Sir James Duke for libel. Sir James, himself a well-known sportsman, had called Sievier a sharper, trickster and murderer, and the court held that Sir James' plea that Sievier's character was such that it could not be libeled had been sustained by Sievier's own testimony.

In that testimony Sievier told the story of how he had slapped the face of Lord Deerhurst, the nobleman who married Virginia Bonynge, the beautiful California girl, and it is chattered in the clubs today that the quarrel between the two men, Sievier and Deerhurst, was not devoid of the element of jealousy. Anyway, the famous Sievier trial has recalled the equally remarkable story of Lady Deerhurst.

It begins with the story of William Daniels, of California, who years ago was famous as part owner of the Allison Ranch Mine. Early in the fifties John Daniels, brother of William, joined a party of prospectors bound for California. One by one they became discouraged. But Daniels kept on, reached Grass Valley, and uncovered the croppings of a rich quartz ledge. John became rich, died, and left his share in the mine to William.

The newly-rich mine owner met, wooed and won a little school teacher named Rhoda Stevens.

Daniels gambled away his fortune and then killed himself in a cemetery.

His widow and her daughter, Virginia, moved to San Francisco. There she married a gardener named Bonynge, poor at the time she married him, but who became wealthy by a lucky deal in stocks. Soon London was visited, where, among the friends of the former gardener, were the Mackays and the Fairs. Little Virginia, who now called herself Bonynge, was presented at court by the American minister, Mr. Phelps, and soon Princess Christian, daughter of Queen Victoria, acquired a love for the child. The close friendship of royalty and nobility soon followed.

One thing more was needed, however, to make the triumph of the girl complete. It came soon, when a man high in the English peerage offered marriage and was accepted. But the peer received a letter from a jealous woman, setting forth minutely the history of Virginia's father and mother, and the nobleman broke the engagement. Miss Bonynge was attacked by brain fever. Then Viscount Deerhurst appeared, and, knowing all the facts, this gentleman made her his wife.

Although it has always been known that Sievier himself has led a remarkably unsettled and interesting life, the full story was not told in a connected, coherent manner until he took the stand in the case which ended last Wednesday. In no action of recent years has the true inwardness of a man's habits and life been probed with such assiduity and minuteness of detail.

Three times, Sievier confessed, he was bankrupt. At card games and billiard matches, he admitted, he had been in fights galore, and for assaults at such games he had been haled to police courts like a common costermonger.

With a coolness that astonished even the philosophical Justice Grantham, Sievier recounted some of the astounding bets he had made in his career as a race-track gambler. Some of them ran into many thousands of pounds. Sievier testified that, in the long run, he was a very heavy loser at the gambling game.

He told how the Duke of Braganza lost $25,000 while playing with him at Monaco, and how a noted American card sharp named Burns, whose brother is serving time for robbing the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, had a hand in the game.

When Sievier returned from Australia, where he was mixed up in all sorts of race track brawls, he was introduced to Queen Victoria. The Court Circular soon afterwards announced that the presentation was canceled—that Sievier had, officially, never been presented at court.

An incident in Sievier's life of unusual interest was his marriage to Lady Mabel Bruce, sister of the fourth Marquis of Ailesbury. The girl had been engaged to another man, the wedding day was set, and then—two days before the ceremony was scheduled to take place—she eloped with Sievier.

The man is versatile. He has dabbled in all sorts of industries—has been an actor, manager, bookmaker, manager of a betting agency, and just a plain "gentleman."

He is possessed of much surface polish, and, as counsel in the now historic case said, he was eminently fitted to enact the role of one who believes the world owes him a living, and gets that living by his wits alone, at the expense of others.

THE C. N. R. SETTLES

Manitoba Receives $400,000 in Settlement of H. B. R. R. Liability.

Winnipeg, May 17.—It is announced that the Manitoba Government has practically arranged with the Canadian Northern Railway company for a settlement of the old Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway liability. The province will by the settlement receive $400,000 from the railway company in full settlement of their claim, and the Canadian Northern Company will in return take over the old road and the land grant of 256,000 acres of land. The report that these lands had been sold to an American syndicate for $5 an acre is, therefore, premature, as under the above arrangement the province gets less than $2 per acre.

CONSIDER RUSSIA GIGANTIC HUMBUG

Prevailing British View of the Muscovite Colossus.

A NEW ESTIMATE OF THE JAPS

Chamberlain's Campaign and His Capture of Unionists—Churchill and Radicals—Tibet Outlook.

London, May 17.—Russia has been found out. That is the text of a good deal of English comment just now. One responsible London journal even dubs her the most gigantic humbug that modern history records. It goes on to indicate as a striking instance on the irony of fate that Russia is finding the scene of her humiliation precisely in the regions whither she has systematically exiled every man who showed the slightest signs of energy or enterprise. "A good job, too," a London 'bus driver was heard to exclaim, when he heard of the Russian defeat upon the Yalu. "This 'ere war will keep 'er quiet for the next 50 years, anyhow."

That is the pretty general English reflection. The Russia whom Englishmen long have regarded as a standing menace to Great Britain's hold upon India and the far eastern markets generally, is they fondly hope, gone where the old moons go—gone, too, at the armed bidding of Great Britain's ally. And Englishmen's satisfaction is not lessened by the evidence which continental correspondents send, that among European nations outside Russia, the Russian bogey is being speedily replaced by the Japanese specter.

The Spectator devotes an editorial to this theme. It shows how wrong all of us have been in classing the Japs with Asiatic people, who all have gone soft. The daring and scientific precision of the Japanese army and navy was conceivable, but here is a nation capable of enough patriotism to induce 20,000 volunteers to assist in sinking steamers under the very nose of the enemy's guns, with the certainty of an awful death. Even Englishmen must revise their estimates of the Japs. "It is natural," adds the Spectator, "that continentals who secretly were penetrated through with dread of the Russian might, should be bewildered by a phenomenon for which they had no precedent."

Mr. Chamberlain has begun his fiscal campaign afresh, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the most aggressive of the anti-Chamberlainite Unionists, has appeared with Mr. John Morley on the National Liberal Federation platform. Those are the salient events of last week in home politics. Mr. Chamberlain leaves no manner of doubt that he means to keep the Balfour ministry in power. He means, in fact, to capture the party, and, indeed, has practically captured it already. One hundred and twenty of Mr. Balfour's supporters in the House of Commons are professed Chamberlainites, and most of the rest Mr. Chamberlain hopes to secure, while he will devote the whole force of his organization to driving implacable free-food Unionists, like Mr. Winston Churchill and Major Seely, from Parliament at the general election, which will probably occur next spring.

Mr. Balfour and most of the present ministers, probably, will succumb easily enough. Mr. Balfour, certainly, has no strong convictions for or against Chamberlainism. His main ambition is to keep the Unionist party as much intact as possible on a generally imperial policy, and prevent Radicalism from interfering unduly with what he regards as the bulwarks of English life, namely, the church, the constitution, and the landed interests.

As for Mr. Winston Churchill, his open alliance with the Radicals displeases the Free Trade Unionists, who feel that they will best serve free trade by working to defeat protection, both in the country and within the Unionist party.

Affairs at Lhassa look bad. Neither the British Government nor the British people wishes to go there, but they are going there all the same at the risk of much loss of life and limitless responsibilities. Military excursions and expansion are the last things India really needs. As has been said, it is a profitless business ruling at an elevation above that of the Alps.

Skyscrapers are finding little favor in the rebuilding which is making London practically a new city in many of its leading thoroughfares. New York's example has been carefully noted and avoided by the governing authorities. Risk in case of fire is one chief reason of this avoidance.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17.—William V. Cleveland, a patient at the Central Insane Hospital here, was being bathed by an attendant assisted by another patient. The attendant left the room for a moment and while gone the insane assistant put Cleveland in the bath tub, turned on the hot water and scalded him to death.

GUNMAKERS BUSY.

Berlin, May 17. — A special dispatch from Essen says the Russo-Japanese war causes great activity in the Krupp works in the production of both cannon and shipbuilding materials. Large orders for field guns have been received and the shell department is very busy. The dispatch does not say which country causes this activity, but it is assumed to be Russia.

A Novel Atlantic Liner To Cross Ocean in 3 Days

New York, May 17. — The World this morning says: "Preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the organization of a company that will build a ship which will cross the ocean in three days. The meeting was held in the office of Lewis Nixon, at which were present Richard Benjamin Painton, inventor of the "multiple electric propeller." The plan tentatively agreed upon is to build a vessel 600 feet in length, at a cost of about $2,000,000, with which, it is confidently asserted, the passage time between New York and Southampton will be cut in two. The inventor claims that 40 knots an hour can be made.

The device consists of a series of propellers arranged along the sides of a vessel, and driven at great speed by electricity. For a torpedo-boat destroyer the size of those at present in use in the United States navy 12 propellers would be necessary, 6 on each side. In addition single or twin screws could be provided or operated alone or jointly with the side propellers.

"Steamship propulsion now consumes 3,000 tons of coal, at a cost of $18,000 a trip to Southampton. The electrical ship will reduce the coal consumption to 1,500 tons, being a saving of $9,000 on each trip.

Burial Service For Stanley In Westminster Abbey

London, May 17. — The remains of Sir Henry W. Stanley were buried today in the churchyard of the old Surrey village of Pirbright. Prior to the burial the British nation and the United States, in the persons of Ambassador Choate and Consul-General Evans, paid honor to the departed African explorer, with an impressive funeral service held in Westminster Abbey.

"Bula Matari," meaning "The Rock Breaker," as the coffin plate testified Stanley was known by the African natives, was taken in an open hearse to the abbey. The route was lined by crowds of people. The pallbearers included a grandson of Livingstone, Arthur Mountenay Jepson, Stanley's former lieutenant, and the Duke of Abercorn.

Lady Stanley headed the procession of mourners that passed through the cloisters. With her was young Denzil Stanley, the deceased's adopted son, and Livingstone and his daughter. As the coffin was borne past the tomb of Livingstone within the abbey the little band stopped, and for a few minutes there was a pathetic pause.

The service was fully choral. Both King Edward and the King of the Belgians were represented.