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MAY BE FORCED TO ABANDON HARBIN

LINEVITCH'S POSITION IS BECOMING WEAKER

If Unable to Hold the Sungari River, Retreat Toward Baikal Will Be Necessary.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—(12.45 a. m.)—The possibility that if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari river at Chunchiatsu it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin, but also further westward along the railroad, abandoning to the Japanese northern Manchuria and the Russian maritime Amur provinces as well, is the latest startling news from the front.

The strategic weakness of Gen. Linevitch's position, as he falls back northward, is made clear by a Gunshu dispatch to the Associated Press, in which it is pointed out that unless Chunchiatsu and the Sungari lines, a scant hundred miles below Harbin, can be held, it will be difficult to maintain a position farther back than Harbin, where, with the front of the army paralleling the railroad, the practicability of a turning movement to completely sever communication and isolate the army, 6,000 miles from home, is too serious for Russian consideration.

In view of this possibility, the dispatch alluded to suggests the advisability of immediately providing Vladivostock with war munitions and supplies for a two years' siege. The correspondent estimates the number of reinforcements needed to give Gen. Linevitch the requisite superiority in force at 200,000.

That such a dispatch should have been permitted to pass the censor at the present is significant, and if Gen. Linevitch has communicated a similar estimate of the situation to Emperor Nicholas, it may account for His Majesty's mer ased disposition to listen to peace counci s and open negotiations before the Japanese establish themselves on Russian soil.

With Manchuria entirely abandoned to the Japanese, and only Vladivostock left, it is realized that Russia will be practically at Japan's mercy in the matter of peace terms.

It can now be definitely stated that the decision to appoint Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch to the supreme command in the Far East was reconsidered because the outlook at the front does not warrant the risk of compromising the prestige of a member of the imperial family.

Military authorities here believe that unless Gen. Linevitch is sure of his ability to hold the lower Sungari line he will risk his whole army if he fortifies and concentrates there, as, if he should be defeated, his line of retreat lies to two sides of an angle, the third side of which is open to the enemy's advance.

At the general staff office, the view that Gen. Linevitch may be compelled to abandon Harbin and retire toward Lake Baikal, leaving Vladivostock to its fate, is regarded as almost unwarranted by anything that is officially known there, it being pointed out that Field Marshal Oyama will have a long and laborious task to bring up an army of 300,000 to 400,000 men.

Meanwhile Russian reinforcements are arriving at Harbin at the rate of 1,200 men per day. Nevertheless it is significant that there is now a well marked peace party at the war office.

REPORTED MOVING ON BOTH FLANKS.

Gunshu Pass, March 23.—Gen. Linevitch, the new commander-in-chief of the army, to-day received the members of his staff.

Reports persist of Japanese turning movements on both flanks of the Russian army. Chinese state that the Japanese have recruited many Chinese bandits, and probably they are now able to count a superiority in cavalry as well as in infantry.

The branch of the Russo-Chinese bank has removed to Harbin, after an attack on the bank offices in which two of the guards were wounded with cobble stones.

Captured Japanese report that a terrible affray took place in the streets of Mukden, March 10th, when a big detachment of Russians, the last to leave the city, were entrapped by Chinese bandits and a few Japanese soldiers, who closed the city gates and blocked the narrow street. According to a report, which is not confirmed, not a Russian escaped.

Field Marshal Oyama has communicated to Gen. Linevitch the news that the entire Russian medical staff which remained in Mukden after the evacuation, is uninjured and well.

MAIN CAUSES FOR RUSSIAN MISFORTUNES.

St. Petersburg, March 24. — The Novoe Vremya to-day will publish a remarkable dispatch from a correspondent in the field, who, with the bitter taste of defeat still on his palate, discusses the causes of the Russian reverses and contrasts the spirit with which Russia and Japan are conducting the war, and with sorrow and disheartenment arraigns the elements in Russia who are nourishing their propaganda on defeats in the Far East, "scattering in the very hour of defeat," according to the correspondent, "broadcast among the heartsick retreating soldiers proclamations urging them to cease fighting and surrender."

The dispatch continues: "Not even the enemy has sent us such proclamations, but has confined himself to throwing into our lines telegrams from former agencies about disorders in Russia. Put yourself in the place of the soldiers and officers who, returning from Mukden heartsore from want of success, have received from the distant home proclamations with advice to that tenor."

Setting aside the factors of a temporary nature, the correspondent enumerates four main causes for misfortune:

First—Failure to establish before the war an adequate intelligence department in Manchuria, or to make other preparations, contrasted with Japanese activity in that direction.

Second—Russia is dependent upon a single railway, while the Japanese have many bases, with the possibility of establishing new ones at any point on the coast.

Third—The deficiency of many officers whose mistakes of execution bring to naught the most carefully thought out plans of the commander, or whose technical education has not kept pace with the artillery they are required to handle.

Fourth—That victory rests not with the army, but with the nation.

The correspondent pictures the patriotism, devotion and love for victory of the Japanese, and continuing says: "On the other side is a nation where part of the people misunderstand the meaning of this war or are even inclined to taking advantage of distressing times to attain more liberty. The need of greater liberty is undoubted, but is it not possible to press the campaign after the war?

"The country is entirely occupied with internal affairs and disorders, turning its attention to the army only occasionally, and after an unsuccessful operation, and then only to pour a flood of discouragement or abuse or to send as a palliative to the retreating forces a heap of revolutionary proclamations."

In concluding the correspondent pleads for a few words of encouragement and acknowledgment that the 90,000 who fell around Mukden are a not unappreciated sacrifice, so that others in dying may bless the Fatherland for which they fell.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—2.30 p.m.—The papers are supporting the campaign for peace, and beginning to print quite openly the history of the intrigues in the Far East for the protection of private interests, devoting special attention to M. Bezobrazoff's connection with the Yalu timber concession.

The publications include a secret memorandum of General Kouropatkin, pointing out that war would be inevitable if Russian interests were extended into Korea.

The necessity for increased taxation to meet the expenses of the war is recognized and the minister of finance has submitted projects to the council of the Empire, including taxes on beer, matches, etc., and graduated tax on the salaries of government officials, beginning with one per cent. on salary of over $300, which altogether will realize about $11,000,000. There is also a proposition for a general income tax which undoubtedly would prove the most popular form of raising money, as it would bear heaviest on those able to pay.

WILL GEN. KUROKI INVEST VLADIVOSTOCK.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, March 24 (18 miles north of Tie Pass).—The women and children are reported to be leaving Harbin, and the business houses are closing. The stationary hospitals are being moved back, and the entire railroad east and south of Tsitsihar is being prepared for the next stage of the war.

The conviction exists that Gen. Kuroki is now directed toward the northeast for the investment of Vladivostock, changing his base for that purpose to Gensan.

While the Manchurian railway is employed to supply the main army in its advance on Harbin, the Japanese seem still partial to the plan of keeping close to their sea bases, and instead of following the Russians, some of the military experts are of the opinion that the Japanese may relieve the pressure upon General Linevitch, and thus induce him to concentrate in the region between Santoupu and Tie pass for another battle.

But throughout the campaign all the prognostications of experts regarding the plans of the Japanese have failed, the aspirations of the Japanese consistently fattening upon the victories achieved.

The rank and file of the Russian army show peculiar adaptability to conform with the new conditions, and accommodate themselves to the wishes and intentions of the commander-in-chief and the government.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 24.—Noon.—The final details of the Japanese loan were included here to-day, with the exception of the exact date of issue. This has not yet been decided, but it will not be delayed. The amount is $150,000,000, with interest at 4½ per cent. The price of issue is 90, and the security will be the net receipts of the tobacco monopoly of Japan, amounting to $16,000,000, according to the budget for the next fiscal year.

The loan will be issued simultaneously in New York and London, each of these cities taking $75,000,000. The American issuing banks are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and others participating in the previous loan, while the British half of the loan is handled by the group of banks which was responsible for the earlier flotations.

The loan is redeemable after five years. Some subscribing is expected in Holland and Switzerland. It is said here that although German banks exhausted every effort to secure participation in the loan, they have been rigorously excluded, as Japan found no difficulty in securing the amount required in London and New York.

Koretiyo Takahashi, vice-governor of the Bank of Japan and special commissioner, informed the Associated Press today that the $150,000,000 would suffice for Japanese requirements for a year or a year and a half, at the expiration of which time, in his opinion, the war would be over.

M. Takahashi confirmed the statement that the German banks had been given no share in the loan. He said he was of the opinion that despite the hitch in the negotiations Russia would very shortly obtain another loan in France. The Japanese loan is expected to be issued next week. On the stock exchange the loan is already quoted at one per cent premium.

THE REBUILDING OF RUSSIAN NAVY.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The prospects of American shipbuilders having a large share in the rebuilding and enlargement of the Russian navy are growing brighter. An extensive navy programme, which in a few years will place Russia in equality with the first class sea powers, has been practically completed, but has not yet received the final assent of Emperor Nicholas.

The policy of the admiralty will be to use the rebuilding of the navy for the development of the shipbuilding industry at home, in order to render the country independent of foreign construction in future. At the same time it is realized that on account of the extent of the programme it will be impossible to construct all the ships in Russia without entailing too much delay. All the foreign shipbuilding interests are enlisted in the rivalry. The admiralty is inclined to show special consideration to the claims of Russia's French allies, but American propositions are also regarded with favor, and when the orders are distributed America, next to France, is likely to get the largest share, since there is reason to believe that American enterprise would also undertake the construction of a great shipbuilding plant at some port of the Baltic or in the Gulf of Finland. On account of the British sentiment the propositions of British shipbuilders are receiving scant consideration.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS REACH PORT SAID.

Port Said, March 24.—Admiral Nebogatoff's division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, consisting of a battleship, four cruisers and four transports, arrived here to-day. The vessels are not coaling, and only taking moderate supplies on board. The transports are heavily laden with stores.

The division, which is said to be bound for Jibutil and Vladivostock, will probably proceed to-day.

St. Petersburg, March 25, 3.40 a.m.—The Russian rearguard is now occupying a line of fairly natural positions thirty-four miles south of Gunshu pass, the centre being the railroad village of Sipinghai, and the flanks covering the roads on either side, which, apparently, it is the intention to defend long enough to force the Japanese to show their hands. The Russians, however, may have no intention of making a serious stand, especially as all the correspondents continue to report rumors of wide turning operations on both flanks, indicating a probable basis in fact.

The correspondents believe a resumption of hostilities on a grand scale and an important battle are improbable inside of three months.

WITHOUT REST FOR FOUR WEEKS.

Gunshu Pass, March 24, noon.—The Russian retreat has now reached the village of Sipinghai, 74 miles north of Tie pass, where it has temporarily halted. The army has been practically four weeks without rest, and it is natural that fatigue should be evident. The Japanese are expected to be advancing to Sipinghai positions along the railway and on both flanks.

A brisk action occurred on the evening of March 18th at Kaiyuan, the Russian rearguard beating off two heavy attacks which lasted until midnight. After blowing up railway bridges north of Kaiyuan, at five places, the Russian retirement was continued March 19th, 20th and 21st with only light rifle fire.

RUMOR THAT JAPS DAMAGED BATTLESHIPS.

Paris, March 25.—The Matin's St. Petersburg correspondent sends an unconfirmed report that Japanese torpedo boats have succeeded in damaging Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's battleships Sissoi, Veliky and Navari.

PEACE RUMORS FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, March 24.—Prospects of peace between Russia and Japan assumed a more definite, and almost tangible, aspect to-day as the result of negotiations for a Russian loan. The effect of the first announcement was to stimulate the market, and particularly Russian securities. A reaction occurred on fears as to the effect the heavy demands of the loan would have on the market and doubts concerning the uses to which the loan will be put. However, it seems to be the accepted view of financiers that the proceeds of the loan will not be employed to the further continuance of the war.

Coupled with the announcement of resumption of the loan negotiations, came a strong intimation from officials and diplomatic quarters that steps looking towards peace had been definitely taken by Russia. The foreign office declined to confirm a report that France was likely to be the intermediate power, but diplomats who are actively interested for the first time gave credit to the statement that Russia had decided to seek peace.

It was said in these quarters that Russia would deal directly with Tokio through the French minister, who has charge of Russia's interests there.

The report of France's active part in the negotiations was, however, said to be not entirely correct, as other powers have contributed towards a pacific solution, and it is expected they will take part in its realization. It appears that some of the lesser powers, including Sweden, are striving to that end.

Russia's chief pre-occupation is said to be avoidance of having peace plans arouse the enmity of the powerful element at home.

The receipt of an official dispatch at St. Petersburg on March 20th saying that the Japanese were approaching Vladivostock is said to have induced the determination to seek a pacific solution. On the other hand, it is insisted that Japanese proximity to Vladivostock promises to be a chief obstacle in the way of peace, as diplomats conversant with the situation say that Japan will seek to avert peace until she possesses Russia's only outlet to the Pacific coast.

TO PREVENT CUTTING OF COMMUNICATIONS.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—4.52 p.m.—The news from the front continues to indicate preparations for a withdrawal of the main portion of the Russian army beyond Harbin, so as to place it out of danger of having its communication with Russia severed if it is found impracticable to attempt to hold the line at the Sungari river. Tsitsihar, 300 miles west of Harbin, is mentioned by several correspondents, in a fashion, that it will be the new point of concentration, although others speak of the Amur river.

A light flying column of a Japanese cavalry is reported to be moving hastily across the country towards Tsitsihar, while a heavier column is going northeast in the direction of Vladivostock. One correspondent intimates that the Japanese may adopt the tactics of relieving the direct pressure on Gen. Linevitch in the hope of inducing him to concentrate as fast as possible below Harbin, which would give Field Marshal Oyama the advantage of preparing his next blow without greatly lengthening his line of communication. Linevitch's decision to be prepared to place his main army beyond the reach of a decisive stroke while awaiting reinforcements may have been taken in order to avoid such a trap.

WHY GERMANS DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN LOAN.

Berlin, March 24.—The German banks did not participate in the Japanese loan because they were unable to agree with the Hongkong and Shanghai banking corporation the share of the underwriters' profits. The Deutsch Dresdner and other banks forming the German group wanted to enter on the ground floor, but when the Germans were invited to enter, negotiations were too far advanced to admit of this.

NEGOTIATING FOR MONEY IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 24.—The negotiations for a new Russian loan have been resumed, and are proceeding satisfactorily.

JULES VERNE DEAD.

Passed Away at Amiens at the Age of Seventy-Seven.

Amiens, France, March 24.—Jules Verne died at 3.10 p.m. to-day.

Jules Verne was born at Nantes, France, on the 8th of February, 1828. His first comedy, "Pailles Rompues," was produced in 1850; it was followed by Onze Jours de Siege; L'Oncle d'Amerique; and several comic operas. These met with great success in Paris. His fame, however, rests chiefly on scientific romances, which have a touch of extravagance in their treatment, beginning with "Five Weeks in a Balloon." Prior to 1892 the list of these romances comprised nearly 60 separate stories, of which more than 30 have been translated into English and published in large editions in England and the United States. Following are the titles of a few: "Journey to the Centre of the Earth," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "From Earth to Moon," "The English at the North Pole," "Michael Strogoff," "Mathias Sandorf" and "Purchase of the North Pole."

THE KAISER'S TRIP.

Cuxhaven, Germany, March 23.—Emperor William started to-day on his Mediterranean cruise on board the steamer Hamburg, placed at his disposal by the Hamburg-American line. The Hamburg was escorted by the armored cruiser Prinz Friederick Karl.

DEBATE ON THE AUTONOMY BILL

SPEECH BY FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR

Hon. Mr. Sifton Will Vote For Measure —Atlantic Salmon Eggs Shipped For Vancouver Island.

Ottawa, March 24.—Hon. C. Sifton resumed the debate on the Autonomy Bill to-day. He said that it was the irony of political fortunes that he should be retiring from the government at a time when the Northwest, to which he had given his best ability and energy in administering, was being given provincial powers. He had given his advice on all bills except the educational clause. The bill with one exception—that clause—was what he recommended. He will vote for the bill.

Salmon Eggs.

Two hundred and fifty thousand Atlantic salmon eggs were shipped to-day from here to be planted in waters on Vancouver Island. It is expected they will do well out there.

Australian Butter.

Canada is importing butter from Australia, and with the recent increase in prices in this country the importations are bound to increase. The department of trade and commerce has received a report from Commercial Agent Ross, Melbourne, saying that the rate on butter shipped in cold storage to Great Britain has been reduced from 1½ cents a pound to ½ cent. He also says that butter has been finding its way to the Pacific coast for some time, and is now reaching Eastern Canada.

WORK FROM MIDWAY MAY SOON COMMENCE

Chief Engineer Kennedy of Great Northern is Preparing for Survey to West.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 24.—Chief Engineer Kennedy, of the Great Northern, was here yesterday hiring teams to work on the survey party going west from Midway. The survey starts on Saturday, and must be for the right-of-way, as the preliminary survey was finished long ago.

It is expected here that the building will start next month, and that the line will reach Similkameen this summer.

SHAH IS POWERLESS.

Uprising of Asiatic Tribes Under Russian Rule Is Regarded as Probable.

New York, March 24.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says that the outbreak of an anti-foreign movement in Northrn Persia, briefly reported in Thursday's telegrams from Meshedek, aroused the gravest misgivings. Everyone sees a connection between the attacks on Russian subjects in Persia and the Russian defeats in Manchuria. A general uprising of the Asiatic tribes under Russian rule is apprehended.

The news from Persia evokes renewed speculation regarding the real cause of the Baku massacre, and other collisions between Persians and the Armenians. It is now believed that the massacres are traceable to the same cause which produced the outrages at Mesheda, where the Armenians are regarded as Russians.

The Shah evidently realizes the strength of the present anti-foreign movement, but he is powerless to check it. Russia is thus destined to reap the fruits of promoting a weak government in Persia.

ROYAL PAGES DISMISSED.

One Was Implicated in Plot to Facilitate Forwarding of Threatening Letters.

New York, March 24.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Herald, dated Thursday, says a member of the nobility and two more pages have been dismissed from court service.

This decision causes a sensation, coming so soon after the dismissal of another page a few days ago.

The dismissal of the first page followed the discovery of a plot to facilitate the forwarding of threatening letters into the Imperial palace.

PUGILIST DYING.

Was Knocked Unconscious in Sixth Round of Boxing Bout at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 24.—John Hill, a negro pugilist, is in a dying condition at St. Agnes hospital, as the result of a six-round bout last night with Kid Dorsey, also colored, at the Broadway Athletic Club. At the sixth round of the bout, which had been hotly contested, Hill was knocked unconscious.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

More Immigrants Have Arrived—Exhibition Will Be Opened on July 20th.

Winnipeg, March 24.—Three immigrant trains reached the city yesterday, many of the newcomers being from the British Isles.

Dragged to Death.

John J. Sullivan, a well-known resident of the district of High River, was dragged to death while riding horseback.

The Exhibition.

Winnipeg exhibition will open on July 20th. No manager will be appointed. The duties of that office falls to the chairmen of the various committees.

Springlike Weather.

Manitoba and Territories are free of snow, and springlike conditions prevail.

ICE MELTED.

Chicago, March 24.—Storage ice houses containing almost 150,000 tons of ice, belonging to Swift & Co., have been burned. Before the first fire company arrived, the building, valued at $86,000, was destroyed and most of the contents, valued at $60,000, had slid back into the lake from which it had been taken during the winter.

HON. L. GOUIN HAS COMPLETED HIS CABINET

Quebec Ministers Sworn In – Police on Trail of Two Men Who Escaped From Jail.

Quebec, March 23.—Hon. Lomer Gouin completed his cabinet this morning, all of whom were sworn in with the exception of Hon. A. Tessier, the new minister of agriculture, who is Speaker of the legislative assembly, and cannot resign that position until the House meets this afternoon. The cabinet is as follows: Lomer Gouin, premier and attorney-general; A. Turgeon, minister of crown lands; A. Tessier, minister of agriculture; J. C. McCorkill, provincial treasurer; R. L. Roy, provincial secretary; Jules Allard, minister of public works; W. A. Weir, minister without portfolio. Bye-elections will be held on April 19th. The appointment of Mr. Allard as minister of public works came as a surprise. His entry into the cabinet was due to the refusal of Hon. Horace Archambault to accept the attorney-generalship unless he was allowed to retain the Speakership of the legislative council, which he was allowed to do under Parent. Mr. Gouin refused to consent to this arrangement, which forced Mr. Archambault out.

Escaped From Jail.

Winnipeg, March 23.—Two desperate highwaymen, Rogers and Horton, who held up, assaulted and robbed three Finns Saturday night, escaped jail at Fort Frances this morning by twisting the bars of their cell with a piece of their iron bed. They started east on a railway velocipede and the police started after them on a similar conveyance, armed with Winchesters, determined to hunt them down.

Settlers Arriving.

Rosthern, Sask., March 23.—Spring has opened. Flocks of geese have passed in the last few days and seeding has commenced in many parts of the district, and will be general within a week or so. The land is in good condition. Settlers are arriving daily.

Seeding.

Birtle, Man., March 23.—Patterson Bros., large farmers, commenced seeding to-day. Showery all day; heavy rain last night.

Suicide.

Toronto, March 23.—George Grier, insurance agent, about 60 years old, was found dead in bed in his room on Darcy street yesterday with the gas turned on and all vents in the room stuffed up. It was a case of suidide.

Conservative Caucus.

Toronto, March 23.—The Whitney government held its first caucus this morning and elected Dr. R. F. Preston, member for North Lanark, as chief whip, and A. A. Mahaffy, member for Muskoka, as assistant whip.

UNDER BAN OF LAW.

Lincoln, Neb., March 23.—By a bare constitutional majority—17 majority in its favor—the Senate last night passed the bill outlawing the practice of Christian Science. A single amendment in the bill allows oesteopaths to continue practice, and this, the house managers asserts, will be concurred in. The bill will then go to the governor.

The bill required a certificate from the state board of health before anyone can practice medicine or healing. If scientists pass the referred medical examination there is nothing known to prevent them continuing as practitioners.

The successful conclusion of the internal loan of $100,000,000 at the emission price of 96 comes as a gleam of sunshine in an otherwise clouded situation, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg. Of this amount the government savings bank takes one-fourth and private banks and an underwriting syndicate the remainder.

SAN DOMINGO'S DEBTS.

Germany Is Not Pressing For Settlement of Claims.

Berlin, March 24.—The foreign office, replying to an inquiry of the Associated Press as to whether the report that Great Britain and Germany were pressing San Domingo for a settlement of the claims of the British and German subjects was correct, said the German government was satisfied to leave San Domingo and her obligations to foreigners entirely in the hands of the United States, and that consequently Germany was not pressing San Domingo for the payments of debts due to German subjects.

Will Not Change Policy.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The cabinet to-day discussed the situation in San Domingo, and it was the general opinion that nothing there warrants any change in the present method of procedure. The agent of the United States government will make an investigation for the purpose of obtaining the information asked for by the senate.

The Protests.

Brussels, March 24.—The protests of the Belgian government and of the French and Belgin bondholders of San Domingo are said to be due to San Domingo's non-observance of the agreement concluded with these bondholders, June 3rd, 1901, to pay towards the service of the public debts $25,000 monthly out of the customs receipts of San Domingo.

RETALIATION.

American Fishing Vessels to Be Refused Licenses to Secure Bait in Newfoundland Waters.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 24.—The Newfoundland government has ordered the customs collectors throughout the island to refuse American fishing vessels licenses to procure bait in colonial waters because the United States Senate baulked the Bond-Hay treaty. The advocates of retaliation against Americans say they can make the crusade as effective against Gloucester as they have already made it against St. Pierre.

THE TURBINE LINER.

Allan Steamer Victorian Sails From Liverpool For Montreal.

Liverpool, March 23.—The Allan line turbine steamer Victorian was bidden an enthusiastic farewell when she started on her maiden voyage to Montreal to-day. Great numbers of people cheered her. The Victorian carries about 1,500 passengers, including a number of engineering experts.

GEN. C. TRACEY DEAD.

Former Congressman Passed Away at Albany, N. Y., To-Day.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—Former Congressman, better known as General, Charles Tracey, died at his home here early to-day. He had been ill for some months. Pope Pius cabled to Gen. Tracey last Monday the Papal benediction.

Gen. Tracey was born in Albany 57 years ago. While studying in Europe he enlisted in the Papal Zouaves, and served two terms. On June 14th, 1883, Gen. Tracey married Miss Hermine Duchesnay, of Montreal, who, with four children and his brother, James Tracey, of this city, survive.

GOES TO PARIS.

Retiring United States Ambassador to Russia Will Proceed to French Capital.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—Mr. McCormick, the retiring United States ambassador to Russia, has received urgent instructions from Washington to proceed to Paris at the earliest possible moment. Whether the desire of the state department to have Mr. McCormick assume his duties in Paris at once is due to the prospect of an early opening of peace negotiations there, to the Venezuelan complications, or to the wish of Ambassador Porter to depart sooner than expected is not known here.

PERU BUYS YACHT.

Yacht Which Carried the Fitzwilliam Party to Cocos Island Has Been Sold.

Lima, Peru, March 23.—The Peruvian transport Chalaco proceeded to Panama yesterday taking the officers and crew of the British yacht Veronique, which was engaged in the treasure seeking expedition to Cocos island, headed by Earl Fitzwilliam, which resulted in disappointment. The Veronique has been purchased by Peru for $150,000, and will be used as a coast guard vessel.

KILLED IN FIGHT.

Eight Dead as Result of Battle Between Frenchmen and Greeks.

Marseilles, March 23.—The steamer Yangtsze, which arrived here to-day reports that when she touched at Candia, Island of Crete, recently a serious outbreak occurred between fifteen French soldiers and twenty Greek marines, the fight lasted an hour, and six Greeks and two Frenchmen were killed. An investigation is in progress, but no political significance is attached to the affair.