

JAPANESE ARE STILL IN PURSUIT HURRYING FORWARD TO STRIKE ANOTHER BLOW

The Russian Losses at Mukden - Kouroupatkin Asks to Be Relieved of Command.

Tokio, March 11, 8 a.m.—The full extent of the Russian defeat is still unknown. It is known, however, that the casualties and losses in guns and munitions of war are enormous. Even approximate figures are unobtainable yet. It is said that the prisoners will number many thousands.

It is not clear yet whether General Kouroupatkin planned to stand and hold his line north of the Hun river or retire, until he found it was too late to accomplish his plan with the forces at his command, owing to his confidence in the ability of the Russian army to withstand assault. His action in heavily reinforcing his right in the neighborhood of Mukden inclines many to the belief that he planned to hold the line on the Hun river and attempt to check flank attacks.

By a desperate onslaught the Japanese drove a wedge through the line of the Hun river, and then, pressing northward, practically locked a giant cordon around Mukden, leaving the Russian army of the Russians by the operation completed yesterday.

Desperate fighting continued during the night, the Russians striving to break the encircling Japanese lines, on both sides yesterday were heavy, swelling the already tremendous total involved in the capture of Fushun and the continuous heavy fighting.

It is now known that as a result of the operations yesterday, if the Japanese army succeeds in obstructing the line of retreat between Fushun and Tie pass, but a small fraction of Kouroupatkin's army will emerge from disaster.

SHELLING DISORGANIZED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Tokio, March 11.—Noon.—The wedge driven through the Russian centre on the Hun river continues to advance north. It has already arrived at Hampu, some distance northeast of Mukden. The Russians have been severely punished during their retreat along the described route, the Japanese shelling the disorganized mass of the Russian army.

Minister of War Terontchi has telegraphed his congratulations to Field Marshal Oyama, the officers and men of his army on their victory.

Field Marshal Oyama, in reply, ascribes his success to the Emperor and the gallantry and bravery of his officers and men.

GEN. OKU'S ARMY NEAR THE RAILWAY.

With the Western Japanese Armies, March 10, 10 p.m.—During the night General Oku's army advanced almost to the railway despite a desperate resistance, occupied Sushan station, the main Russian supply depot and captured enormous quantities of supplies.

The Japanese are now hurrying their movements, determined to lose no chance to make victory certain and decisive. They are confident of the success of their plans.

JAPANESE HARASS RUSSIAN FLANKS.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—3.10 p.m.—The Associated Press learns that the dispatch received by Emperor Nicholas from General Kouroupatkin last night, in addition to announcing the retreat of the Russian armies, adds:

"Our retreat is being conducted with the enemy harassing both our flanks. "The second army, under Gidelering, has suffered the heaviest both in killed, wounded and prisoners. How many are surrounded is unknown. "The army is still in danger. "But the main point, viz: How large a proportion of the army is surrounded and whether it has been captured, or still has a chance to cut its way out is not elucidated.

Everything indicates, however, that Kouroupatkin has suffered a catastrophe of the first magnitude while the air is full of peace rumors. "The Russian defeat, there is an undisputed necessity for massing a new army at Harbin, if the war is to be continued. Neither Emperor Nicholas nor the government has taken a step in the direction of peace, and probably it will not be reached on this point. "The report that France has already been inclined to intervene is, however, positively denied. "The Associated Press is enabled to make the following statement: "The moment might prove opportune, but the question of peace lies with Japan, and not with Russia. Russia would welcome peace, and peace should be arranged not through a third power, but by direct negotiations between the two countries if the Japanese would propose immediate terms. As the victor, Japan is in a position to take the first step. Russia cannot, and will not sue for peace. Neither could she accept terms which did not recognize Russia as a power in the Far East. It is idle to speculate on the concrete terms. The only thing that Russia's position in the Far East must be recognized. Friends of peace throughout the world should use their influence with Japan. The victor should show moderation, otherwise no end of war is in sight."

CASE HOPELESS WHILE KOUROPATKIN COMMANDS.

New York, March 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the World says: "Oyama is a military genius of the highest order, ranking with Napoleon. My deliberate opinion is the Japanese infantry is the best in the world without exception. "This is the outspoken judgment of



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

Colonel Gaedke, the most prominent military expert in Berlin, expressed today, Col. Gaedke went through last year's Manchurian campaign with the Russians. He said General Kouroupatkin's position is dangerous in the extreme, it would not be surprising to hear before the end of the week that his position was untenable. General Kouroupatkin and Oku threaten to cut through 10 miles north of Mukden to make a dash for Tie pass, if they have not already done so. Kuroki's gain is doubtful; his loss, done so Kuroki's gain is doubtful. Probably he has only been keeping the Russians occupied. It is likely that Harbin will be the Russian base next winter. I am amazed at Kouroupatkin, who was an admirer of Napoleon, Kouroupatkin is an admirable administrator, but he lacks decision, and loses his head in an emergency. As long as he is in chief command the Russian case is hopeless."

WITHOUT NEWS OF MOVEMENTS OF FLEET.

New York, March 11.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: "Admiral Rojestvensky is not returning, as his battleships are unable to pass Suez canal without unloading. The admiral desires it is unknown if Rojestvensky's intention, as he does not report his movements."

KNOW NOTHING OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, March 11.—The foreign office says it has nothing confirmatory of the report printed by the Daily Graphic, to the effect that peace negotiations between Russia and Japan have already commenced through France and Great Britain. The officials here say no negotiations are in progress and the government is concerned, and the government has no news forecasting such negotiations.

Tokio, March 12, 6 p.m.—The Japanese pursuit of the Russian armies continues, and a resumption of heavy fighting in the vicinity of Tie pass is anticipated. The pass, which is naturally strong, has been extensively fortified, and it is there the Russians will rally in an endeavor to check the Japanese. The Russians evidently are confused and exhausted and possibly short of food and ammunition, and it is believed they will be unable to resist a strong attack. Succeeding field reports increase the extent of the Russian disaster. It will require months to resupply and reorganize the Russian army. Estimates of casualties given by captives reach forty per cent. The artillery losses are especially heavy. Field Marshal Oyama estimates that the number of Russian prisoners he has captured will exceed 30,000. The Japanese casualties are estimated at 41,000. The Japanese captured retreating Russian columns at the Pu river Saturday. The battle which drove the Russians from Mukden has been officially named the battle of Mukden.

OFFICIAL LIST OF TROPHIES OF WAR.

Washington, March 12.—The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from the foreign office at Tokio, dated today:

"Our retreat is being conducted with the enemy harassing both our flanks. "The second army, under Gidelering, has suffered the heaviest both in killed, wounded and prisoners. How many are surrounded is unknown. "The army is still in danger. "But the main point, viz: How large a proportion of the army is surrounded and whether it has been captured, or still has a chance to cut its way out is not elucidated. "Everything indicates, however, that Kouroupatkin has suffered a catastrophe of the first magnitude while the air is full of peace rumors. "The Russian defeat, there is an undisputed necessity for massing a new army at Harbin, if the war is to be continued. Neither Emperor Nicholas nor the government has taken a step in the direction of peace, and probably it will not be reached on this point. "The report that France has already been inclined to intervene is, however, positively denied. "The Associated Press is enabled to make the following statement: "The moment might prove opportune, but the question of peace lies with Japan, and not with Russia. Russia would welcome peace, and peace should be arranged not through a third power, but by direct negotiations between the two countries if the Japanese would propose immediate terms. As the victor, Japan is in a position to take the first step. Russia cannot, and will not sue for peace. Neither could she accept terms which did not recognize Russia as a power in the Far East. It is idle to speculate on the concrete terms. The only thing that Russia's position in the Far East must be recognized. Friends of peace throughout the world should use their influence with Japan. The victor should show moderation, otherwise no end of war is in sight."

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"Our retreat is being conducted with the enemy harassing both our flanks. "The second army, under Gidelering, has suffered the heaviest both in killed, wounded and prisoners. How many are surrounded is unknown. "The army is still in danger. "But the main point, viz: How large a proportion of the army is surrounded and whether it has been captured, or still has a chance to cut its way out is not elucidated. "Everything indicates, however, that Kouroupatkin has suffered a catastrophe of the first magnitude while the air is full of peace rumors. "The Russian defeat, there is an undisputed necessity for massing a new army at Harbin, if the war is to be continued. Neither Emperor Nicholas nor the government has taken a step in the direction of peace, and probably it will not be reached on this point. "The report that France has already been inclined to intervene is, however, positively denied. "The Associated Press is enabled to make the following statement: "The moment might prove opportune, but the question of peace lies with Japan, and not with Russia. Russia would welcome peace, and peace should be arranged not through a third power, but by direct negotiations between the two countries if the Japanese would propose immediate terms. As the victor, Japan is in a position to take the first step. Russia cannot, and will not sue for peace. Neither could she accept terms which did not recognize Russia as a power in the Far East. It is idle to speculate on the concrete terms. The only thing that Russia's position in the Far East must be recognized. Friends of peace throughout the world should use their influence with Japan. The victor should show moderation, otherwise no end of war is in sight."

"Prisoners: Over 40,000, including Major-General Nishimura. "Russian corpses on the field—26,500. "Other Russian casualties—90,000. "Trophies—Two ensigns, 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 army wagons, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 shots for rifles, 74,000 bushels of grain, materials for light railroad for 46 miles, 300 wagons for light roads, 2,000 horses, 23 Chinese carts full of maps, 1,000 Chinese carts full of clothing, 1,000,000 portions of bread, 150,000,000 pounds of fuel, 225,000 bushels of horse allowances, and 125,000 pounds of hay."

"Reports received in the afternoon of March 10th show our various detachments hotly pursuing the enemy from all directions and inflicting considerable damage upon him everywhere. Occupied on the afternoon of March 10th the line extending thirteen miles to the north of Hunho and are still continuing pursuit on March 11th. "Our detachments, which proceeded northward on the morning of March 11th from the neighborhood of Puh, met a large column of the enemy retreating northward, and after a hand-to-hand fight we enveloped the column, which finally surrendered. "Near Mukden we are now engaged in clearing the remnants of the routed enemy, some of whom still continue resistance, while the others come to surrender. "Remains of Russian corpses are found dead everywhere. According to the report received the night of March 11th the number of Russian prisoners was estimated up to March 10th at 20,000, and since then it is continuously increasing. "Our casualties since February 26th to the morning of March 12th were 41,222."

KOUROPATKIN WISHES TO RESIGN COMMAND.

London, March 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "General Kouroupatkin has asked the Emperor's gracious permission to hand over his command, alleging that he is in urgent need of physical and mental rest. "Japan has twice approached Russia on

the subject of peace negotiations, but in each case the proposal failed because Japan demanded an indemnity. And as a pledge that Russia would not keep warships in the Pacific for 25 years. The Japanese insistence on indemnity convinces the Russian government that her pecuniary resources are exhausted, and that by continuing the war only a few months longer, Russia will get better terms.

"When Kouroupatkin heard of the capture of Klousan on March 10th, and realized he had delayed retreat too long, one desperate chance remained. It was to sacrifice his artillery by massing the batteries so as to paralyze the enemy's fire. The Russian gunners did their duty and saved what is left of Kouroupatkin's army.

"Gen. Kouroupatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas as follows under date of March 11th, 10.40 p.m.: "Today the enemy's attack was confined to the rear guard of the Third Siberian corps. The First army, stationed in front of the other armies, continues to retreat towards positions indicated for all the other armies. According to a report from the commander of the Third army, received today, his rear guard, which occupies a position on the Mandarin road, sixteen and a half miles from Tie pass. Only a small detachment of the Japanese, mainly cavalry, confronted this rear guard. From February 28th to March 11th, inclusive, 1,100 officers and 46,381 men are missing from roll call. The wounded have been sent north."

The London newspapers this morning are occupied with the question whether Russia can continue the campaign. Even in the light of later dispatches showing that Gen. Kouroupatkin has retrieved a portion of two of his armies, it is contended that his great army no longer exists as a cohesive fighting force, and it is believed the Japanese, after a few days, which are required to rest and reorganize, will compel him to fight another battle in his present exhausted and demoralized condition at Tie pass. In short, the general opinion is that in the face of financial and other difficulties, an attempt to continue the war would be almost madness.

WILL SEND ANOTHER ARMY TO MANCHURIA.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 2.10 a.m.—The immediate answer of the Russian government to the defeat at Mukden is the announcement that a new army will be raised and the forces in the Far East reorganized, that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky will be ordered to sail on and try conclusions with Togo, and that the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end. Gen. Kouroupatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas assuming himself all the responsibility for his defeat, making no excuses except that the strength of the Japanese was misestimated, and refusing to assign any blame upon the council of generals upon whose advice he determined to give battle. This many couriers in directing the retreat will, however, save him. His reputation as an offensive strategist is gone, and though the Emperor's military advisers know not where to look for a better general, his resignation will be accepted. It will be difficult to find a capable and energetic general to take his place. It will probably be Gen. Grodekoff, governor of the Amur, although in casting about for another commander-in-chief some military officials are turning to Gen. Dragatoff, who is considered to be Russia's greatest strategist; but he is a feeble old man, suffering with heart affection, and it is highly improbable that he would be able even to make the long trip to Manchuria.

losing Gen. Kouroupatkin the army will lose the idol of the private soldiers, an officer who, in spite of the intrigues of his generals and his failure to win a battle, has won their confidence and affection.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM TIE PASS.

Tie Pass, March 12, noon.—The Japanese, it is reported, have crossed the Russian line at least temporarily. Some of the Japanese are 25 miles below Tie Pass. A resumption of their advance is expected. Rumors are in circulation that the Japanese already are attempting another wide turning movement to drive the Russians from Tie pass. The Russians troops here have been arriving with hopelessly mixed units in consequence of the change in the front. The troops are being sorted out, reorganized and assigned to places to defend the new positions, but whether Tie pass will be held or abandoned possibly will not be decided for several days.

OXAMA WILL PUSH FORWARD NORTHWARD.

Washington, March 11.—With Mukden as his new base, Field Marshal Oyama has determined to push northward, in the direction of Harbin, with a large part of his army in the effort to win up his recent victory as rapidly as possible, and accomplish his one great purpose, that of administering a crushing defeat to General Kouroupatkin. This information has reached Washington from an authoritative source and accurately sets forth the present programme of the Tokyo war office.

THE RESUMPTION OF BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

Tie Pass, March 10, 1.30 a.m.—Just before sundown on Thursday the dust storm, which had been hanging like a pall over the battlefield, lifted, and the artillery immediately reopened fire. The bombardment had died down to a point since then it is continuously increasing. "Our casualties since February 26th to the morning of March 12th were 41,222."

back the Japanese north of the Imperial tombs, which were no longer respected by the enemy's shells. Thursday evening Gen. Remond-Kamuro made a counter attack on the Japanese, and took three machine guns. He then retired from his strong position at Machumun, and fell back, making a stand in the several miles south of Fushun, immediately south of Mukden the Japanese reached the head of the bridge over the Hun river.

The Japanese left is supposed to be still working north, and the sound of artillery fire is increasing in that direction. The position of the Russian army at nightfall on Thursday seemed desperate. The Russian army was in a narrow strip between Mukden and Tie pass imminent.

QUESTION OF PEACE RESTS WITH RUSSIA.

London, March 11.—The announcement of the fall of Mukden was discounted in London by the reports chronicled in the progress of the battle, but the actual occupation of the capital of Manchuria by the Japanese is the subject of concern everywhere, and especially in diplomatic circles. The Russian foreign office is in a state of confusion on the event, but there, as elsewhere, there was intense interest in the result of the Japanese encircling movement and its possible effect on the future of the campaign. Few men are inclined to believe that Oyama's magnificent victory and successful strategy would bring peace within measurable distance, the opinion being that the Russian fighting force is disabled and will probably be obliged to retire further than the Tie pass or even Harbin, the fighting spirit of the Russian nation would be increased rather than decreased by the defeat, and that only compulsion will bring the nation to its knees.

Baron Suematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, in the course of an interview, said that he was of the opinion that an early termination of the war was a question that Russia alone could answer.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent writes that the Russians are completely ignorant of the movements of the latter in the Simintsin district was a complete surprise. Kouroupatkin, the correspondent added, was due to an inefficient intelligence department.

RUSSIANS MUST PREPARE FOR ANOTHER BATTLE.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The Russ in an editorial article this morning strikes a stirring note, and contains a warning to the Russian people to prepare for another battle, and that it is the duty of the government to reorganize the army and to take steps to ensure the success of the campaign. The article contains no word about peace, its whole thought being uncompromising prosecution of the war. It is a declaration of war for another battle, and that perhaps Tie pass may follow Mukden. It does not even demand Gen. Kouroupatkin's removal, but it contains a warning to the government to reorganize the army and to take steps to ensure the success of the campaign.

THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES NOT IN GETTING A NEW ARMY TO THE FRONT, BUT IN ACTUALLY MOBILIZING IT, ARE FULLY APPRECIATED EVEN AT THE WAR OFFICE, WHERE MANY OFFICERS RELUCTANTLY DECLARE IT IS ILLE TO HOPE FOR VICTORY UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

"Another general mobilization might set the country in flames. "In Poland it is announced another general mobilization has been ordered. The mobilization of the last year ordered to the war had to be abandoned owing to the popular opposition to the government's policy.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

Rev. Dr. McLaren Tells of Church Work in the West. "Winnipeg, March 9.—The bank clearings for the week ending today were \$4,755,598. For the same week last year they were \$4,487,245, and in 1903 \$4,082,785. "Winnipeg, March 9.—Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, general secretary for the home missions of the Presbyterian church, left for the East on the afternoon train yesterday. After making a trip through to the Pacific Coast. In British Columbia he attended the half-yearly meeting of the home mission committee of the Synod of British Columbia and Alberta, and in Winnipeg attended the meeting of the corresponding committee of the Synod of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Speaking of the general advancement of the West, Dr. McLaren stated that the church was holding its necessary to open as many new fields this year as last, for the purpose of providing settlers with religious services. A marked advance is also noticeable in all the churches, many of the mission stations passing to the status of organized churches becoming self-sustaining. The gifts also of the Western churches for home mission work had been very large. The contribution for the entire church for this purpose had also been exceptional, the church supplying more than enough money to meet all the extra demands made by the rapid expansion of the past few years in the West.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Winnipeg, March 9.—At Edmonton, King, a trapper, who killed a companion and burned his remains in a camp fire in Athabasca district, was sentenced to be hanged this morning at Port Saskatchewan on May 8th.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Investigation into Mrs. Stanford's Death Has Not Yet Been Completed. Honolulu, March 9.—The inquest into the death of Mrs. Jane Leland Stanford has been postponed until tonight. The police surrounded the case with mystery. High Sheriff Henry says that the inquest was postponed because the stenographer's transcript of the testimony was not ready and the Hawaiian law required the witnesses to read and sign their testimony in the presence of the jury. The sheriff also said that he is not certain whether additional witnesses will be called upon to testify.

MISSIONARIES ILL.

Toronto, March 11.—The Methodist missionary board has been advised that Rev. Dr. Service and Rev. Dr. Adams, Canadian missionaries, are ill with fever at Kiating, China.

COALITION IN NORWAY.

Copenhagen, March 10.—The cabinet crisis in Norway has been settled by a coalition of which M. Michalsen is the premier.

FORCED TO JOIN ARMY BY COSSACKS

RUSSIAN SAULERS DRILL NIGHT AND DAY. Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, March 13.—The squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky was still at Nossibe Island, off the northwest coast of the Island of Madagascar, when the Messerier's Mariner's steamer Oms passed there on March 4th. It is understood that Rojestvensky intended to remain at Nossibe until the end of April. The crews of the Russian ships are drilled night and day, and frequently engage in rifle practice. There is no confirmation of the rumors current at Tamatave, Madagascar, to the effect that the Russians have bought a small island in the Indian ocean to serve as a naval base.

PEACE TALK AT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1.27 p.m.—The announcement made in the name of the government, in the face of the overwhelming disaster suffered by General Kouroupatkin, and the war proceeded, and the haughty attitude assumed by Japan, may, after all, be simply a sparring act, or position which is to preclude peace. So far as the public here is concerned, peace is the only thing talked of, the sentiment being that if diplomacy can now bring the warring powers into negotiation, peace will follow. Many diplomats believe that terms acceptable to both are only possible on the basis, not of ordinary peace, but more in the nature of an alliance which would distinctly define and guarantee the position of the respective powers in the Far East in the future. It is certain, however, that Russia has as yet made no move.

Here confusion still reigns in the high circles, and the Emperor has not yet decided that he must yield. Nevertheless, the peace party has been greatly strengthened and is now taking the position that to attempt to continue the war will only cause additional complications and dangers at home, with the chances of success for the Russian army in the field being so remote to be worthy of consideration.

But some of the Emperor's advisers state that the government is irrevocably committed to the war, that it would be harder to stop than to go on, and that if war is indefinitely prolonged, the financial resources of Japan are sure to be exhausted before Russia's, while Russia's prestige is irrevocably gone if she now bends the knee.

The situation is not dissimilar to that which prevailed at the end of the Crimean war, when Nicholas I. took a sudden decision to conclude peace on the best terms obtainable. The effect on the internal situation of the war alternative probably will govern the final decision.

The practical difficulties not only in getting a new army to the front, but in actually mobilizing it, are fully appreciated even at the war office, where many officers reluctantly declare it is ille to hope for victory under the present circumstances.

ENTERS THE FIRM.

A. S. Ashwell Has Become a Member of Allen & Co. Allan S. Ashwell has been admitted into partnership with A. E. Allen in the business known by the familiar name Pitt-Reform Warehouse. This change, which is a recent one, does not exactly mean the introduction of another partner, as Mr. Allen realized that he had been successfully carried on here, because the new member has been connected with the establishment ever since it was opened in this city. He has, therefore, an intimate knowledge of the business, besides the field in which it operates, and the fact that he has joined hands with Mr. Allen indicates his confidence in his future prospects.

Mr. Ashwell, before being admitted to the Pitt-Reform Warehouse soon after his arrival from Stratroy, Ont., where he had gained useful experience in this business. With this equipment it was not long before Mr. Allen realized that he had an assistant upon whom he could implicitly rely, a fact that was evidenced when he was absent for a considerable period in the East, during which Mr. Ashwell was in sole charge. Popular with the patrons and thoroughly alive to the needs of the trade the new member is bound to contribute materially to the advancement of the firm in the commercial field. It might further be stated that Mr. Allen is highly pleased at Mr. Ashwell's action in thus casting his lot with the Pitt Reform.

The proprietors are extremely gratified by the extension of the premises. In fact the capacity of the store was practically doubled by the addition of more wardrobes, of which there are now sixty. In other words there is now ample capacity for handling stock aggregating from \$20,000 to \$30,000, which is always carried by the firm. Moreover it is not the intention of Messrs. Allen & Co. to rest upon their oars, and it is not an unwise prediction that should their trade continue in its growth, still larger accommodation will be required before long.

The character of the trade catered to by the Pitt-Reform Company is pretty well known to Victorians. But the business done by them is not restricted by the boundaries of the city, because they have a travelling representative on the wing who covers all parts of the province. In addition to this representative makes it a point to visit those who are too busy to call upon them. In every way the firm will do their utmost for the convenience of their patrons. Messrs. D. M. Evans and J. Cameron, two capable men, are the operators in the tailoring department.

CENTENARIANS DEAD.

Halifax, N. S., March 11.—Dr. Philip Chisholm, the oldest resident of Cape Breton, is dead at Loch Lomond. He was 102 years old. Mrs. Charles Weirs, of Queen's county, is dead at the age of 104.

MISSIONARIES ILL.

Toronto, March 11.—The Methodist missionary board has been advised that Rev. Dr. Service and Rev. Dr. Adams, Canadian missionaries, are ill with fever at Kiating, China.

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COALITION IN NORWAY.

Copenhagen, March 10.—The cabinet crisis in Norway has been settled by a coalition of which M. Michalsen is the premier.

RAILWAY POLICY GIVES TROUBLE

C. P. R. HAS AGAIN BECOME THE MASTER After Coquetting With Other Corporations, Premier McBride Comes Back to Old Love. (From Monday's Daily.)

The government of Premier McBride, which has coquetted with various railway corporations for a year past, has gone back now to its old love, the C. P. R. It is not unusual for the latter company to get a hold on British Columbia governments, in fact no ministry in the province has been known to run counter to the wishes of that corporation. Premier McBride has, therefore, precedent for his present stand.

Premier McBride and Hon. R. F. Green, the colleague who has always been nearest him even to the extent of alienating some of his other supporters, have for a year past had many conferences with J. W. Carroll, and more lately with his attorney. These were not confined to the settlement of the New Westminster bridge proposition, all the details of which have not been made public, but with discussion in the legislature. The V. V. & E. was considered, and it is said the Great Northern's representative was not turned away without fair promises—not an unusual thing with the government.

McLean Bros. have in turn been treated kindly by the Premier, and they have been led on to think that the government was friendly to them. The Grand Trunk Pacific project offered far too good possibilities to be allowed to pass. The Chief Commissioner is said to have concluded that he did not alone was the man to take up the project. It is even said that the present visit of the Grand Trunk Pacific officials to the city was made in the best of faith, and that they have been to no small extent misled.

The C. P. R. influence in the government, however, when it came to practical work asserted itself. The result has been that the Premier has been forced to prepare a scheme which looks only to aid the C. P. R. The project includes the connecting of the southern lines in the Kootenays with the main line at Spence's Bridge. The company proposes to construct the line from Midway to Spence's Bridge. Only a part of this will be done immediately, the remainder standing over.