Government Has The Upperhand

Situation at Moscow Shows Troops to be Gaining Ground.

Correspondent of the Associated Press Witnesses the Butcheries.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—(5 p. m.)—From the standpoint of the government there was a slight improvement in the outlook this afternoon. Notwithstanding the decision of the workmen council to continue the strike, many of the strikers broke away, including about one-third of the employees of the Putiloff iron works, several in other factories and a portion of the mill men. It is evident that the leaders must precipitate matters or the strike will go to pieces. From the standpoint of the leaders, all now depends on the situation at Moscow.

A telephone message just received by the Associated Press from Moscow says the fighting in the streets continued throughout the day, but the

Populist is Not Participating

and the troops are gradually getting the upper hand. The soldiers are beaming in the main body of the insurgent in the quadrilateral near the Brest railroad station, bounded by Tverskaia street and the Tverskoi, Sadowa and Bronnia boulevards. In this quadrilateral the insurgents have fortified every inch of the lines with felled trees and telegraph poles, and street cars, in front of which they have constructed a network of entanglements. Artillery is being used mercilessly. Two of the four regiments have returned to duty and fighting on the side of the government. Troops have also arrived from St. Petersburg.

The destruction of the city by fire seems to be over for the present. As the correspondent of the Associated Press drove through the accessible streets of the city he saw patrols firing every time the people gathered in groups. In the Strastnoi boulevard he

Saw Three Volleys Fired

and a dozen persons fall, while the remainder fled. He met a dozen improvised red cross wagons bringing the dead and wounded home, as there is no longer room in the morgue or hospitals. All over the city there are marks of the battle which has raged in the streets for the last three days and the distant booming of cannon shows that the fighting is not at an end. Houses have been completely demolished by the artillery, and everywhere windows have been riddled by the bullets. Governor General Doubassoff has forbidden the opening of windows. The lower classes are afraid to adventure on the streets owing to the fact that numerous bombs and other deadly missiles are being thrown from windows and roofs. Near the triumphal arch could be seen today The red flags of the insurgents ..... flying above their barricades. Soldiers surrounded the continental hall and artillery was brought up, as it claimed that a shot had been fired from one of the windows. It was with difficulty that the landlord persuaded the troops not to demolish the building. When the correspondent entered the telephone station he saw two agitators shot by a patrol. Two attempts on the life of the prefect of police by students, one of them a woman were frustrated.

The students were arrested. The Bourse Gazette says it is reported that General de Dioulin, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, has been informed by telephone that the number of dead or wounded at Moscow reaches ten thousand, and this late tonight the general did not deny that such a report had been received. The Bourse today was steady at yesterday's decline, imperial fours being quoted at 75¾.

The Situation in Poland

Warsaw, Dec. 26.—(11:15 a. m.)—The street railroad employees struck tonight and the employees of the steam railroads are expected to follow suit.

The revolutionists are threatening an armed insurrection similar to that at Moscow. The military authorities are making every preparation and have ordered the entire garrison to be ready for any emergency. Detachments of infantry occupy the railroad stations. The authorities have arrested many members of the trades unions and a number of revolutionaries.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Dec. 26.—The workmen here threaten to begin a strike tomorrow and an armed rising in the coal mining districts is also threatened. It is declared that 12,000 men are ready to fight the troops.

London, Dec. 26.—A despatch to a news agency from Odessa says that the general strike there is only partially successful that it will probably collapse. The strike committee is threatening to resort to arms, and the governor-general has announced that he will deal with in a drastic measure if attempted.

Letts Burn Estates

Pskoff, North Russia, Dec. 26.—Armed Letts who crossed the line of the railroad between St. Petersburg and Thorn at Redjitsa, after burning and pillaging estates and tearing down images and other sacred relics in the churches, retreated to the railroad. Troops from St. Petersburg are pursuing them.

Reports from Moscow say that the constitutional democrats and other liberal parties, appalled by the strength of the proletariats, are seeking measures to save the country from civil war.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisienne reports that Tver, one of the principal stations between Moscow and St. Petersburg, has fallen into the hands of the revolutionarist. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that a French engineer who has arrived from Baku after traversing most of Central and Southern Russia, declares that the whole population is in revolt and that starving peasants are seizing train loads of flour.

No joy or pleasure on this earth quite equals that which comes into the home when baby arrives. Who can describe the happiness of man and woman, joined in wedlock, as they look upon the fragile, delicate mite that is blood of their blood

and flesh of their flesh? And who can depict the hopelessness and dejection that lower about the home where the wife is incapable of becoming a mother? Barrenness proceeds from some derangement of the distinctly feminine organs. Many of the common ailments known as "female troubles" cause it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription overcomes barrenness by stamping out diseases of women, and by healing and curing ulceration. It tones up the system, stops drains, and restores strength. During gestation it modifies morning sickness, gives elasticity to the overstrained parts concerned, makes the hour of baby's coming short and almost painless, and gives wonderful recuperative power to the patient. By making the mother strong and cheerful, it makes the little one healthy, vigorous and good natured. Insist upon the medicine dealer giving you Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when you ask for it. Substitutes are often dangerous.

Mrs. James W. Blacker, of 529 Catherine St., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby."

For 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, you can get a free copy of that celebrated doctor book, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, illustrated. Cloth-bound, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

INVESTIGATING YORK COUNTY LOAN

Little Interest Taken in Proceedings Yesterday at Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—The investigation into the affairs of the York County Loan Company began this morning before W. H. Cross, appointed by the government for the purpose. The proceedings attracted but little interest, only about a dozen spectators being present. The first witness examined was Joseph Phillips, president of the defunct concern. C. C. McMaster conducted the examination for the investigator.

Phillips began by explaining the development of the company. In the first place it simply dealt in mortgages and then purchased land for development. When the company got into the land business it was discovered that more would have to be purchased in order to obtain control of a district and a project already in possession of the company. It developed that the item in the company's last statement under the heading of "Loans secured by mortgages," really represented land transferred to the City Realty Company, a concern which was owned by the loan company.

Asked to give reasons for the company's failure, Phillips said it was due to the refusal of the people to leave their money with the company, and for this he held the Ontario government largely responsible, as it had cancelled the forfeiture clause of the company two years ago and thereby largely weakened public confidence. In 1905 the amount withdrawn increased from $700,000 to $1,500,000. In addition the absence of the lapsed fund had materially decreased the company's revenue. The transfer of the company's business to the Dominion Permanent Loan Company had been arranged because of the York company's lack of funds to meet its obligations. The office building of the company had cost $54,000 and 34 houses erected on the company's property had cost $220,000.

SHANGHAI AGAIN QUIET.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.—All is quiet here. A force of 250 men has been landed by the British cruiser Andromeda, and bluejacket guards are maintained all through the foreign concession. The British assessor, T. Wyman, will resume the mixed court tomorrow. The Chinese officials have tardily issued warrants for the arrest of the promoters of the riot, who have escaped.

FATAL COON HUNT.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 26.—While coon hunting Henry Henderson was killed in a peculiar manner. He and Carl Piper were engaged in felling a tree in which a big coon had taken refuge, when a dead limb fell, striking Henderson on the top of the head and crushing his skull.

GREAT COUNTRY, ALASKA.

New York Evening Post.

Some time ago it was explained here that the good people of Alaska want to hold an Alaskan exposition. The claims of Seattle as the proper site for the projected show are rightly ridiculed. Of course, Alaska can show its own resources, the chiefest of which is optimism. We need to say this from the new reading of a late copy of the Sitka Alaskan, in which the possibilities of the Far Northern territory as a stock raising country are discussed. Quoting from a loyal Alaskan's report, the Sitka editor says that there is but eighty head of sheep in Alaska, but these are in excellent condition. They are what remain of a flock of 9,000 introduced from Oregon in 1902 and 1903. Only 8,920 of them have died thus far. Now this optimist adds: "At first sight it would seem that this appalling loss of over ninety-eight per cent. is conclusive evidence that sheep raising in Alaska is not likely to prove profitable. Inquiry into the cause of the mortality does bear out this conclusion. Five hundred of the sheep were drowned in March, 1903, by being caught at the head of a narrow cove by the incoming tide. One hundred and fifty head were lost by becoming frightened and jumped over cliffs. The rest of those that died succumbed from scab, which broke out in January, 1903. Owing to lack of shelter it was then impossible to dip them, as that treatment in winter would have been equivalent to killing them. The result was that all but about eighty died of the scab. Thus all the mortality was due to causes entirely preventable."

So much was said for Alaska as a great country for raising sheep that it might seem unnecessary to refer to its adaptability to cattle raising. But one company—the same that imported the 9,000 sheep—has 200 head of Herefords on Kadiak island, while another company has taken up the business on Akun island. The cheerful report tells us that "the former company began operations with cattle in July, 1903, with about 600 head. During the winter of 1903-4 about 140 head of these were lost, mostly by falling over cliffs. Owing to the fact that the earliest grasses appear on the steep southly slopes, the cattle crowded in such places. In some instances the sod, loosened by the frost, gave way and precipitated them over the cliffs. In other cases the cattle used their horns when crowded, the wounded ones losing their foothold in endeavoring to escape. As precaution more care is now used in selecting their feeding grounds, and the cattle have been dehorned." In view of these cliffside tragedies, it is not surprising to hear the undaunted Alaskan recommend Angora goats as a source of profit. "Cheer up! the worst is yet to come," is a philosophy that seems to be slightly overworked in Sitka. When the great world's fair of Nome or White Horse or Sitka is held, it is to be hoped that enough live stock shall have survived to make a showing in the agricultural exhibit that will undoubtedly fill a huge building.

British News By the Cable

An Attempted Innovation by Newspapers Proves Unsuccessful.

Royal Statistical Society Deals With Question of Declining Birth Rate.

London, Dec. 24.—But for the refusal of the Times, the Daily Telegraph and the provincial papers, the Newcastle Daily Chronicle and the Yorkshire Herald to fall in with the idea, there would have been no newspapers circulated in Great Britain on "Boxing day." Last year, when Christmas fell on Sunday, the directors of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph initiated an effort to secure a Christmas holiday for the news agents, compositors, newspaper men, stereotypers, machinists and the hundreds of other people who are employed in various capacities in the preparation and sale of the daily newspapers. They made appeal to all the newspapers throughout the country to suspend publication on "Boxing day." The effort nearly succeeded, only four London papers standing out against the proposal and nine of the provincial dailies. But unanimity was essential to success, as naturally each of the newspapers agreeing made it a condition that all the other newspapers must do likewise. This year another attempt was made, and although there was more unanimity for shutting shop, people will for another year at least have their "Boxing day" budget of news.

Declining Birth Rate

The question of the declining birth rate was dealt with the other night at a meeting of the Royal Statistical society in a paper jointly prepared by Dr. Arthur Newsholme and Dr. T. H. Stevenson.

Two main thesis were advanced: "That inhabitants of the United Kingdom and other civilized countries were markedly less fertile than was the case a few years ago and that this state of affairs is due to other than natural causes."

"France," says the authors, "has anticipated the rest of the world and thus come near the consummation of its social fate de se, but it

Is Only a Question of Decades

in the absence or a great change in the moral standpoint of the majority of people before other countries follow in the same direction, possibly even at the same pace.

"The outlook is gloomy and we cannot look with confidence to the help which is likely to come from preaching or medical teaching.

"The whole field, in fact, seems to lead to the conclusion that the decline in the birth rate is not due to increased poverty, but is associated with the general raising of the standard of comfort, and is the expression of the determination of the people to secure this greater comfort."

The Queen's Christmas Shopping

The Queen did her shopping at Buckingham palace, where a very large selection of articles was submitted for Her Majesty's inspection, as both King and Queen are great present givers and expend much delight in the selection of their gifts.

The favorite Christmas card of the Queen is a snapshot of her own taking, prettily mounted and with a note of good wishes.

The King still bestows an occasional snuff box on a personal friend, as well as a more useful tie pin or a walking stick.

The giving of presents is attended with a good deal of ceremony at Sandringham, the King, Queen and members of the royal family and guests each having a separate room for the display of their gifts.

NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION

Prominent Nova Scotian Dead—Fire at Prince Albert.

Halifax, Dec. 24.—Rufus Burgess, the wealthiest resident and shipowner of King's county, died at Wolfville on Saturday morning.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Ex-Premier Haultain has gone East to spend a vacation after the strenuous battle in Saskatchewan.

The German Lutherans will erect a large seminary at Wolseley, Sask., for the education of home missionaries.

Fire at Prince Albert

Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 24.—The joining buildings, ar ar ar Prince Albert Lumber Company, recently reorganized from the Telford Lumber Company here, received another scorching this afternoon, a large storehouse and contents being destroyed. The property was fairly well covered by insurance. The exact amount of damage is not known, but will amount to several thousands of dollars. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The city fire brigade was promptly on hand and succeeded in keeping the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

MINING SUITS DECIDED.

Mr. Justice Morrison Hands Down Judgment in Three Cases.

Three decisions in important mining cases, all of which were tried in Nelson, were handed down by Mr. Justice Morrison in Vancouver yesterday, says the Nelson News. Details of the judgments have not yet arrived, but S. S. Taylor, K. C., who appeared in all, received a telegram conveying the results briefly.

The case of T. H. Waring and two others against G. B. Coleman and T. A. Noble of Pittsburg, trustees for the Ottawa Mining Company, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The defendants applied for crown grants to the Algiers, Alfred and Aggie claims, located on October 23, 1902, claims encroaching on the ground of the Holly, located on October 2, 1900. The plaintiffs adversed the crown grant. The chief contention of the defendants was that the Holly, when located, covered live ground of the Wallace, located on September 27, 1900, and never recorded.

S. S. Taylor, for the plaintiffs, put in H. T. Twigg, surveyor, who produced the blazed chips from the location line of the Wallace to prove that it was not five but less than two years old, and therefore located just about the time of the bringing of the action. The evidence was unique in mining litigation, and Mr. Twigg was highly complimented by the court.

Other evidence was adduced to show that the No. 2 post of the Wallace was the No. 1 post of the old claim, and that the No. 1 post was an old tree, with its roots cut off and recently planted and sodded down.

An important question of law was raised also. S. S. Taylor submitted that a mining claim located and never recorded had no existence, that the staking of a claim was merely a license to record, and therefore that the Wallace was never a claim. He quoted from the mining law to show that the recording, not the staking, was the vital condition to a claim.

W. A. McDonald, K. C., appeared for the defendants.

Justice Morrison's ruling on the point of law is not yet known in Nelson.

In the case of W. H. Athoe of Camborne against F. R. Blochberger and the Kingston Mining Company the issue was the familiar one of the validity of unrecorded claims as against recorded. Each party sought to invalidate the other's claim to disputed ground. The plaintiff adduced a prior recorded claim; the defendant a prior unrecorded claim. S. S. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff, C. R. Hamilton for the defendants. Judgment is given for the plaintiff.

The case of A. Gowing and another of Camborne, also against F. R. Blochberger, the same counsel appearing, contained a novel feature. It was also an adverse mining, against the issuing of a crown grant to Blochberger on the Howard Fraction. It was contended by the plaintiff, and admitted by Blochberger under cross-examination, that the location of the Howard Fraction had been swung to cover the plaintiff's ground, that there was no mineral in place where the discovery post was planted, nor in fact on the claim described, but outside its boundaries.

The evidence showed that the discovery post was not planted at all, but leaned against a boulder. In spite of his client's damaging admission, C. F. Hamilton contended for title to all ground not covered by the adverse claim. The contention has been overruled by a judgment for the plaintiff in full.

LOS ANGELES HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze in the Garden City.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 24.—The Vannuys Hotel on Broadway, one of the finest first-class hostelries in the city, located in the heart of the business district, was ruined by fire early today. One hundred and ten guests, most of whom were in bed when the fire broke out, escaped in their nightclothes, and nearly all suffered the loss of their baggage and personal effects. Five firemen were injured by the collapse of a floor. Fire Chief Lipps was also seriously cut by falling glass. The financial loss will approximate $200,000.

The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, though it is supposed to have started in the basement or engine room of the hotel. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in thirty minutes from the time the first alarm was turned in the whole building was ablaze. All of the guests were able to escape by way of the stairways and elevators, although the corridors were densely filled with smoke and many were nearly suffocated.

BASKETBALLERS STRUCK.

Freehold, N.J., Dec. 26.—A Pennsylvania freight train struck a coach containing the 12 members of the Avon Basketball team early today, killing one of them and fatally injuring another.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin denies that he issued a mandement, a pastoral letter, or an episcopal message to the electors of Saskatchewan. He calls it merely a "memorandum," it matters very little by what name he calls it. It was an attempt to influence the Catholic electors of that province. He does not deny that he wrote it, he intended it to accomplish a purpose. Its lack of "official authority" is a mere matter of detail. However, although it was intended to help the Liberals the Liberal press does seem to be at all thankful to him for it. It is claimed that Premier Scott would have three or four more seats had it not been for the "memorandum." Perhaps Archbishop Langevin will conclude that politicians are very ungrateful. He did the best he could for his friends.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

December.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1...	0:07	1.1	9:02	8.4	13:30	7.5	15:27	7.7
2...	0:53	1.8	9:38	8.4	....	..	....	..
3...	1:39	2.6	9:58	8.4	....	..	....	..
4...	2:25	3.5	10:00	8.3	19:05	5.3	21:18	5.4
5...	3:12	4.2	10:26	8.3	19:00	4.6	....	..
6...	0:08	5.5	3:59	5.0	10:48	8.3	19:08	4.0
7...	2:25	5.9	4:47	5.7	11:13	8.4	19:25	3.4
8...	3:38	6.4	5:37	6.3	11:40	8.5	19:48	2.8
9...	4:33	6.8	6:26	6.7	12:08	8.7	20:16	2.3
10...	5:19	7.2	7:12	7.0	12:35	8.8	20:47	1.8
11...	5:57	7.5	7:56	7.3	12:58	8.8	21:20	1.4
12...	6:34	7.7	8:39	7.6	13:17	8.9	21:55	1.2
13...	7:14	7.9	9:24	7.8	13:35	8.8	22:32	1.2
14...	7:54	8.0	10:12	7.9	13:50	8.7	23:12	1.3
15...	8:26	8.1	11:18	7.9	14:29	8.4	23:55	1.6
16...	8:41	8.2	12:39	7.8	15:09	8.0	....	..
17...	0:40	2.0	8:49	8.2	14:02	7.3	16:04	7.4
18...	1:24	2.6	9:06	8.3	15:30	6.6	17:18	6.7
19...	2:07	3.4	9:27	8.4	16:27	5.6	20:17	6.1
20...	2:52	4.2	9:51	8.6	17:20	4.7	22:55	5.9
21...	3:40	5.0	10:17	8.9	18:07	3.6	....	..
22...	1:20	6.2	4:31	5.9	10:46	9.1	18:50	2.6
23...	3:05	6.8	5:25	6.6	11:18	9.4	19:31	1.6
24...	4:07	7.4	6:23	7.1	11:53	9.6	20:10	0.9
25...	5:00	7.8	7:22	7.5	12:31	9.7	20:49	0.5
26...	5:45	8.1	8:19	7.8	13:11	9.7	21:29	0.4
27...	6:25	8.3	9:15	7.9	13:48	9.4	22:10	0.6
28...	7:02	8.4	10:14	7.9	14:21	8.9	22:52	1.1
29...	7:30	8.4	11:24	7.7	14:51	8.2	23:33	1.7
30...	7:49	8.4	12:52	7.3	15:16	7.5	....	..
31...	0:15	2.5	8:06	8.5	....	..	....	..

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, in 1909, compared with simultaneous observations at Victoria. For time of high water add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low

Russia Faces Armed Rebellion

Revolutionaries' Threat of Civil War May Materialize Within 48 Hours.

Insufficiency of Arms Among People Lend Confidence to Government.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.—(8:30 p. m.)—With Moscow's baptism of blood the revolutionaries made good their threat to transform the strike into armed rebellion, and the next forty-eight hours should determine whether they can marshal sufficient strength to plunge the country into an active state of civil war and seriously threaten the immediate downfall of the government.

The government professes confidence that the whole attempt will fail, owing to the insufficiency of arms in possession of the proletariat and by reason of the loyalty of the army as a whole, but its calculations might again be rudely upset. A few arsenals might be seized to furnish arms, or the open support of a few regiments might start a landslide in the army. Certainly the shrewdest of the revolutionary leaders fully appreciate that the issue must be decided by the attitude of the army, which has yet to cast the die. Instructions have gone forth that risings must occur everywhere in order to test the troops; and if a foothold can be secured, it is the intention of the revolutionaries to set up a provisional government and proclaim a republic.

Fidelity of Troops Doubted

Thus far reports from Moscow do not clear up the vital point as to whether any of the troops there actually refused to obey commands, although there are persistent rumors that they did. Revolutionary leaders here claim to have confirmation of a report that a grenadier brigade and some Cossacks mutinied and are now locked up in their barracks.

While the military succeeded everywhere in driving the insurgents from their barracks in Moscow Saturday Night, the defeat was evidently not a decisive one, as barricades sprang up again thrown up in dozens of places this morning and fighting resumed before 11 o'clock.

The Associated Press understands that orders have been issued for an uprising here, but the government's measures seemingly render this impossible. No meetings, public or private, are allowed, which makes an assembly of more than five persons in a private lodging illegal.

The Prisons and Jails Are Filled

with revolutionary leaders and agitators. Two coaches of arms have been seized and an entire organization consisting of 300 "cruzina," as the student militia is called, has been captured.

Rumors were purposely circulated that a conflict would be inaugurated at a demonstration on the Nevsky prospect this afternoon, but they proved to be unfounded. It was a bright, crisp winter day, and smart sleighs and equipages of the aristocracy, with their occupants wrapped in sables and other rich furs, were out in force. Only the sullen faces of the crowds of strikers on the sidewalks and the heavy horse and foot patrols on every block looked ominous.

If the plans of the revolutionaries to produce an uprising in St. Petersburg fail, as it is believed they will, an attempt certainly will be made to terrorize the government by guerilla warfare, in which bombs will play the chief role. The government having embarked on a war against the "reds," it is difficult to see how it can draw back one step.

The acceptance by Governor-General Dubassoff of Moscow of the offer of the notorious reactionary, Prince Teherbatoff, to organize the "loyalists" as a militia, has created a shudder of horror.

Correspondent Descrides Fight

London Telegraph's Description of the Bloodshed in Moscow.

Streets Resembles a City Captured by a Foreign Army.

London, Dec. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, describing the fighting at Moscow, says: "The first shots were fired by the revolutionaries on the troops outside Fidler's school, which was surrounded. The revolutionaries were given one hour in which to surrender. Fifty-five minutes had passed and the commanders of the troops were about to give the order to fire when a volley came from the house. Several soldiers were killed or wounded. The troops immediately replied. Soon a white handkerchief was waved from a window. The troops entered, but they were met with rifle fire, and they retired and again bombarded the house. Shortly afterwards a white flag was again waved and the surrender of the revolutionaries was completed."

The correspondent also describes the fighting in other sections of the city, resulting in every case in the defeat of the revolutionaries.

Mob's Desperate Courage

"The desperate courage of the mob," the correspondent says, "was marvelous. Units of threes, tens and hundreds would sally forth, be driven back and rally against the enormous odds, eager to accomplish the impossible. Early in the evening the hospitals were filled and private dwelling houses were crowded with the wounded."

The principal thoroughfares, the Tverskaia, looks like a street in a city captured by a foreign army. Bivouac fires burn in the streets and rifles are stacked on the pavements. During all this needless effusion of blood in old Moscow the people were shopping, visiting and otherwise carrying on the ordinary occupations as though nothing in particular was going on. "Yesterday's doings marked the most important manifestation of Russian anarchy, and will prove, as the anarchists assert, decisive.

Complete Defeat of Anarchists

"So far as one can judge it will end in the complete defeat of the anarchists, who will be silenced in Russia for several years.

"In the station at Yelna on the Kieff and Voronezh line, entire families of railway officials and strikers have been literally cut to pieces by infuriated peasants, and there is other cumulative evidence of a determination on the paht of the peasants to oppose the strikers.

"The anarchists have not dislodged the government, imprisoned Premier Witte, or deposed the Emperor, but they have struck a deadly and wanton blow at the empire. Already hungry bands are pillaging wherever they can. As an instance at the station of Nicolaieff, on dence of a determination on the part of cars loaded with the necessaries of life for the Christmas tide.

"A ukase will be published in a day or two embodying the new electoral law and fixing a date for the election of the douma. The severest criticism is directed against the government for failing to adopt prompt repressive measures against the revolutionists."

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 20

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ARE YOU A PRISONER?

THOUSANDS of men are prisoners of disease as securely as though they were confined behind the bars. Many have forged their own chains by the vices of early youth, exposure to contagious disease, or the excesses of manhood. They feel they are not the men they ought to be or used to be. The vim, vigor, and vitality of manhood are lacking. Are you nervous and despondent? tired in the morning? have you to force yourself through the day's work? have you little ambition and energy? are you irritable and excitable? eyes sunken, depressed and haggard looking? memory poor and brain fagged? have you weak back with dreams and losses at night? deposit in urine? weak sexually?—you have

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IMPORTANCE OF C. P. R. SERVICE

Baron Komura's Recent Trip Theme of Writer in the Japan Gazette.

The Canadian Gazette (London) in its issue of December 7th has the following: The return to Japan of Baron Komura, the chief Japanese envoy at the peace negotiations at Washington, by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Pacific sea route has drawn fresh attention to the importance of this service. This is admirably pointed out in an article in the Japan Gazette of Yokohama as reproduced in a souvenir booklet issued by the company's general office for Japan. It is here stated with happy appropriateness that the arrival of Baron Komura in the midst of Japan's celebration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, brings into timely prominence the importance of this all-British route to the far east and the necessity not only of maintaining the trans-Pacific service of high-class steamers, but also of supplementing it by a similar service on the Atlantic. We quote the following suggestive points from the editorial of our Yokohama contemporary.

It must always be remembered that the allies are geographically separated about as far from each other as is possible on this globe. Yet at any moment urgent occasion may arise when they will need each other's material, as well as moral, assistance, when the rival advantages of every route will have been closely calculated. In such an event this Canadian Pacific route would inevitably be considered, from a military point of view, facile princeps, for the simple reasons that it is geographically shortest and cannot be blocked.

Nothing could emphasize this more strongly than the recent effectual blockade of the Suez Canal, which has been closed for the past fortnight, with no less than 77 steamers and 16 mail boats held awaiting the removal of the obstruction—the steamer Chatham which had sunk in the channel with a load of dynamite and which had since been blown up. Should a similar episode occur in time of war, or threatened war, in the far east—and such a block might not always be accidental—something like a panic would ensue, should munitions of war, supplies, and reinforcements be held for two or three weeks awaiting the reopening of navigation. Fortunately, the alternative exists of sending such supplies, etc., out via Canada. Men and supplies could and would be poured into Canada, hurried across the Canadian Pacific Railway and cross the Pacific Ocean by the Canadian Pacific route in a quick and steady stream that would meet every emergency.

Again, the value of this line for the objects of the alliance is not exhausted merely by an estimate of its value as a resource for fast and uninterrupted military transportation. The recent war has shown nothing more clearly than the importance of fast auxiliary cruisers. It will be specially remembered that one commercial line here, which had modelled its steamers on the well-known lines of the Empresses, had the honor of contributing, in those steamers, the fastest and most efficient scouting cruisers in the Japanese fleet, and in a similar contingency the Canadian Pacific would certainly be called upon to contribute similar service. Thus this great line, while in peaceful times quietly pursuing its way to meet the public demand for quick freight and quick and comfortable passenger transport, has a special subordinate mission in the event of war, and so constitutes an essential link in the practicable machinery of the alliance. It may be hoped that the military usefulness of the route may always remain merely a potential force, but none the less it is a very real force which Great Britain and her ally will do well to remember as an important asset of their far eastern convention.

WESTERN CANADA'S PULP RESOURCES

Largest Supply of Marketable Timber of Any Country in the World.

The Dominion of Canada is claimed by experts to have the largest supply of pulp timber of any country in the world, and no part of the Dominion is so favorably situated for the manufacture of pulp and paper as is British Columbia. The climate of the coast is moist and without frost, this is a very essential point in the manufacture of pulp, thus allowing the mills to run the year round. There is no part of the world that has such great water power available as our Western Coast, which also has hundreds of miles of inland waters which the deep sea vessels can safely navigate. Our timber is far superior to any to be found elsewhere in the Dominion.

The Douglas fir—the great lumber timber—disappears as we go north of Queen Charlotte Sound, and the spruce, one of the best pulp timbers, takes its place. As pulp timber, says a Vancouver writer in the Canadian Lumberman, we have spruce, and a timber which is similar to spruce, commonly called larch, also white fir and hemlock, and in the interior there are cottonwood, a popular, which make the cheaper grade of pulp. Although the coast is rough and broken with mountains, still the timber can be taken out cheaply, especially for pulp purposes. There are many places that would be difficult to get logs out of, for lumber purposes, owing to the steepness of the ground, but pulp timber which is cut into cordwood, could easily be run out by flume to the water; therefore our Coast timber, from its location and its quality, is more suitable for pulp purposes than for lumber. Looking over the estimates of experts, as to the number of cords of pulp timber per acre, in Ontario, we find the average about 13, and this is well known to be a correct estimate. A conservative estimate on our Coast would place it at 35 cords of pulp timber to the acre. Our timber is of a softer character and therefore easier worked.

The following figures obtained from the Japanese custom house returns serve to show the enormous growth, in two years, in the quantity of wood pulp imported to Japan alone. During 1901 a little over 3,000,000 "kin" (equal to 4,000,000 lbs.) of wood pulp was imported into Japan. In 1903 this was increased to 12,125,500 "kin," of 16,167,413 lbs., representing a value of $313,369,700. Of this Canada's share amounted to 141,219 lbs., valued at $16,946.35. We may look to China and Japan as our principal future markets, as there is no suitable timber in those countries for pulp. They will no doubt import most of their pulp from this Coast, and with cheap labor manufacture the paper themselves. It is well known that there is no pulp wood in Australasia, and already there is a large quantity of paper and pulp being shipped from this port (Vancouver) to those parts each month. In 1900 the amount of pulp and paper shipped from Canada to the States amounted to $1,500,000 in value, and since then the annual export has more than doubled. Mr. John MacFarlane, of the Canadian Paper Company, reports as the result of his observations in England and Europe recently, that Great Britain and the Continent form a market that will stand at least 500,000 tons of Canadian pulp per annum.

A WESTERNER IN THE EAST.

Toronto News Report of Borden Banquet.

Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, made his first appearance in Toronto and, in fact, in Eastern Canada, and he was consequently a subject of no small interest to the large gathering composed mostly of Eastern Canadians. Mr. McBride, who Mr. Borden said was affectionately known on the Pacific Coast as "Dick" McBride, spoke early in order to catch his train home because the legislature of British Columbia meets at an early date.

When Mr. McBride stood up the Borden Club saw that he was a tall man, with a moderately well filled waistcoat and a broad pair of shoulders. His clean-shaved countenance, oval and smooth, was set off by a head of hair, the like of which few other men in the room possessed. It is a mass of curly wavy hear that had not many years ago been jet black, but which is now freely sprinkled with grey. While he is not an orator, full of great periods and magnificent sentences, he is nevertheless a clever speaker, and one who can arouse the boys. As a young man (he is 35 today, December 15), and as a Westerner, he has caught the idea of Canada's greatness and with this arouses enthusiasm. British Columbia was not more his province, he declared, than it was that of his auditors, nor were they more Canadian than he. In enforcing Mr. Borden's remarks about organization he delivered himself of this maxim in Western vernacular: "If you can't boost, don't knock," a sentiment which elicited much applause.

MRS. MULLIGAN'S BOY.

Tommy was absent from school for one entire day But he brought a note of excuse the next morning, which would prove that he had been detained at home legitimately. The writing was hardly that of a feminine hand, and the note appeared to have been written laboriously. Furthermore, the penmanship seemed to be strangely familiar to his teacher. The note read as follows:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse Tomy for not comeing to scool yestidy. he couldn't come. I tore my pants. Yours truely, Mrs. Mulligan."

WORTH MORE IF DEAD.

Forbes Robertson, the English actor, tells this one: "A man fell overboard in stepping from a ferry boat. It was a bitter day. Cakes of grey ice floated in the black water.

"Nevertheless a ragged water rat plunged head first into the freezing stream, and after ten minutes' hard work rescued the man.

"What reward do you think this hero got? He got two shillings, which the other gingerly handed him from a purse heavy with gold.

"The poor fellow looked at the two shillings, and then said:

"'Man, I'd have got five shillings for takin' ye to the deadhouse.'"

THE ADVANCE OF CHINA.

Chan Chan Man, head of a Canton firm employing over ten thousand hands, has been studying American industries. In Philadelphia, apropos of the Chinese awakening, he said:

"China has for thousands of years been highly enough civilized to despise war. Her new-born respect for war is not an unmixed good. There is, perhaps, a little of degeneration, of barbarism, in it. But at least China will no longer be the laughing stock of nations more warlike than herself. It will no longer be possible to say of her, as a Chinese general once explained a defeat with the following report: 'The ignorant enemy, unaware that guns could not be fired against an object behind, came upon us from the rear, and thus rendered all our cannot useless.'"