JAPAN'S TRAFALGAR

Impressions of the Fighting.

The London Times publishes from its Tokio correspondent a most interesting account of the great battle of the Sea of Japan, from which the following extracts are taken:

The Rival Fleets.

Neither the Russian nor Japanese squadrons that were approaching each other early in the month of May, to fight one of the most momentous battles in the world's history, possessed such a preponderance of strength as to render the issue at all certain. Russia had fourteen fighting ships against Japan's twelve. There were also on either side a number of protected cruisers—six Russian and sixteen Japanese—but such vessels serve mainly as the eyes and ears of the fleet.

The Value of Speed.

Numerically the Japanese were the strongest in armament, but in the heaviest classes of ordnance—9-in., 10-in., and 12-in., the Russians had an enormous advantage, their cannon numbering 45 against the Japanese 17. Had it been possible for Rojestvensky to choose his own distance and maintain it, he would certainly have fought at long range throughout, thus benefiting to the full by his heavy metal. Such, in fact, was the programme anticipated by many of his countrymen in Russia. But in order that a squadron may choose its own range it must be able to manoeuvre at a higher speed than the enemy, which is precisely what Rojestvensky could not do. Considered with regard to speed, his fleet fell into three divisions. In the first, composed of five new battleships, the ships had a speed of 16 to 17 knots; the second, a group of protected cruisers, could steam 17½ to 18 knots; while the third, a group of old ironclads, could not do more than 13 knots. The Russian Admiral's mistake with such an unequal mob was his trying to attain two objects—to crush the Japanese and reach Vladivostok. He, therefore, kept the whole mob together, thus compelling himself to limit his speed to the slowest unit. On the other hand, Togo's fighting vessels—four battleships and eight armored cruisers—could easily move in company at a speed of 16 or 17 knots, and, in point of fact, they maintained a rate of from 14 to 16 knots throughout the fight. The difference between 12 knots and 14 or 15 does not appear much at first sight, but its practical significance becomes apparent at once if one fleet be supposed at rest, and the other moving at from two to three knots. The latter can evidently place itself as it pleases and choose whatever range suits it with regard to the former.

The Main Battle.

Togo's base was at Chinhai Bay, on the Korean coast, and so admirable was his scouting that the Japanese Admiral knew exactly whither the Russians were heading, at what rate their vessels were steaming, and how they were disposed, whereas Admiral Rojestvensky had not the faintest idea as to his opponent's whereabouts, and there were not even vedettes in front of his fleet. As the Russian fleet advanced up the Tsushima Straits, Admiral Togo's fleet, with the exception of a few vedettes, had assembled on the north of Oki Island. The Japanese Admiral now knew all about his enemy's formation, and saw that the Russians expected to be attacked from the east. He, therefore, determined to deliver his assault from the west. His main fighting force had been divided into two squadrons. Of these, the first comprised the four battleships Ashai, Fuji, Mikasa, and Shikishima, with the two armored cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga, which, owing to the distribution of their armor, were suited for manoeuvring in company with battleships; the second consisted of six armored cruisers. These two sections were to engage the enemy leading columns, while all the protected cruisers were to steer south and direct their attack against the ships of their own kind forming the rear sections of Rojestvensky's armada. Thus the battle resolved itself into two distinct actions, one in the north of the field, the other in the south, and these may be considered independently.

Togo moved at fifteen knots, the Russians at twelve. A strong wind was blowing from the southwest and the sea ran high, so that gunnery presented many difficulties. The Russians, when they saw Togo bearing down on them from the west sheered off a little, as though to keep a parallel course and prevent the Japanese from crossing their bows. But that manoeuvre could not have succeeded without a material increase of speed, and, had the Souvaroff column of battleships put on forced draught they would immediately have drawn away from the Oslyabya column, which included the comparatively slow Sissoi Veliky, Navaria, and Nakhimoff. Fire was opened by the Rusians at eight minutes past two in the afternoon at a range of from 9,000 to 10,000 metres. They sought to utilize to the full their heavier metal. But the Japanese did not reply until the distance separating the fleets had shortened to 6,000 metres. These tactics were new from Togo's point of view. Hitherto he himself had always chosen long-range actions, his imperative duty being to avert as far as possible every diminution of his country's strictly limited naval forces. But, being now in the presence of the last considerable fleet Russia could assemble in Far Eastern waters, the moment had come for him to make destruction his main objective.

From the very outset it became apparent that the Russian gunners were completely outclassed. Careful observations indicated that in the opening stage of the fight the Japanese scored three hits for every one made by the enemy. Very soon the ratio reached four to one.

The Cruiser Fight.

Meanwhile, a battle of protected cruisers had been vigorously proceeding in the south of the field. There, again, superiority of speed told. In the language of the official report, "taking advantage of their superior speed, the Japanese ships changed front at their own convenience ,sometimes on the starboard." In point of fact three of the Russian cruisers were faster than any ships in the Japanese navy, but their speed was useless where they had to manoeuvre with vessels like the Dmitri Donskoi and the Vladimir Monomakh, which could not steam more than 14 knots. No signally destructive results were achieved by this attack. th enemy's formation was broken, and two of his special service steamers were sunk; but, though his cruisers all suffered more or less, none actually succumbed.

The Torpedo Attack.

The second phase of the battle was a torpedo attack on an unprecedented scale. Six squadrons of destroyers and as many torpedo boats took part in it. Togo's plan had been to hold the enemy's vessels in the southern part of the Japan Sea, shatter their secondary armament, and then launch against them a cloud of torpedo craft, which they would be more or less incompetent to resist. The climatic conditions were unfavorable, but, says the Times correspondent, if the torpedo can never be deadly except in a millpond it must take rank as an ineffective weapon. The results of the attack were that two battleships—the Sissoi Veliky and Navarin—and two armored cruisers— the Nakhimoff and the Vladimir Monomakh—received their coups de grace, while three of the torpedo boats were sunk, and the casualties through all the assaulting squadrons were 22 killed and 65 wounded.

Such a record must do much to rehabilitate the reputation of the torpedo though, in view of the number of craft employed, and the probably demoralized condition of the Russians, even more signal achievements might perhaps have been expected. It is, nevertheless, the opinion of Japanese experts that had the sea been calm scarcely any of the Russian ships would have escaped, and that the indirect effects of the onset must be included in the account—namely, the dispersion of the enemy's ships, and their consequent annihilation piecemeal on the following day. Stating the results of the battle's three phases, these experts give 30 per cent. to the 27th, 20 per cent to the torpedo attack, and 40 per cent. to the pursuit on the 28th, 10 per cent representing the vessels that escaped.

Certainly the disruptive effects of the torpedo attack became very visible on the 28th. The Russian fleet, or such part of it as remained above water, had ceased to be an organized entity, and was broken up into eleven isolated fragments.

The Japanese acquit Admiral Nebogatoff of cowardice in surrendering with four ships, seeing that he was surrounded by 27 of the enemy's vessels.

Russians Demoralized.

The fighting of the 28th presented few features of interest, is the opinion of the Times correspondent. The scattered fragments of the defeated fleet were pursued here and there and destroyed with scientific thoroughness that resembled fatality. Nothing lightened the gloom of Russia's disaster except the grand courage of her officers and men. In several cases isolated vessels confronted by greatly superior force, fought until the sea closed over them. The captain and navigating officer of the Nakhimoff refused to allow themselves to be saved. They went down with their ship, and were subsequently found clasped in one another's arms. The Japanese, on their side, spared no effort to save life, and treated their prisoners with the greatest kindness.

As illustrating the ratio of casualties to escapes when a ship is sunk by gunfire in daylight, the case of the coast-defence ironclad Oushakoff is noticeable. She was sent to the bottom at about six o'clock on the evening of the 28th, after half-an-hour's long-range bombardment by the armoured cruisers Iwate and Idzumo, and, out of her complement of 422 men, only 80 perished; the rest were picked up by the Japanese ships.

Another fact receives prominence from this incident—the terribly demoralizing effects of such an ordeal. The men rescued from the sea were immediately undressed, reclad in dry clothes, and given a small quantity of brandy. But many of them behaved like madmen. Some ran wildly hither and thither; some caught hold of the nearest objects and clung to them. The poor fellows were evidently reacting in imagination incidents of the terrible experiences they had just undergone. In judging the acts of a naval commanding officer, it should not be forgotten that the human material at his disposal is liable to such demoralization. How many of Nebogatoff's men fell into a similar condition when, after a battle ordeal of 18 hours, they found themselves menaced with instant destruction just as the light of safety seemed to have dawned?

The Losses.

The Japanese lost in this battle three torpedo boats and had 116 killed and 538 wounded. Of the 38 Russian ships, 20 were sunk, six captured, two went to the bottom while escaping, six were disarmed and interned, the fate of one is unknown, one was released after capture, and two escaped. The casualties on the Russian side were 7,282 prisoners, including Admirals Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff, and some 4,000 killed.

Some Lessons of the Battle.

Does the battle convey any novel information to naval architects? Nothing radical, is the Japanese reply. At first there was a disposition to cry out that the superiority of projectile to armor had been demonstrated conspicuously and unexpectedly. But this conclusion does not bear close scrutiny. Out of six battleships sent to the bottom only two succumbed to gun-fire, and there is no reason to believe that the principal armor of these vessels was pierced. The captured Orel, though her lightly-armored portions were shattered, remained quite sound as to her chief armor. What appears to have happened in the cases of the Oslyabya and Alexander III. was that, being very deep in the water—laden down with coal, provisions and ammunition—the injuries they received above the belt were invaded by high waves, which, pouring in above their protected decks, destroyed their stability. Thus the value of armor is in no way challenged, though the manner of its distribution may require reconsideration.

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With All Its Unbearable Torture Is Entirely overcome by the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Itching skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum and tetter, are the despair of the doctors. They prescribe some relief for the itching or an internal medicine to act through the blood, but usually tell their patient candidly that they cannot cure such ailments.

We do not recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as an experiment, for it has long since passed the experimental stage as a cure for itching skin diseases. It has positively proven its power to relieve and cure in thousands of severe cases, and if you could read the sincere letters of recommendation which come to these offices, you could not help but consider this the most successful treatment for diseases of the skin that was ever discovered.

It exercises to a remarkable degree that soothing, healing, antiseptic influence which alone is successful in making a thorough cure of eczema and other itching skin diseases.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FUN HAS ONLY BEGUN.

Counsel for Insurance Investigation Committee Prophesies.

New York, Sept. 21.—The probing of the methods of life insurance companies was resumed today by the legislative investigation committee. Before the day's proceedings were begun, Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel of the committee, said he believed that the facts of more importance and greater interest than any developed thus far remained to be brought out. "We have not yet reached the meat of this inquiry," said he. "In fact, we have only started it."

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21.—Harmony prevailed this morning at the third day's session of the National Association of Life Underwriters and the threatened split over the adoption of the resolution presented Tuesday by Delegate J. Raleigh, of St. Louis, denouncing misconduct in insurance circles, was averted. A compromise resolution was adopted.

DOMINION STEEL.

So far the Dominion Steel Company has received $2,250,000 in bounties from the government, and tops the list.

There are now fourteen iron and steel-making companies with which ledger accounts are kept by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. The names of these companies, with the total amount which each has received since 1898-1905—are given in the following table:

N. S. Steel Company	$ 276,278
N. S. Steel and C. Co., Ltd.	696,669
Mineral P. Co., Pictou, N. S.	7,378
Dom. I. and S. Co., Ltd.	2,252,455
Canada Iron Fur. Company	447,837
Ontario Rolling Mills Co.	208,080
Ham. Blast Fur. Co.	203,080
Ham. S. and I. Co., Ltd.	846,144
Deseronto Iron Co.	133,134
John McDougall & Co.	26,264
Electric Reduction Co.	2,222
Algoma Steel Co., Ltd.	238,710
Londonderry I. M. Co.	64,493
Montreal Rolling Mills	1,545
Total	$5,204,755

IMPRESSED WITH THE GREAT WEST

Some Views of William Cauldwell, Manager of Canadian Paper Campany.

William Cauldwell, manager of the Canada Paper Company, of Montreal, together with Mrs. Cauldwell, is at present on a visit to the city, upon a mission of business and pleasure combined. It is two years since Mr. Cauldwell has been in British Columbia, and he is surprised at the number of changes and improvements to be seen, especially in and around Victoria, the unmistakable indications of the city's progress.

In regard to the appearance and indications of advancement on the Canadian continent generally, Mr. Cauldwell said: "Words cannot express the surprise I experienced at the marvelous changes everywhere to be seen and the immense developments. I know all these towns well and have watched them grow, having visited them at intervals of three to five years. Throughout Manitoba and the Northwest and even around Calgary farmers were cutting their grain and the prospects universally indicated the largest crop in the history of the Territories. One farmer of Nantin, fifty miles south of Calgary, had about 100 acres under cultivation, from which he realized 51 bushels per acre, which sold for $1 per bushel.

"It has been fully demonstrated that winter wheat can be raised in the district lying between Calgary and the boundary, and according to the testimony of a party of American editors who recently visited that district, it is undoubtedly considered the greatest wheat district on the American continent.

"The passage through the Rockies remains as interesting as ever, and will always be the haven of the tourist. I, who have passed through many times, still found the same interest in the scenery as of old. Downward then to Agassiz brings one again in touch with cultivation, and the appearance of the orchards proves beyond doubt that British Columbia is destined to be a fruit-growing country on a large scale, as well as a great agricultural and mineral province.

"Vancouver Island," continued Mr. Cauldwell, "is attracting much more attention in the East than heretofore, especially as a summer resort. The present undertakings of the C. P. R. all point to the intention to establish it as such. This, and the extensive advertising which has been done, greatly contribute to this end. The Tourist Association also is doing a great work. As to the travel over the lines in this direction, I have never seen anything like it; in fact, berths are secured a week in advance, and it is impossible to get proper accommodation on the trains coming west. All the way along the line from Montreal to the Coast it is the same thing."

Regarding the project of establishing pulp mills for paper making in British Columbia, Mr. Cauldwell did not think it feasible unless an export trade should spring up in the Orient or elsewhere, as the consumption in British Columbia itself is insufficient to support such an industry.

Business in the East, said he, is very good, and is on the increase with the West. As regards the trade from the East with British Columbia, it is already considerable, and steadily on the increase.

Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell during their stay in the city are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bone, of Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co. They leave today on the return journey to Montreal, through the Okanagan Valley and the Crow's Nest Pass.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

MAJOR LECKIE IS HERE FROM ENGLAND

Revisiting Old Scenes After an Absence of Four Years in South Africa.

Major R. G. Edwards Leckie, of London, England, has just arrived in Victoria, after an absence of four years. He is registered at the Vernon Hotel. Mr. Leckie is a Canadian and a native of Halifax, and was educated at the military college at Kingston, Ont. During the Boer war he raised a squadron in the Kootenay country, which served under his command in South Africa in the latter part of the war. After the close of the South African campaign he went out to Somaliland, where he did some big game shooting and was badly mauled by a tiger.

He served for a period of the time against the Mad Mullah, attached to the column of the native levies. He was further engaged in certain exploration work, and obtained some big concessions from the government. He was associated there with Guy H. Kirkpatrick, also a Canadian, the son of Sir George Kirkpatrick, and business in this connection has detained him in London since his return from Africa. He returns to British Columbia to attend to his important interests in this province, and expects to return to England at the beginning of next month.

Major Leckie is considerably interested in British Columbia mining matters, and it is his opinion that the unpopularity of British Columbia mining investments in London financial circles is in a measure being overcome, which is chiefly due to the improved position of Canadian stocks generally, and in fact the general feeling has greatly improved with regard to Canada as a whole.

Speaking of the project of Sir Frederick Borden, Major Leckie said that he was glad to see the attitude adopted by the Canadian military authorities with regard to the introduction of military training into the schools of the Dominion. "In England," he said, "the subject has been attracting considerable attention through the initiative of Lord Roberts and the support of the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Meath, Admiral Fremantle and others. This is one of the burning questions in England at the moment and seems to be the only alternative to conscription; but the system should be made general throughout the Empire, and in every school ground boys should be taught to drill, shoot and ride. In New Zealand this is being done by the educational department, assisted by a military member of the board, and it is made the subject of special inducement by special grants. In Australia a similar system prevails, but under the direction of the military department. In neither, however, is it actually compulsory; and Canada would, under Sir Frederick's plan, take the lead in this very desirable movement. In England the subject has been mooted in high official circles of subjecting all youths between certain ages to compulsory short annual training, as distinct from the school movement, and the fact that even the naval authorities are directing attention to the weakness of the military defence of England shows that the British public must no longer delude itself with the idea that a powerful navy is sufficient safeguard."

COMMANDER'S RASH ACT.

Captain of Ill-Fated Mikasa Attempts Suicide at Loss of Vessel.

Tokio, Sept. 23.—A special to the Jiji from Sasebo says that Capt. Iwichi, commander of the ill-fated Mikasa, made an attempt to commit suicide after an address to the survivors of the warship, by jumping from a window.

He was severely wounded about the head and is now reported to be in a critical condition.

It is said that shortly after the destruction of the Mikasa the captain collected the remaining members of the vessel's crew in a room in the sailors' training school. He spoke briefly and feelingly on the loss of the ship. He said that after enjoying a series of victories he felt the loss of the Mikasa as one of personal responsibility, but he advised his men not to lose heart.

Capt. Iwichi was not on the warship at the time of the disaster, but he boarded the vessel when the fire was raging and did his best to save the ship.

CANNERS MAKE A DISCOVERY

An Unusual Run of Salmon Now Alleged by Savants to Be Sockeyes.

Cannerymen of the Fraser river and Puget Sound have discovered that the late run of salmon on the Fraser, which is regarded as the most unusual occurrence in the history of fishing in the Fraser and Puget Sound waters, are really a sockeye, although of a very inferior grade to the first run, and men prominent with the industry fear that unless the two classes are designated when the fish are placed on sale, the sockeye salmon will be injured in all of the markets of the world, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Fraser river canneries and at least seven of the Puget Sound canneries have been packing the late run, and as there has been no apparent abatement during the past few days, it is feared that a sufficient number of cases of the inferior sockeye salmon will be offered for sale to injure all of the season's pack.

T. J. Gorman, one of the best known men engaged in the fishing industry on the Sound, has received a number of cans of the late pack from different canners on the Sound and Fraser river, and has made comparisons with the first pack and other grades of fish taken in the waters of the Sound, at his office in this city. From his investigations, Mr. Gorman states that the fish are unquestionably a sockeye salmon and the Alaska reds. To a reporter of the Post-Intelligencer, yesterday, Mr. Gorman made the following statement:

Says Fish Got Lost

"The late run of sockeye salmon, which has been the cause of so much comment in the fishing industry, while fully thirty days late, is equal to the run that was expected in August but failed to materialize. The fish are very inferior and this is probably due to the fact that they have been lost on the way to the Fraser river spawning grounds and have been wandering about the beaches and in and out of fresh water streams for the past twenty or thirty days without food.

"It is a well known fact that the fish do not feed after starting on the run from the ocean to spawn. The sockeye salmon as a rule are a very fat fish, and when they are canned furnish a nice oil which adds to the value. By comparing the late run with some of the earlier pack it is noticed that instead of the oil that appears in the first pack, the late fish furnishes only a watery substance.

"Unless there is a designation made by the packers in placing the fish on the market the sockeye salmon may be injured for future years.

Buy From Fraser River

"While the Fraser river pack will not affect the Sound canneries, at least seven of the packing companies on this side of the boundary have been buying fish from the Fraser during the period of the late run and packing the inferior grade. The Pacific American fisheries at Bellingham canned 10,000 cases of the late run before it was discovered how much inferior the fish were and operations were suspended. Five other American canneries are still buying from the Fraser river and packing. All of the canneries that have been packing the late run were concerns that fell short of the Chinese labor contracts made at the opening of the season and are trying to make good the shortage, for which they would be prequired to pay 50 cents a case to the contractor.

"The Sound canneries that have been packing the run have been paying 12 cents for the fish on the river and 1¼ cents a pound duty. When the cost of towing the fish from the river to the canneries on this side of the line is added it is estimated that the salmon cost the packing concerns close to 20 cents per fish."

The question of designating the two different grades of sockeye when the season's pack is placed on the market was taken up at the next meeting of the Puget Sound Salmon Association, which will be held the early part of next month.

RATE OF GROWTH.

Engineering.

An interesting discussion of a report on "Wooden Bridges and Trestles" has been published in the July bulletin of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association, some tests recently made in order to ascertain what effect closeness of grain has on the strength of timber; or, in other words, how far the strength is influenced by the number of annual rings per inch in the cross-section of the tree. The subject is an important one, inasmuch as, if one tree has twice the number of these rings per inch, that another tree of the same kind has, the former will take twice as long as the latter to grow to an equal size. Now if the quicker-grown timber is deficient in strength as compared with the slower grown, the use of the stronger timber is often necessary in spite of its additional cost. If, however, the strengths of the slow and the quick-growing woods are not very different, the former and cheaper may with advantage be employed. There being little reliable information on the subject, the tests we have referred to were made. The timber selected was of American growth, of the kind generally used for bridge-floor stringers and for similar purposes. This fact makes the tests not quite so valuable to English engineers as they would be had the timber operated upon been in this country been tested. For all that, the results are interesting; and it is to be hoped that other experimenters may be induced to carry out further investigations in the same direction with other kinds of timber. The woods used in the present case were the long-leafed pine, the Douglas fir and the Loblolly pine. The number of rings per inch in the first two woods, measured radially from the centre, one ring representing the light spring growth and the heavy summer growth of the year, varies considerably. In long-leafed pine of merchantable quality it was found that the number of rings might vary from 10 to 30 per inch, and in the Douglas fir from 4 to 30 per inch; while in the quick-growing Loblolly pine any number of rings from 2½ to 15 per inch, were found. It appears that the best conditions of strength lay somewhere between the rapid and the very slow growth; and, in the case of the Douglas fir, the maximum strength was at a growth corresponding to about 21 rings per inch, as determined on small sticks of about 8 in. by 6 in. section. This strength belonged to wood cut from the region of the cross-section of a large tree, about two-thirds of the distance between the heart and the circumference.

In the case of large sticks, however, of 16 in. by 8 in. cross section, it was found to easy to isolate the factor of rapidity of growth, because the latter condition usually involves the presence of knots which render the stick deficient in strength. In small pieces carefully selected, the maximum strength in cross-bending and in compression parallel to the fibre was found to correspond to a rate of growth represented by 21 rings per inch. In growths faster than this, the strength decreased much more rapidly from the maximum than it did in sticks of slower growth. The results seem to show that, for the smaller pieces of timber used in framed structures, close-grained timber should be specified, and 10 rings or more per inch should be required. With 16 in. by 8 in. timber, however, the tests so far made show that there is very little increase in strength in the close-grained timber over that with wider rings; which would indicate that, in large timbers, free from loose knots and other defects, slow growth does not increase the efficiency to a marked degree, whereas it greatly increases the cost of the timber.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF AN EARLY TRADE REFORMER.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire textile operatives, says Engineering, might well remember that Tuesday in last week was the forty-fourth anniversary of the death of Richard Oastler, who died in 1861. He it was who helped to carry the Ten Hours' Bill, in spite of the strenuous oppositioin of the mill-owners in those two great counties, most of whom, but not all, were opposed to the measure. His attitude on that question led to his being dismissed from a lucrative post, in consequence of which he got into debt, and was confined in the Fleet as a debtor for three years. The debts were paid by public subscription, and Richard Oastler was released. On his return to Huddersfield he was enthusiastically received with popular rejoicing. Many notable things are recorded of this extraordinary man, the most notable being his conduct on the occasion of the great demonstration at York. It was expected to be large in numbers, but its extent far exceeded all anticipation. Men, women and children tramped 20 to 30 miles to be present. So vast was the crowd that there was difficulty in finding food. York was scoured from centre to circumference in search of tea, coffee, milk, bread and butter, cheese, buns and other pastry for the children. Some of the young men, sons of mill-owners and manufacturers, offered the men a large supply of beer; Oastler and the other leaders saw the danger, and by pressure induced the people to refuse, or, drink sparingly. In organizing the return home, Oastler saw how footsore and tired the people were. He got out of his carriage, and led them on foot, the carriage being used for overtired children. When Oastler got home, his boots and stockings had to be cut from his bleeding feet. It was heroic, adds Engineering, and it served a good purpose.

EDITORS UNDER SUSPICION.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—Eleven prosecutors and eight judges of the preliminary court with several secretaries and policemen made domiciliary visits to the Niroku Shimbun and the residences of its editors today. It is believed that the action taken was in connection with the recent rioting.

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Off the front part of the vast stage on which it has performen a leading part for the last generation, the North-west Mounted Police will be gradually ushered by the new order which has been established in the West. Saskatchewan and Alberta, having entered the provincial state, have become largely responsible for the domestic affairs of the portion of Canada south of the sixtieth parallel of north latitude, and extending from Manitoba on the east to British Columbia on the west. This great tract was the scene of the Mounted Police's chief activities, and with it will the early history of the force be inseparably connected. Farther north, and especially in the Yukon district, the police have rendered valuable service, but the new provinces owe much more to it than all the remaining parts of the Territories. It was the protector of life and property, the restrainer of the native wild spirits, and of the alien lawless ones that sought refuge and adventure in Canada's interior. It is not enough to say that it was the establisher and maintainer of order in the Territories. It was actually, in large measure, the civilizer of elements of the population, and it did more than any other agency to assimilate the social ideas of the heterogeneous people by whom the country was colonized.

General French.

A few days ago there passed through Toronto on his way to the Pacific Coast an Englishman who must have been put in a reminiscent mood by the inaugurating proceedings at Edmonton and Regina. This was Major-General G. A. French. He was the man who organized the Northwest Mounted Police, and was its first commissioner. That was in 1873. The force then numbered 300 men. It was earned by his command of the notable expedition of the following year. In 1874 he led the force from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, one of the most remarkable military or military body of which there has been any record on this continent. Detachments of Mounted Police have since made long journeys through the interior wilderness. The force has spread all over the West, from the Northern Pacific to Hudson's Bay, and have experienced the peculiar hardships of the overland route of the Yukon; but Col. French's expedition from the middle of Manitoba to the western boundary of the new province of Alberta was the first of these astonishing movements. At that time the force was about three hundred strong, and it had largely to do its own exploring, for the Hudson's Bay Company was not eager to impart much of the knowledge it had acquired of the country it sold to the Dominion.

Major Walsh.

A few weeks ago Major Walsh died in Brockville. His, too, is a name that will always be associated with the early history of the Mounted Police. In 1873 he was appointed an inspector of the force, and speedily secured a reputation for bravery and capacity. To him belongs the credit of bringing to an end the mischievous career of Sitting Bull. That terror of the frontier, by whose braves the gallant Custer and his men were massacred, was induced by Walsh to surrender to the United States authorities. The inspector had but a small body of men with him when he met the crafty Sioux. As military administrator of the Yukon, Major Walsh did good work with a small body of police in the late nineties. The task there was one requiring great firmness and preparedness for prompt action, for the men who swarmed into the new gold fields came from all the mining camps of the Western States. Among them were many desperadoes, and there was a general disposition to show ugliness on Canadian territory. It was by such men as these that the Hawaiian islands were seized for the United States, and the province of Panama alienated from Colombia. But Walsh and the men of the Mounted Police held the unruly spirits in check and maintained perfect order.

Duties of the Police.

The Northwest Mounted Police was the organ through which most of the functions of the Dominion Government were performed. It was its duty to patrol the country, to keep a sharp eye on every locality, to have intelligence of every movement of Indians, of troublesome half-breeds, and of the doubtful characters who came into the country from the other side of the line. There were no trails on which at some point a policeman was not to be encountered. The horse-thief, the cattle-thief, the smuggler, the fugitive from justice, the "bad man," the Indian running amuk, or the Doukhobor on the stampede, had little ease in that great country, for the policemen were so disposed as to be generally in the way of evildoers. They protected the game, and they prevented the starting of prairie fires. Very highly intelligent men, thoroughly trained to their duties, their courage and resourcefulness unfailing, there is no constabulary in the world their superior. They have maintained excellent order in the West, which but for them would have been an asylum for outlaws from the states to the south.

Reducing the Force.

At present the establishment of the force is fixed by law at one thousand men. But it is not up to that strength. It consists of about eight hundred men, of whom two hundred are in the Yukon. The new provinces will relieve the Dominion government of the expense of preserving order. So the police will be reduced by degrees, for a smaller force will suffice for the hinterland, to which it will finally be relegated. For a time the aid of the police will be needed by the provinces to maintain internal order. It seems probable, however, that a Dominion patrol will have to be maintained constantly on the border to prevent smuggling, to keep a watch on the cattle-raiders and horse-thieves, who take their spoil on one side of the border and smuggle it to the other to be sold. It looks, too, as if the imaginary line that cuts across a ranching country to divide the provinces would require a picket service to shepherd the flocks of the one province from those of the other.

NOTICES IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Dates Fixed for Courts of Revision in the Island Assessment Districts.

Following are notices appearing in yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette:

James McKen, of Barkerville, to be acting government agent for the Cariboo electoral district during the absence on leave of John Bowron.

William Alexander Mitchell, of Carbonado, to be a justice of the peace.

Richard Kellett, of Vancouse Bay, and Robert Hume Tayrer Hickey, of Parksville, to be deputy game wardens for the Alberni electoral district.

James McKen, of Barkerville, to be a court of revision and appeal for the Barkerville assessment district during the absence of John Bowron.

Robert Rutherford, of 150-Mile House, to be a court of revision and appeal for the Quesnel Forks assessment district, during the absence of John Bowron.

Thomas Stephen Futcher, of Victoria, to be a court of revision and appeal for the Victoria assessment district in the place of His Honor Judge Eli Harrison, resigned.

A court of revision and appeal under the provisions of the Assessment Act, respecting the assessment rolls for the year 1906, will be held for the several assessment districts as follows, namely:

For Mayne Island, Pender Island and Galiano Island, at the assessor's office, Mayne Island, on Wednesday, October 25, 1905, at 11 a. m.

For Salt Spring Island, at Stevens' Hotel, Salt Spring Island, on Wednesday, November 1, 1905, at 2 p. m.

For Alberni assessment district at the court house, Alberni, on Wednesday, November 8, 1905, at 2 p. m.

For Comox assessment district, at the court house, Cumberland, on Wednesday, November 29, 1905, at 11 a. m.

For Cowichan assessment district, at the court house, Duncan, on Monday, November 20, 1905, at 11 a. m.

For Nanaimo City North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo assessment districts, at the assessor's office, Nanaimo, on Tuesday, November 21, 1905 at 2 p. m.

Patrick Malone, Thomas McMillan, I. E. Lowe and William Russell, of Ladysmith, and James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, are desirous of uniting into a society or corporation under the provisions of the Benevolent Societies Act. The intended corporate name of the society is the Wellington-Extension Medical, Accident and Burial Fund. The purpose of the society is to provide by means of funds raised for the purpose for monthly payments to its members in case of accident; and in case of the death of a member, by the same means to pay the sums stated in the by-laws for the purpose of funeral benefits. The names of the first trustees are: Patrick Malone, president; Thomas McMillan, vice-president; I. E. Lowe, secretary; William Russell, financial secretary—all of the city of Ladysmith; and James Dunsmuir, treasurer, of the city of Victoria.

* Tenders are invited up to noon of Saturday, 30th inst., for installing a steam heating plant at the provincial jail, new Westminster; for the building of a wooden bridge across Chilliwack river, and a bridge across the Cowichan river. Tenders will be received up to noon of Wednesday, 25th October, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated on Vancouver island, known as lots 143, 148, 149, 184, 625, 626, 648, 650, 651, 652, 653, 662, 663, 664 and 665, Clayoquot district, containing in the aggregate 11,141 acres; also far a timber limit situated on Vancouver island, known as lots 666, 667 and 668, Clayoquot district, containing in the aggregate 1,702 acres.

By proclamation it is ordered that it shall be lawful to shoot cock pheasants within the Alberni electoral district from the 2nd day of October, 1905, until the 15th day of November, 1905, both days inclusive; to shoot quail within the Saanich, Esquimalt, Cowichan and Islands electoral districts from the 2nd day of October, 1905, to the 1st day of January, 1906, both days inclusive; to shoot cock pheasants within the Comox electoral district (excepting that portion of the district known as Denman island) from the 16th day of October, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, both days inclusive.

Certificates of incorporation have been granted to the following: The Abbotsford Building and Development Co., Ltd.; the B. C. Finance Co., Ltd.; the Securities Corporation of British Columbia, Ltd.; the Spitzee Mining Co., Ltd., and the Wellington-Extension Medical, Accident and Burial Fund.

Licenses have been issued to the following as extra-provincial companies: The Aetna Insurance Co., the British American Insurance Co., Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Lloyd's Plate-Glass Insurance Co. of New York, Montreal Canada Fire Insurance Co., Pacific Whaling Co., Ltd., Sun Insurance Office.

GRUESOME FIND IN BOSTON HARBOR

Dismembered Body of a Young Woman Recovered in a Suit Case.

Boston, Sept. 22.—The identity of the young woman whose headless and dismembered body was found in a suit case in Boston harbor last evening had not been established up to a late hour tonight. The most important point established was that the dead woman had been the victim of an illegal operation. Death was due to peritonitis.

Early today the Boston police visited the apartments of a Howard street doctor, but nothing was found that could in any way implicate him in the case.

The police tonight looked up the families of women who recently have been reported missing.

Word was received from Fall River tonight that a young woman of that city had been missing three weeks. Her relatives will view the body tomorrow.

A PACIFIC SOLUTION.

King Oscar and Norwegian Cabinet Receive Congratulations.

Lucerne, Sept. 22.—The international peace congress at its session today telegraphed congratulations to King Oscar of Sweden and to the members of the Norwegian cabinet on the pacific solution of the difficulties between Sweden and Norway.