

JAPANESE MOVEMENT FOR THE INVASION OF MANCHURIA.

Great Army Ready for Advance on Harbin.

Active Operations to Begin in About a Week.

Coreans Defeat the Russians With Considerable Loss.

London cable: If to-day's news-
paper despatches are reliable, the ad-
vance of the Japanese army northward
may be expected very soon.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Ex-
press says that the censorship allows him
to state that the War Department has
now completed all the details for the
movement of the main columns for the
invasion of Manchuria. It is stated that
a great force has been massed for an ad-
vance on Harbin, starting from the
mouth of the Tumen River, below Pussiet
Bay. Heavy columns are also concen-
trated north of Ping-Yang for an offe-
nsive move on the Yalu River. The Tokio
correspondent of the Daily Mail says he
understands that operations will begin
about a week hence, with an advance on
the Yalu River.

The correspondent of the Daily Tele-
graph at Seoul predicts that the cen-
sorship will be relaxed early in April,
which may be interpreted as confirming
the reports of an impending forward
movement.

The correspondent of the Daily Tele-
graph, cabling from Chefoo, gives a fur-
ther account of the Japanese prepara-
tions. He says he went on a steamer
from Chinnampo on March 13, and found
that every landing place on the coast
of Korea has been appropriated by the
Japanese in readiness for the breaking
up of the ice. The Commissary Depart-
ment is very active throughout the coun-
try, buying and storing rice, and other
supplies, but the great poverty of the
Coreans and the shortness of food among
them makes the work difficult. There are
only means for supplying 90,000 men in
the country. To increase this number the
Government intend to make the Japanese
intend to make their main military movement
elsewhere, using the Korean advance as a di-
version. They hold two enormous
strong positions at Ping-Yang, and south
of the Miokians Mountains, between
Hwangju and Seoul. The latter position
is probably impregnable. It secures Seoul
from attack from the northwest. The
Russians, when they moved south from
the Yalu River, intended to make An-
ju their base, as they expected heavy
reinforcements. These did not arrive, and
the Russian general retired, fearing that
his retreat might be cut up by the break-
ing up of the ice in the river. There were
only 250 Japanese at Ping-Yang when
the Russians approached, and the latter
could have easily captured the town.

The correspondent describes the Japane-
se as moving on Ping-Yang from
Seoul by forced marches. They carried
the lightest possible equipments, and had
no tents. They often bivouacked in the
snow-covered fields. The commissary
preparations were very thorough. Sup-
ply stations and medical depots line the
route, but the poverty of the country is
a constant source of trouble. A Euro-
pean army must have starved in similar
conditions. The force is deficient in ar-
tillery, but is otherwise admirably well
equipped. The troops are full of spirit, de-
spite the terrible weather, and the prevalence
of dysentery and pneumonia. The cav-
alry horses have little endurance, and
many of them have died. The transport
horses are good. The work of placing a
bridge across the river at Anju is pro-
ceeding rapidly. Until it is completed an
advance is impossible. The Russians are
constructing a pontoon bridge across the
Yalu River, near Wiju. They are seizing
all the Chinese boats they can find, and
are using their own also.

LAND BATTLE LOOKED FOR.
Collision of the Two Forces Cannot Long
be Delayed.

Petersburg cable: Gen. Mesch-
ers report shows that the Japanese
taken the precaution to erect earth-
works at Anju, which can be held by a
division until the remainder of the
first army corps arrives from Ping-
yang, 40 miles away. The Russians have
no intention to attack Anju, but it will
be the duty of Gen. Meschensko, with five
or six thousand cavalry, to harass the
Japanese, and retard their advance as
much as possible. The military authori-
ties believe the commencement of active
land operations is now only a matter of
a short time, with skirmishing at the
outset, while the Russians are occupy-
ing the strategic points on the Yalu.

According to the Government's re-
ports the Japanese cavalry seen north
of Anju, Korea, this week, cannot keep
in touch with the Russians. The mili-
tary organ says the occupation of
Anju, lying at the juncture of the best
roads leading to Wiju, Seoul, Gensan,
and Kirin, affords a strong position, as
a screen to the movements of troops
from Ping-Yang. But much of this
natural advantage has been lost by the
lack on the part of the Japanese of
mounted skirmishers.

NEW-CHWANG ANXIOUS.
Treaty Port Exposed to Danger of Can-
non Fire.

New-Chwang cable: An infor-
mal meeting of foreign consuls here has
been called for the purpose of discuss-
ing means of securing the protection
of the property of neutrals, in view of

the fact that New-Chwang is now sur-
rounded by large Russian forces, hav-
ing breastworks and batteries estab-
lished at the railway station on the
east side of the River Liao, and also at
the fort on the west side. This situa-
tion exposes the treaty port to the
danger of cannon fire, should the Japane-
se come up the river.

On account of the fear that the
United States gunboat Helena will be
withdrawn, American residents here
have telegraphed to United States Min-
ister Conger at Pekin, requesting the
presence of an American man-of-war
during the continuance of the war, for
the purpose of especially protecting
property during the disorder that it is
expected will attend the interregnum
between Russian and Japanese occupa-
tions.

New-Chwang the Base.
A London cable says: The Times this
morning publishes an opinion of a cor-
respondent that Japan will land her
main army at New-Chwang, which will
be turned into a magnificent base, and
that she also probably will seize Hai-
Cheng, fifteen miles eastward of the
railroad, as an additional base, and
that without seriously attacking either
Port Arthur or Vladivostok, the Japane-
se will fight out on the plains of
Central Manchuria.

It is almost certain, in the cor-
respondent's opinion, that the war will
be a long one, and at the worst Japan
will retain a way to retreat overland
into Korea. If she secures New-Chwang
he says her prestige will be established,
and he adds that the waterways of
Southern Manchuria will be of inestim-
able value in somewhat counterbalanc-
ing the weakness of Japan in her cav-
alry.

A St. Petersburg cable says: The Em-
peror has received the following tele-
gram from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Lieut. Gen. Stoessel reports that at
midnight of March 21 Japanese torpedo
boats were discovered by our search-
lights. Our guard ships and fort bat-
teries opened fire upon them, the firing
lasting for 20 minutes. At 4 o'clock in
the morning the attack was renewed.

"At 6:30 o'clock in the morning four
of the enemy's ships appeared from the
south, followed by the whole
squadron of eleven boats and eight tor-
pedo boats. Our squadron left the
o'clock to meet the enemy."

"At 9 o'clock the enemy's battle-
ships opened fire on Liao-Tsishan, after
which they took up a position behind
the rocky eminence of Liao-Tsishan and
bombed Port Arthur."

A later despatch from Viceroy
Alexieff to the Emperor says:

"According to the supplementary re-
port from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel the
enemy's fleet consisted of six battle-
ships and twelve cruisers. About 9
o'clock in the morning the fleet divided,
taking up a position between Liao-Tsishan
and Golubinaia Bay (Pigeon Bay), while
the cruisers formed in two sections to
the south and southeast of Port
Arthur."

"At 9:30 o'clock the battleship Retvi-
zan opened fire over the crest of
Liao-Tsishan against the enemy's bat-
tleships, which replied by firing on the
town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up
in line in the outer roadstead.

"At 11 o'clock in the morning the
cannonade slackened, and the Japane-
se fleet, remitting, drew off slowly to
the southeast, and at 12:30 had dis-
appeared."

"During the bombardment five sol-
diers were killed and nine were wound-
ed. One soldier on the shore was
bruised."

Makarov's Report.
Another telegram from Viceroy Alexieff
to the Emperor gives Vice-
Admiral Makarov's report as follows:

"At midnight of March 21 'two of
the enemy's torpedo boats approached
the outer roadstead, but were dis-
covered by the searchlights of the bat-
teries and fired upon by the forts and
by the gunboats Bohr and Otavajny.
They were obliged to retire."

"A second attack was made at 4
o'clock in the morning by three tor-
pedo boats, which were also repulsed.

"At daylight three detachments of
the enemy's fleet, consisting of six bat-
tleships, six armored cruisers, six sec-
ond-class cruisers, and eight tor-
pedo boats, approached from all
sides. At 7 o'clock our squadron, the
cruisers leading, with the Askold flying
flag at their head, and the battle-
ships following."

"The enemy's battleships approached
Liao-Tsishan and fired 100 shells from
their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur, and
108 shells at the environs of the town.

"Our shells, fired at a radius of eighty
cables, were well placed."

"At 10 o'clock a Japanese battleship
was struck by a shell and retired.

"We lost no men during the bombard-
ment, which ceased at 11 o'clock, when
the enemy's ships reassembled, and after
passing along the outer roadstead, drew
off without attacking our fleet."

Russian Guns Dismantled.
London cable: The only particu-
lars of the seventh Japanese attack on
Port Arthur are those contained in Ad-
miral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar.

Nothing more has been heard of yester-
day's rumors of a combined land and sea
assault, resulting in the capture of that
place. The New-Chwang correspondent of
the Chronicle reports that there was a
bombardment on March 17, which lasted
four hours. He says that two Russian
guns were dismantled and fifty persons
were killed.

Yesterday's Attack.
St. Petersburg cable: Further
details of yesterday's attack on Port
Arthur are expected during the day, but
nothing in the way of private or news-
paper despatches supplementing the offi-
cial accounts have been received up to
the present. According to the informa-
tion there exists a complete embargo
upon newspaper despatches direct from
Port Arthur.

The military authorities
seem to manifest no disposition at the
Japanese tactics yesterday. On the con-
trary, they declare that such bombard-
ments wear out the guns and machinery
of the ships and waste ammunition
without compensating advantage. They
point to the same, among other things,
by the American fleet at proof of their
futility. From the positions taken by
the Japanese the latter could not see
either the town or the batteries. The
range was from six to eight miles, with
a high angle of fire, and precision was
impossible. Although the general target
was large, only a lucky chance could
really damage the batteries or ships. So
far as known the Japanese accomplished
nothing yesterday. On the other hand
the Russians have better, a shell
from the battleship Retvizan, which was
firing over the hill, landing on one of
the Japanese battleships.

Pushing Land Operations.
St. Petersburg cable: Vice-Ad-
miral Togo's activity at Port Arthur is
being emulated by the commander of the
Japanese forces in Korea. The ad-
vance of the Japanese shows that they
are losing no time, and that they are
more rapid than the Russians expected.
Nevertheless, the fortification of Anju
shows the Japanese operations are ac-
companied by all proper military pre-
cautions. So far as the Russians are
concerned, they have no intention of at-
tacking Anju, but the presence of the
five thousand or six thousand cavalry
under Gen. Mitschenko will be to har-
ass and retard the Japanese in every
way possible.

The authorities here believe that it
will only be a matter of a short time
when active land operations will begin.
Of the Japanese battleships, of course,
it is estimated that pot shots are try-
ing to the garrison.

Vice-Admiral Makarov, the com-
mander at Port Arthur, is being com-
mended for his self-restraint in not
risking his ships in an engagement with
the enemy.

A prominent Russian admiral ex-
plained to the correspondent of the As-
sociated Press how absolutely essential
conservatism on the part of the Rus-
sian naval commander at Port Arthur
is at present. He said:

"If Admiral Makarov, whose disposi-
tion would be to go out and meet the
enemy, should go to battle upon the ap-
proach of the Japanese and defeat them,
his victory would be fruitless, as neces-
sarily it would be purchased by some
injuries to ships, and our lack of ade-
quate docking facilities at Port Arthur
would render it impossible to repair
them, whereas Japan has ample docks
in which to repair their vessels. The
feeling here is that the Japanese tactics
are preliminary to a landing on the
peninsula, in an attempt to cut off
Port Arthur, simultaneously with a gen-
eral bombardment of the coast."

For this the Russians de-
clare they are fully prepared. During
the last ten days a general shutting
down upon newspaper telegrams from
the Far East is noticeable. This is
owing to increased precautions to pre-
vent the enemy from obtaining news
of Russian troops.

Railway to Ping-Yang.
A London cable says: The Seoul cor-
respondent of the Times says that
while deprecating precipitancy in ad-
ministrative reconstruction, Japan re-
minds that Korea shall gradually
eliminate foreign advisers and the Gov-
ernment appoint no more for the
present. Many of the foreigners, who
are mostly French, occupy advisory
posts, with emoluments aggregating
\$100,000 annually, and half of these
posts are absolutely useless. Great
energy will be required to carry out
vigor in the construction of a light rail-
way to Ping Yang and other strategic
points is shown. Japan has 3,000 en-
gineers working on the railway, and
10 miles of material obtained from dis-
used lines in various parts of Japan are
now awaiting shipment to Ping Yang.
This scheme was designed to be com-
pleted by September next and will be
permanent.

After Japan's Ships.
Paris cable: 'The Echo de Paris'
correspondent at St. Petersburg says it
is rumored in naval circles there that
Capt. Retitzenski's Vladivostok squad-
ron has been ordered to overtake at a
certain point in the Pacific the battle-
ship and two cruisers bought from
Chile by Japan, and to return with
them to Vladivostok.

The correspondent says it is also
rumored that Emperor William of Ger-
many has refused to accept three cru-
isers built at Kiel and Stettin on the
ground that they do not conform to
the terms of the contract, and that
Russia is negotiating for their pur-
chase. The Russian general staff, the
correspondent says, estimates that the
number of Japanese troops landed in
Korea does not exceed 75,000.

Reserve Not Relaxed.
Tokio cable: No particulars have
been received regarding the new attack
on Port Arthur, but it is known that the
place was again bombarded. The Govern-
ment, however, has made no announce-
ment of it. Doubtless Admiral Togo's re-
port has not been received yet. Not a
word concerning the operations in Korea
has been issued. The corresponding
are fretting at the delay. Their hopes
rose to day when those allotted to the
first army were summoned to have their
passports signed, but they were disgusted
on being politely informed that they
would not be able to go to the front yet,
and that it probably would be a consid-

erable time before they are allowed to
go.

Released by Russians.
New-Chwang cable: Two Japane-
se merchants, Kautaiami and Makaya,
and also five women refugees, who had
been imprisoned at Port Arthur from
Feb. 7 until March 20, arrived here to-
day, on their way to Tien-Tsin. They
were released as a result of the efforts
of United States Consul Miller. The offi-
cial enquiry in the matter and the nego-
tiation on the subject covered several weeks.

Two merchants, who were arrested at
Dalny, on account of having in their pos-
session charts of the coast in that dis-
trict, report that they were treated kind-
ly by the Russians, especially while they
were confined in the military prison un-
der Golden Hill, Port Arthur, where they
were held in custody for 21 days. Later
the merchants were confined in a police
station.

The civil administration of New-
Chwang took unusual care in bring-
ing about the release of the prisoners
and refugees from Port Arthur, and
upon their arrival here they were
promptly turned over to United States
Consul Miller.

Japs at Anju.
A St. Petersburg cable says: A de-
spatch from Admiral Alexieff to the Czar
says: "Gen. Mitschenko reports: Our
patrols approaching Anju on March 17
observed the enemy's earthworks on the
left bank of the Chingieh River, op-
posite the town. The enemy at that
date had not yet begun to dig. The
Pong, fifteen miles northeast of Anju."

"It is believed that a division of
Japanese troops is at Anju, and the
rest of the enemy at Ping-Yang."

"We had received information of
the arrival of two of the enemy's
squadrons at Pakchon. We despatched
200 cavalry to prevent the enemy from
crossing the Pakchon River. Our cav-
alry observed three of the enemy's
squadrons on the left bank, which
withdrew on the arrival of our detach-
ment toward Anju, without fighting."

"The Japanese squadrons consist of
190 mounted men."

On the night of March 19 two de-
spatch riders ran into a Japanese
patrol between Kanan and Chenchu.
The patrol opened fire, but the riders
escaped unhurt.

"It is reported that 300 of the en-
emy's cavalry occupied Yong-Pong on
March 19."

"Material for pontoon bridges has
been placed in readiness south and
north of Anju."

Japs' Steady Advance.
A London cable says: The steady ad-
vance in Northern Korea does not seem
to have resulted in serious fighting any-
where. It is assumed here that the
Yong-Pong, which was occupied by the
Japanese, on Saturday, according to
Gen. Mitschenko is Yong-Ping, north-
east of Anju. The abandonment of the
Russian outposts before the Japanese
advance is regarded in St. Petersburg
as in accordance with the Russian plan
of campaign.

These outposts, says a
telegram, were merely
thrown out to worry and harass the
Japanese outposts. They are instructed
not to invite serious combats, but to
retreat slowly to strong positions on
the Yalu River. The despatch adds
that the fifty miles between Anju and
the Yalu are extremely difficult for
movements by a large force. There
may be lively skirmishing as the Japane-
se advance, but the Russians are
determined to avoid a decisive engage-
ment until certain of victory.

HAS SENT 100,000 MEN.

Number of Russian Troops Forwarded
to Far East.

A London cable says: The St. Peters-
burg correspondent of the Standard says
that the Government privately infor-
med the Senators on Tuesday that ex-
actly 100,000 troops had been sent to
the Far East over the railway since the
beginning of the war.

The United States Embassy is tak-
ing charge of twelve Japanese who were
sent from Irkutsk. One declared that
he was a Russian subject, and wanted
to stay in St. Petersburg to start a
laundry.

Members of the Embassy pointed out
to him that probably he would obtain
small patronage, and eventually dis-
satisfied him from staying.

The Russians are continuing prepara-
tions for a prospective siege of Port
Arthur by rushing large quantities of
supplies to that point. According to
Novikrai, as many as 40 cars loaded
with barley, chickens and other foods
arrive there daily.

Intends to Hold Korea.
London cable: 'The Seoul corres-
pondent of the Times' describes the vi-
gorous work that is being done by the
Japanese on the railway. The immediate
object is to construct a light military
railway as far as Ping-Yang, which sub-
sequently will be made permanent, and
extended to Wiju. Three thousand mil-
itary engineers are employed in the work.
They have abandoned the French plan of
terminating the line at Seoul, and will
connect it with the Seoul-Fusan line west
of Seoul, where the latter joins the Che-
chung-Chung line. Nearly a hundred miles
of the Fusan line is already finished, and
the road should be completed by autumn.
The Ping-Yang line should be finished by
September. The plans are significant of
the strategic value Japan places on the
combined projects. She is thereby pre-
paring for the possibility of military re-
verses in Manchuria. Whatever happens
she intends to hold fast to Korea.

British Gunboats to Leave.
A London cable says: Replying to a
correspondent, who urged the non-with-
drawal of British warships Espiegle
from New-Chwang, representing that it
would entail serious damage to British
interests, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne
defends the step in view of the fact
that New-Chwang is in the immediate
vicinity of the Japanese coast, and is of
use in the close waters between two
contending parties. She probably would
be unable to move out of the line of fire
and would run great risk of being
hemmed in by torpedoes.

Vladivostok Open.
Chefoo cable: A foreigner who
left Vladivostok on March 13 has ar-
rived here. He says that while he left
the ice had broken up sufficiently to
allow the fleet to leave, but one of the
cruisers at the entrance to the har-
bor had been rendered useless. Sup-
plies were plentiful. Ammunition was
arriving freely. The garrison is esti-
mated to number 12,000. The informa-
tion passed trainloads of heavy guns and
ammunition between Harbin and
Tsitshihar. Big earthworks have been
constructed at Tsitshihar, and guns are
mounted in them.

BIG MILITARY FUNERAL FOR DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

One of the Most Imposing Pageants Ever Seen in London.

London cable: The Duke of Cam-
bridge was buried to-day, after a funeral
such as has been accorded to no Eng-
lish soldier since the death of
the Duke of Wellington. King Ed-
ward, Queen Alexandra, and nearly all
the members of the royal family, repre-
sentatives of foreign monarchs, a ma-
jority of the nobility, the diplomatic
corps, and representative British sub-
jects of all walks in life, attended the
impressive national service at Westmin-
ster Abbey. Thereafter the body of the
"Old Duke," as he was affectionately
known to the public, was taken to the
Kensal Green Cemetery and buried be-
side that of his morganatic wife. Thou-
sands of troops marched through and lin-
ed the streets, and dense crowds watch-
ed the spectacle, which in military mag-
nificence, rivalled the funeral of Queen
Victoria.

The King, wearing a Field Marshal's
uniform, and the Queen, in the deepest
mourning, drove from Buckingham Pal-
ace to the Abbey. The crowds uncovered
in silence, and the troops reversed arms
on their arrival. The Abbey was then
packed with diplomats, privy councillors
and army officers, all in gorgeous uni-
forms. The King walked up the aisle,
which was lined by Grenadiers, their bus-
bies bent low over the reversed arms,
and took his place as chief mourner at
the head of the coffin. The Prince of
Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the
other princes stood behind him. Prince
Albrecht of Prussia represented Emperor
William. Among the principal mourners
were Admiral and Colonel Fitzgeorge,
the late Duke's sons, Beside the coffin
stood five field marshals, Wolsley,
Haines, Roberts, Norman and Woods,
who, with a score of other famous Brit-
ish generals, acted as pall-bearers. In a

corner of the Abbey stood a number of
veterans who had fought with the Duke
of Cambridge in the Crimea. Every
branch of the army and of the volun-
teers was represented.

The Dean of Westminster read the ser-
vice, and a dirge, which had not been
played since the funeral of Queen Mary
II, who died in 1694, echoed through the
Abbey. The Nory King of Arms (Wil-
liam Henry Weldon), hoarsely proclaimed
the full titles of the dead man, and the King
Grenadiers lifted the coffin, and the King
walked behind it, followed by a throng of
officers in crimson and gold uniforms. In
the bright sunshine the thousands of
people outside the Abbey watched the cof-
fin being placed on the gun carriage. The
old Duke's charger, with stirrups re-
versed, followed his master to the grave.

The King, princes, ambassadors and
generals entered 21 carriages and started
on the long journey to the cemetery.
Ahead of the gun carriage was an array
of British troops seldom seen in the
streets of London. Life Guards, Lanciers,
Grenadiers, Hussars, Dragoons, and High-
landers, with their bands, marched
through a lane of brilliant color, formed
by the infantry lining the route. Behind
these the spectators formed a continuous
black background. Cuirasses, plumes,
swords and lances sparkled in the sun,
that has been so seldom seen of late by
the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Nearly two and a half hours elapsed
before the gun carriage reached the cem-
tery, from which the public had been ex-
cluded. The King and others stood by the
grave side, while a squadron of Grenadiers
fired three volleys for their old
field marshal, and the funeral came to
an end.

Throughout the day all the flags were
half masted, and many people are in
mourning.

These were general signs of popular
sorrow at the death of the Duke.

DR. PARKIN'S ADVENTURE.

Rhodes' Scholarship Examination
Papers Held Up.

New York, March 28.—Examination
papers for the Cecil Rhodes Canadian
and American free scholarship in
Oxford University were held upon the
North German Lloyd pier in Hobo-
ken to-day pending a decision from
the Treasury Department as to whether
the customs officials had a legal
right to admit them without break-
ing the envelope in which they were
wrapped. Dr. Geo. E. Parkin, former-
ly of Upper Canada College, Toronto,
who came as a passenger in the
North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser
Wilhelm der Grosse, had the ex-
amination papers in a huge envel-
ope, sealed with wax and tape, and
would not let the customs officials
open the envelope. He claimed that
the purpose of the examination would
be lost if the papers were disclosed
before the regular
examinations which are to be held
at Yale and Cornell Universities, be-
ginning Tuesday next, and later in
Canada.

The officials finally decided to tele-
phone to Washington to ask for a
special dispensation for the pap-
ers. Later it was said that this per-
mission was obtained. Collector of
the Port of Stranahan and Dr. Par-
kin left the pier at 11:30 with the
bulky envelope intact. Dr. Parkin
went to the Manhattan Hotel.

MR. MUIR'S COUNTERBLAST.
The Maple Leaf May be Doggerel, but
Inspires Canadian Soldiers.

Toronto, March 28.—Mr. Alexander
Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf,"
has issued a counterblast to Canon
Welch's intimation that his song is
doggerel.

"The Maple Leaf" may be doggerel,"
says Mr. Muir. "Canon Welch has a
right to his own opinion. 'The Maple
Leaf' was written with the idea
of being a great poem, not a war
written in the hope of financial pro-
fit. In fact, I lost money on it. But,
notwithstanding this, I feel that I
have been repaid a thousand times
over. Two years ago, at the time of
this month, our brave boys stood on
the banks of Hart's River, surrounded by
Boers, and amidst the hurrying of
bullet and shell many of them were
stricken down. Eight thousand miles
from their humble homes, they
thought of wife and mother, and
sweetheart, and 'The Maple Leaf'
colored spots of glory from their lips.
'Doggerel' or not, the Boers had heard
it before, and knew the resolution
of courage of the men whose National
Anthem it was; and when they heard
it again they ran better skelter; it
may be 'doggerel,' but it contains as
devout a prayer for our country as
is sometimes heard in cathedrals."

WRECKAGE OF TWO VESSELS.
Part of it Thought to Belong to the
Steamship Queen City.

Victoria, B. C., March 28.—It is
reported from Carmanah Point, on
the west coast of Vancouver Island,
that large quantities of wreckage,
evidently belonging to a large
ship, have been found floating near
Cape Beale, at the entrance to Bar-
celay Sound, by Indians. One Indian
found a package of papers which
he took to the cable station near
Bamfield Creek. It is said that a
photograph amongst the papers
bears the words in writing, "Dou-
glas Malcolm, chief officer British
ship Lamorna."

The Lamorna, of Glasgow, cleared
from Port Bkelay, Puget Sound, on
March 2nd. She was wind-bound
with other vessels in Clallam Bay,
Washington coast, but has not since
been heard of.

At that date fearful gales were
scouring the whole coast, from
California north, and it is feared
that the Lamorna was unable to
make an offing and must have been
drifted somewhere north of Bar-
celay Sound.

She was a new steel Clyde-built
barque of two thousand five hun-

dred tons register, commanded by
Capt. McCormick.

Amongst the wreckage was also
found a number of bundles of deer-
skins, which are thought to have
been part of the cargo of the over-
due steamer Queen City, of the
Canadian Pacific Navigation Com-
pany's west coast line.

It was reported here this after-
noon that the Queen City was on
the rocks at Hesquiat Bay, west
coast of Vancouver Island.

Indians were said to have seen
the vessel there, but this report is
not accepted by shipping men. The
Government steamer Quadra passed
Clayoquot this morning, north-
bound, in search.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE.
Proposal to Allow Them Into British
Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., March 28.—The Brit-
ish Columbia Government learned to-
night from London, England, that the
Chinese Government has made a pro-
position to the British Government
to the effect that, the Chinese Gov-
ernment having agreed to restrain
its subjects from emigrating to the
Transvaal, the British Government
should allow Chinese immigration in-
to British Columbia under very
much easier conditions than now
prevail, and hinting at the abrogation
of the five hundred dollar head
tax now imposed by the Dominion
Government.

The members of the Provincial
Government, interviewed to-night,
say that this is the first time they
have heard of the matter, but that
to them it appears absolutely pro-
posterous. The question is an im-
perial, not a Dominion or a Pro-
vincial one. The Ministers say that
no such interference with the Chi-
nese immigration laws of the coun-
try could be tolerated, but they did
not believe that anything of the
kind is contemplated by the royal
Government.

MR. WHYTE DENIES IT.
Rumored Offer of Managership of
Siberian Railway.

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