How Cruiser Sayen Was Lost

Graphic Details of Deeds of Heroism as the Vessel Went Down.

Japanese Battleship Yashima Repaired and Is Again in Togo's Squadron.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Graphic details of the sinking of the Japanese cruiser Sayen off Port Arthur, briefly told by press cables, were received by the steamer Athenian, which reached port Sunday. Commander Okuda, second in command, who survived, gave the following narrative:

"The Sayen was struck by a mine, and in two minutes listed to her starboard side and began going down fast. Capt. Tajima remained on the bridge, refusing assistance and rejecting remonstrances of officers to take to the boat. When the vessel sank, the captain and thirteen officers, including myself, and 140 petty officers and men were hurled into the waves. When a number of us came to the surface there were cries of 'Captain,' but Capt. Tajima was nowhere to be seen.

'As the Sayen foundered the Russians poured a merciless fire on her from Laotishan, and the rescue by Japanese warships was made difficult. The work was continued ten hours, but no trace was seen of the captain or thirty-one others. The mine having struck the Sayen below the front engine room, five men working there were instantly killed. Three escaped from the back engine room. Just before the sinking I was standing with the captain, but the waves separated us. I seized a hammock and was picked up after half an hour in the water.

'As the Sayen sank, Lieut. Naritoni ran from the upper deck and succeeded in rescuing the Emperor's photograph, which he gave to the chief signal man and returned to seek that of the crown prince. He was unable to regain the deck. The signal man was found floating on a board, clutching tight the Emperor's photograph."

Regarding the reported loss of the Japanese battleship Yoshima, made from time to time, the Yorodzu of Tokio reports that the battleship was saved and has been repaired, her guns having been remounted, and she was about to rejoin the fleet. It was reported that the Yoshima sank near Dalny, but it was expected she would be saved. The Kobe Herald says a new vessel is about complete for the Japanese navy, to replace one of those lost at Port Arthur. Three destroyers built at Kure were to be launched Jan. 21.

Great sympathy is felt in Japan for Gen. Nogi, who is to return to Tokio to receive an appointment formerly held by the late Count Kawamura, in connection with the rearing of the prince imperial's children. It is said he seemed almost unconscious of the need of help during the last few weeks of the siege, and after the death of his elder son, news of which was brought him during the attack on Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill. His first died at Nanshan. He was found several times with his head in his hands, weeping. Nogi's family is now extinct. Anticipating the death of his sons, he had arranged that his title should succeed to an only son of his younger brother, but this boy was also killed. The General is quoted as saying:

"I derive consolation in my bereavement knowing that if many under my command have died before the fortress fell, their spirits and their families will recognize that I, who led them, have also suffered."

The awful carnage at Two Hundred and Three-Metre Hill has resulted in a new method being followed by Gen. Nogi in writing the name—a method thoroughly Oriental. Previously it had been spoken of as Niroisan, that is "Two Cipher Three Hill." It retains that name phonetically, but the ideographs used in writing it, as suggested by Gen. Nogi, are the mountain (San) of your (ni) spirits (rei).

The homing of the large force of prisoners received from Port Arthur is a serious problem to Japan. There were 3,678 Russian prisoners, and the addition of these from Port Arthur will swell the number to about 50,000.

The Japanese naval casualties from the beginning of the war to December were 2,492 in all, the killed numbering 1,530, of whom 230 were killed in land fighting.

Latest advices from the Shano state that terrible distress prevails among the Chinese, who have been turned from their dwellings wholesale by the Russians. Even official buildings in Mukden were taken for barracks, despite Viceroy Ysong's objections. The Russians are seeking to break the Chinese wall, the viceroy objecting strongly. His objection failed, however, at Liaoyang.

Successful experiments have been made by military officers at Tokio with falcons in capturing carrier pigeons.

Ten thousand letters were seized by the blockading squadron at Port Arthur, many from women, mostly wives of soldiers. The majority were forwarded after perusal.

Serious riots are reported from Seoul. During last year there was a deficit of over $200,000 in Korea.

Rich discoveries of kerosene and coal have been made by the Americans near Pingyang, Korea.

HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS.

Mr. John Shelton, the well known bridge builder, of 101 Sherwood St., Ottawa, states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney and liver derangements brought on by exposure, and find them better than any pill or medicine I ever used. They cleansed my system and made me feel healthy and vigorous, and better in every way."

ERIE SHIP CANAL.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Senator Loomis today reintroduced his bill of last year providing for negotiations with the United States government for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario at Oswego, thence to the Hudson.

STUDENTS CELEBRATE.

Moscow, Jan. 26.—(1 a. m.)—The students last night celebrated the Tatian dinner at the Ermitage. This was followed by revolutionary speeches. Cavalry posted outside prevented a procession.

Saved From Consumption

Another startling case that proves the unquestionable merit of "Catarrhozone"

Miss Louise Murphy, a well-known society belle residing at 28 Monument street, Medford, writes: "Kindly forward me three outkfits of Catarrhozone, which I have found most valuable for catarrhal affections of the head and throat. Catarrhozone cured me of weak lungs and really saved me from consumption. I am recommending CATARRHOZONE above all other treatments, knowing what great curative powers it possesses. I know others also who have benefited by Catarrhozone."

In your case, Catarrhozone would be useful. Why not get it today. Complete outfit is sufficient for two months' treatment, and costs but $1; trial size 25c, at all dealers in medicine.

COSSACKS DISPERSE STUDENTS.

Moscow, Jan. 25.—(7 p. m.)—A squadron of Cossacks this evening dispersed about 3,000 workmen who were growing obstreperous across the Mostova. No fatalities are reported. This was the only event of the kind during the day. Reports that a mob was plundering and wrecking shops in the Tverskaia are untrue. The merchants have sent an appeal to the Emperor to avoid bloodshed.

Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 25.—Cossacks are patrolling the streets of this city. A big demonstration is expected tonight upon arrival of Finns who had been expelled from the country and who recently were given permission to return.

The industrial district on the other side of the Moskva river was patrolled by troops and police all night long and paraded by bodies of workmen, but no encounters occurred. The barristers, at a meeting today, decided not to appear in court for the present owing to the disturbed conditions. The celebration today of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the university here, the first to be established in Russia, was confined to a religious service in the university chapel.

THE EASTERN LEAGUE.

New York, Jan. 24.—The eastern league baseball magnates, after a two days' session, adjourned tonight. President P. T. Powers was re-elected as president, secretary and treasurer. A new board of directors was chosen, comprising Ed. Hanlon, Baltimore; M. Puder, Newark; George T. Satallings, Buffalo, and H. C. Griffiths.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

An Appeal to Workmen of St. Petersburg to Return to Labors.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The following proclamation issued by Governor-General Trepoff and Minister of Finance Kokovseff will be posted in the streets tomorrow: "Workmen should assist the government in its tranquilizing task in behalf of the betterment of their condition. This can be accomplished in a simple manner by holding themselves aloof from disturbances, who are alien to the workmen's true interests and to the country's welfare. Let them return to their ordinary labors, which is as needful for the country as for themselves, for without it they, their wives and children must suffer distress; and on returning to work let the people be assured that their needs are as near the Emperor's heart as those of His Majesty's true subjects; that only recently of his own free will the Emperor commanded that the question of the workmen's insurance be taken with the object of securing them against disablement or sickness; that this measure does not exhaust His Majesty's anxiety for the well-being of the working classes, for at the same time the Emperor sent an order instructing the minister of finance to direct a law shortening the hours of labor and for the elaboration of such measures as will legalize workmen's discussions of their needs."

The proclamtion, which it is announced was issued by the Emperor's order, in its preamble recounts the origin of the recent events and declares that evil disposed persons used the workmen as their tools, leading them astray by false and impossible promises. It says: "The result of this criminal agitation has been breaches of the peace, involving the inevitable intervention of armed forces. These evil wishers have not been restrained even by the difficulties of which the fatherland is involved in its time of trying war, while the workmen, their blind tools, have disregarded the fact that demands are being made in their name which had nothing in common with their needs, besides forgetting that the government always has shown and ever shows itself considerate of their needs and is now ready to listen attentively to their just desires and satisfy them wherever possible.

"To this end the government requires above all the restoration of order and the return of workmen to work, because in these times of disturbance the government's well intentioned efforts for satisfaction of the workmen's demand, however just, is out of the question."

TELLS OF SITUATION NOW AT MOSCOW

British Consul Protests Against Posting of Bulletin Calculated to Injure England.

Moscow, Jan. 25.—(5 p. m.)—There is complete tranquility within the boundaries of this city, but the people are keeping indoors owing to the official warning. The strike is spreading gradually, but thus far is confined to the smaller mills. The larger industrial concerns are being guarded in order to prevent the men employed there from being intimidated. But it is the belief that the strike will become general. There are no troops in sight in the city proper. Probably there will be no newspapers tomorrow.

The citizens are alarmed at the prospect of a strike of hundreds of thousands of workmen and demand the proclamation of a state of siege. The Moscow garrison numbers about 20,000, but the authorities consider that this is sufficient for the present needs, and evidently are determined to avoid bloodshed if possible. They declare they have the situation well in hand.

Capt. Grove, the British consul, has called upon M. Roudneff, the assistant police minister, who is acting in the absence of Chief Voltaoff, and requested an explanation of the posted telegram from London alleging that the disturbances at the Russian dockyards and arsenals was due to Anglo-Japanese instigation, that both Great Britain and Japan are spending vast sums of money to prevent the Russian second Pacific squadron from reaching the Far East, and adding that "all Russians who strike are therefore in connivance with the enemy."

M. Roudneff produced the original telegram in evidence of good faith. Capt. Grove stated that he would report the matter to the embassy at St. Petersburg. He considered that the posting of the alleged telegram imperilled the lives of subjects of Great Britain who are employed in factories here. M. Roudneff assured him that there was absolutely no cause for apprehension, but assumed the responsibility for the publication.

Gen. Trepoff's appointment to the governor-generalship of St. Petersburg was a complete surprise here. It is rumored here that Minister of the Interior Svintopolk-Mirsky may be appointed governor-general of Moscow.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

War Secretary Expresses Condolence With People of Russia.

London, Jan. 24.—War Secretary Arnold Forster, speaking at Croydon tonight, expressed the sympathy of the people of the United Kingdom with those of Russia. He said he was sure Britons desired the peasants of Russia to enter upon the heritage of liberty and freedom which all Britons enjoyed and obtained through the sacrifices of their forefathers.

Along The Waterfront

Tees Returns From Northern British Columbia Ports With Many Passengers.

Indians Take Many Seals off Washington Coast—Ramona Goes North.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Steamer Tees, Captain Hughes, reached port yesterday morning from Naas and way ports of the northern British Columbia coast. She brought a large number of passengers and 1,600 cases of salmon, which was landed at Vancouver. As on previous trips of the steamer she carried among her complement several town-lotters who visited Port Simpson with a view to doing business in connection with the expected boom resulting from the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the coast. Four speculators who came from Bellingham made the round trip on the Tees. Other passengers were Captain Johnson, of the wrecked steamer Columbia, formerly the Saga, which was recently lost in northern waters. Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, came from Hazelton, having made the trip out from the interior on snowshoes in company with mail carriers. He came from Hazleton to the coast in eight days. The Tees will sail again for the North on Wednesday next.

Situation Improved

(By Associated Press.)

Contrary to expectations the first movement of the newly appointed governor-general of St. Petersburg is pacific in character. It takes the form of a proclamation, jointly signed by Gen. Trepoff and minister of finance, telling the strikers that they have been led into trouble by evil disposed persons, and that their best interests would be served by peaceful representations to the government. The workmen are also assured that the Emperor has ordered the framing of certain laws for their benefit and the creation of a system of state insurance that will protect them from want in case of sickness or disability. The fears of serious trouble in Moscow yesterday were not realized. The only authenticated instance of anything approaching violence there was in the dispersal of a crowd of about 3,000 workmen by Cossacks. So far as is known, there was no casualties.

From Finland anti-Russian demonstrations are reported, a collision between a crowd of 10,000 persons and troops and police resulting in the wounding of about 30 Finns. In Finland the agitation has nothing to do with the labor question, but is purely political in character.

Various political, educational and mercantile bodies in Russia are adopting declarations in favor of an elective representative governing body and denouncing misrule under the autocracy.

AMERICAN SEALERS SEEK REMUNERATION

Endeavoring to Obtain From U. S. Congress for Loss of Industry.

The United States sealers who were robbed of their business by the enactment of a law made at the same time the restrictions were arranged which greatly handicap the work of Canadian sealers in order that a monopoly which has leased the seal rookeries may be fostered, are now endeavoring to obtain redress for the loss of their occupation from the United States government.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has an article which says, in part:

"On Thursday last there was a debate in the Senate over a pending bill to pay American sealers damages for the losses which they suffered through the suppression of their business. Senator Dolliver opposed this, on the ground stated by him that the appropriation was to pay men 'for not entering upon a wholesale violation of the law.'

"Senator Dolliver does not have an adequate idea of the hardship which was inflicted upon American sealers. Prior to the time when the government interfered, for the purpose of making more profitable a monopoly held by a handful of San Francisco speculators, there were operated from Puget Sound a number of American schooners engaged in the perfectly legitimate occupation of hunting fur seals on the high seas, an occupation as legitimate as the whale fisheries or the cod fisheries. These daring and skillful hunters followed the seal on the high seas and captured them by skill in a sportsman-like way. Their occupation interfered with the profits of the men who had the monopoly of the privilege of butchering seal on land in the rookeries to which they were forced to resort for breeding purposes.

"In violation of natural rights this government denied to its own citizens the right to hunt seal on the high seas, outside of the utmost boundaries of the jurisdiction of the United States and in waters free to the fishermen, whalers or seal hunters of every other nation of the world. A flourishing industry on Puget Sound was destroyed."

FOR THE NORTH.

Steamer Ramona Sails for Skagway and Ports of Alaska.

Steamer Ramona, of the P. C. S. S. Company, sailed yesterday for Skagway and the usual ports of call in southeastern Alaska. Among the passengers who went North by the Ramona were Messrs. Turner and McCloud, mining operators working in the Atlin district, who took ten men with them; Major Snyder, head of the Northwest Mounted Police at White Horse; Mrs. Harry Taylor and mother, who go to join Mr. Taylor, who recently purchased the Fifth Avenue hotel at Skagway; Captain Orr, owner of several Yukon river steamers; R. S. Vining, a wealthy Tanana trader; W. Windler, connected with the White Pass & Yukon railroad at White Horse, and Mrs. Malone, wife of the Juneau attorney of that name.

CORONER INDICTED.

New York, Jan. 24.—An indictment charging attempted bribery was returned by the grand jury today against Coroner Moses Jackson, of the city board of coroners. Jackson was arrested several days ago by a representative of the district attorney's office on complaint of District Attorney Chadwick. He had been held in $500 bail, but after the indictment was reported today the amount was increased to $2,500.

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will arrive here Thursday as the guest of Emperor William, and will remain in Berlin until Sunday.

STRUGGLING IN ANOTHER BLIZZARD

Fiercest Storm In Many Years Causes Intense Suffering In New York.

New York, Jan. 25.—Not since the blizzard of 1888 with which all subsequent storms are compared in this city, has New York been so completely snowbound as it is tonight. In this city a foot of snow fell, in many places being banked by the wind to a height of several feet. Surface travel early in the day was abandoned. Over-head transit was irregular and snow and it remained for the underground roads to carry home so far as they could reach within the city limits the majority of the thousands of workers from the down town districts.

The entire Sound line, from the Delaware capes north, was in the grasp of the storm which became a heavy fall of snow. The intensity of the cold and the force of the gale has exceeded in severity any experienced in years.

Throughout the New England and middle Atlantic states reports indicate a complete winter tie-up. Far into the west there is snow and remarkably low temperature, while only the extreme south alone seems to have escaped. Within the storm zone railway traffic is badly delayed. Reports of disaster to shipping are coming in and with the rapidity of the falling thermometer much suffering must ensue. So severe was the storm in this city that even during the day several persons were frozen to death or died from exhaustion.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The blizzard which prevailed all day ceased about sundown so far as the snowfall was concerned, but the wind blew all the evening. Train service on all roads entering the city is badly demoralized.

PASTOR KILLED.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 24.—Rev. G. A. Oglesby, pastor of the Aberdeen Methodist church, was killed and several other persons were injured, seven seriously, in a wreck on the Seaboard and Aberdeen railroad at Troy, near here, today. The accident was caused by spreading rails. The two cars went down an embankment and were demolished.

REUNION OF THE SONS OF YORK

Sixth Anniversary Duly Celebrated With Dinner at Royal City.

The Yorkshire Society of British Columbia celebrated its sixth anniversary with a dinner at the Royal Cafe last night, and the function proved perhaps the most enjoyable of the many successes which have attended this annual festival. The hall was prettily decorated and the board was spread in abundant keeping with the Yorkshire invitation which headed the menu; "Nah lads, lets tuk in; mak' yersens at whoam." The viands were both seasonable and well seasoned, and were served with that hospitality and good cheer which is characteristic of the sons of York.

The chair was occupied by Colonel Wolfenden, V. S. O., president of the society, and among those present were:

Hon. A. E. Smith, U. S. consul; Rev. Canon Beanlands, Joseph Peirson, Hon. Colonel Prior, John Piercy, Ald. Hanna, Ald. Fullerton, Dr. E. Hall, Dr. R. Moonson, Dr. J. Gibbs, W. Beaumont, F. Richardson, W. P. Winsby, W. J. Wriglesworth, S. Humphrey, J. Sherburn, F. Waddington, J. W. Church, W. S. Henderson, W. Cuthbert, J. T. Margeson, A. Margeson, R. C. Bradley, R. Merrill, R. W. Holmes, R. Margeson, W. I. Williams and A. Langfield.

After full justice had been done to the good things with which the table abounded, the following toast list was discussed:

"The King"—"He's t'best at ivver wor." Proposed by the President.

"The President of the United States"—"He's t'reit soart." Proposed by the President. Response by U. S. Consul A. E. Smith.

"The Lieutenant-Governor"—"He's doin varry weel." Proposed by the President.

"The Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces"—"Ther's noan better." Proposed by Mr. Joseph Peirson, J. P. Response by Staff Sergt. Winsby, Q. M. S., and Staff Sergt. Richardson.

"Our Native Country"—"T'biggest, t'bonnist an t'best." Proposed by Mr. John Piercy. Response by Mr. Herbert Cuthbert.

"Our Adopted Country"—"We've niver Heerd ov a better." Proposed by Ald. Fullerton. Response by Mr. W. T. Williams.

"The Yorkshire Society"—"Here's tiv our sens." Proposed by Rev. Canon Beanlands, M. A. Response by Mr. H. S. Henderson.

"Our Civic Rulers."—Proposed by J. Peirson. Responded to by Ald. Hanna.

"The Medical Profession."—Proposed by Col. Wolfenden. Responded to by Dr. E. Hall.

"The Press"—"Spaik aht." Proposed by Hon. Col. E. G. Prior. Response by The Reporters.

"The Ladies"—"Goold luck tul 'em." Proposed by Col. R. Wolfenden, I. S. O. Response by Mr. W. J. Wriglesworth.

"The Host and Hostess"—"Them's t'folk te giv' plenty o'weft." Proposed by Mr. A. S. Margison. Response by Mr. J. P. Greenwood.

"God Save the King."

Prior to the banquet, the annual election of officers was held, Colonel R. Wolfenden being again honored with the presidency; Rev. Canon Beanlands and Mr. H. S. Henderson are, respectively, first and second vice-presidents; Mr. Jos. Peirson, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. W. Winsby, F. Richardson, W. Wriglesworth and J. W. Fullerton form the committee.

Russian Writer On Revolution

All the Russians Falling Deeper and Deeper Into Throes of Rebellion.

Even Villagers Talk of Constitution and Troops Show a Restless Spirit.

Paris, Jan. 7 (by mail).—David Soskice, editor of Free Russia, writes of the revolution now in making in Russia as follows:

"It is not a disturbance, sire, it is a revolution which is taking place at present," Prince Troubetzkoi declared to his sovereign, Nicholas II. By this sentence the present situation is strikingly represented. To foreigners it appears a revelation, but to a thinking Russian it comes as nothing new—it is only a plain statement of facts. For who is Prince Troubetzkoi—the president of the Moscow Zemstcov? He as a loyal subject of the autocrat, a confirmed Slavophile, just as was Shipov, his former colleague, who was removed from his position by Von Plehve and who—a few weeks ago—was president of the conference of the zemstvos, demanded a constitution. A faithful Slavophile believes that Russia is guided by her own laws of evolution, which are quite different from those of the "rotten West"; he believes that the three great principles upon which Russian civilization must ever repose are autocracy, orthodoxy, and the Russian village community. We have seen already how Shipov recently entered into a compromise with his principles, and began to cast wistful glances towards the "rotten West" itself. Now we see Prince Troubetzkoi following in the footsteps of M. Shipov.

The Prince is still imploring the Emperor to take steps for the salvation of his "autocracy," but what are the steps recommended by him? "There is only one way," he says, "of doing so, and that is by the Emperor's placing confidence in the nation, and in the forces which the existing estates of the realm constitute. I am strongly convinced, in my own mind, that if the Emperor, having confidence in them, would only allow those forces to approach him, Russia would be relieved of all the terrors of a sanguinary revolution with which she is now threatened, and would support her Emperor, his autocracy, and his will."

In other words, he advises his sovereign to remove the bureaucracy and to convoke the nation into an assembly for a free discussion of state affairs. It is the request for a constitution, but to save his face he names it the strengthening of the autocracy. Anyhow, he means well.

The Prince is quite right: Russia is in truth passing through a period of "anarchy and revolution," and it is good that the world should see it clearly. On the one hand, we have indescribable anarchy established by the rule of the bureaucracy. I will give an instance of it which has occurred during the last few days. The English papers have recently reported how the members of the Tambov Zemstvo were attacked and ill-treated by a crowd of mysterious persons while leaving their place of assembly. I have just received the copy of a telegram sent by the Tambov Zemstvo to Prince Mirsky, in which they complain that the police stood quietly by at the time without intervening, and they request a judicial investigation into the affair. The editor of Osvobogdenie at the same time sent me over a letter received from Russia, in which the reason of the attack is explained. It appears that the members of the Zemstvo had before that taken part in a Liberal banquet, during which the proceedings of the conference at St. Petersburg were reported. In order to teach the Liberals the error of their ways, the local government and police authorities had collected some scores of "loyal" peasants and small shopkeepers, and thus avenged the honor of the autocracy. Such are the conditions under which the local bodies have to labor.

On the other hand, Russia is undoubtedly falling deeper and deeper into the throes of a revolution, and we have every reason to believe that the Czar's recent manifesto will give the last touches to it. "Saratov is full of agitation," a correspondent from Eastern Russia writes to me. "The town as well as the villages are extremely restless." "Not only in the town Nicholaev itself, but also in the villages of the surrounding district the atmosphere is most alarming," writes another correspondent from the south of Russia. "Even the peasants, especially the poorer ones, are talking of a constitution, while the troops in the town are filled with a restless spirit, and the workingmen have decided that in case of a demonstration they will come out armed into the streets." From the Caucasus comes the news of a whole series of armed attacks upon police officers, detectives, and prison authorities. The students of St. Petersburg are boiling with anger for the terrible barbarities they were subjected to by the police at the recent peace demonstration, and they are resolved to be well armed in the future. While in Moscow, the committee of the Socialist-revolutionists has declared in a proclamation that the Grand Duke Sergius is responsible for the murderous attack recently made upon the peacefully demonstrating crowd by the police and gendarmes, and are threatening revenge.

In each country revolution moulds its own shape and character according to the conditions of time and place. In Russia, thanks to the comparative scarcity of the population, a simultaneous rising of the whole nation is extremely difficult. But the ever-recurring riots in numberless localities brought about by the limitless tyranny of the myriads of bureaucrats and gendarmes are making normal life more and more impossible. And the Czar throws oil into the blazing fire, while Pobiedonostseff is trying to subdue it by a display of Ikons.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! A MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2s 9d. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WHOLESALE—HENDERSON BROS. LTD.; VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

SEALS PLENTIFUL.

Eighty Taken Off Washington Coast by Quinault Indians.

Three schooners have sailed on their coast sealing cruise and a few more are being made ready to sail; there will be few, if any, carrying Indian crews. According to reports from the Washington coast, seals are plentiful this season. Advices received yesterday from East Clallam state that a hundred Quinault Indians have returned from a seal hunt off the coast with twenty canoes. The Indian brought eighty seals. The dead seals were towed to Quinault river and beached near Quinault agency. A great winter feast is now in progress and seal steaks are being broiled for breakfast, dinner and supper. A large amount of oil is being tried out, and will form a part of their diet during the year. The skins are being taken off and preserved for sale at Victoria. It is many years since seals have been as numerous as just now off the Washington coast.

ENGINEER DEAD.

Third Assistant of Steamer Olympia Succumbs to Injuries.

Oliver Van Tassell, the third assistant engineer of the steamer Olympia, who was scalded in the explosion of her boiler in the Straits last Friday evening and who was brought to the hospital at Port Angeles, died of his injuries at 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday night. Van Tassel, together with Chief Engineer Snyder, was standing close to the boiler at the time of the explosion, both men being scalded. Van Tassell was an unmarried man and lived in Tacoma, where he has a brother in business. His sister also resided at San Francisco. They were on the way to Port Angeles at the time of his death. The body probably will be taken to Tacoma for burial. The chief engineer, Snyder, who was scalded at the same time, is improving.

Fighting In Finland

Helsingfors, Jan. 25.—Although the crowds on the streets were smaller tonight, there was severe fighting. Cossacks using their whips and police firing their revolvers. Some thirty persons were wounded, of whom nine were taken to the hospital. Three are severely wounded. Two youths had their scalps cut and a third was struck in the stomach by a bullet. The demonstration is slackening.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S SUMMARY.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The state department is in receipt of a cablegram of several hundred words from Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg summarizing the conditions in that city. Information contained in the cablegram does not differ materially from that contained in the Associated Press despatches.

PRIMAVERA.

Spirit immortal of mortality,
Imperishable faith, calm miracle
Of resurrection, truth no tongue can tell,
No brain conceive—now witnessed utterly,
In this new testament of earth and sea—
To us thy gospel! Where the acorn fell
The oak tree springs, no seed is infidel!
Once more, O Wonder, flower and field and tree
Reveal thy secret and significance!
And we who share unutterable things
And feel the foretaste of Eternity,
Haply shall learn thy meaning and perchance
Set free the soul to lift immortal wings
And cross the frontiers of infinity.

TOASTED THE PRESIDENT.

Tokio, Jan. 24.—The Emperor today received Minister Griscombe and the staff of the American legation in special audience and later entertained them at luncheon. Prince Fushimi and a number of Japanese of high rank being present. His Majesty toasted President Roosevelt and those present, including the legation staff.

A Great Conservative Victory I Ontario

(Continued from Page One.)

The results of the ballot in the several counties, with the comparison of the last previous election, are given hereunder:

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.	THE LAST ELECTION	
Addington		W. I. Paull	James Reid, Con.	577
Algoma, E.		W. R. Smyth	W. R. Smyth, Con.	227
Brant, N.		J. H. Fisher	D. Burt, Lib.	157
Brant, S.	T. H. Preston	W. S. Brewster	T. H. Preston, Lib.	340
Brockville	Hon. G. P. Graham		Geo. P. Graham, Lib.	378
Bruce, N.			C. M. Bowman, Lib.	268
Bruce, S.		Dr. R. E. Clapp	R. E. Truax, Lib.	64
Bruce, C.	Andrew Malcolm	Major Hugh Clark	Hugh Clark, Con.	52
Cardwell		E. A. Little	Edward A. Little, Con.	808
Carleton		G. N. Kidd	G. N. Kidd, Con.	1226
		Dr. Lewis		
Dufferin			Dr. Barr, Con.	1344
Dundas		J. P. Whitney	J. P. Whitney, Con.	504
Durham, E.		J. J. Preston	J. J. Preston, Con.	684
Durham, W.	Wm. Rickard	Devitt	W. Rickard, Lib.	88
Elgin, E.		C. A. Brower	C. A. Brower, Con.	112
Elgin, W.		F. G. McDiarmid	F. C. McDiarmid, Con.	502
Essex, N.		Dr. J. O. Reaume	J. O. Reaume, Con.	328
Essex, S.		Dr. C. N. Anderson	J. A. Auld, Lib.	486
Ft. Wm. & L. of W.		Dr. Smellie	C. Cameron, Lib.	362
Frontenac		J. S. Gallagher	J. S. Gallagher, Con.	57
Glengarry	John A. McMillan		W. D. McLeod, Con.	484
		Howard Fergusson		
Grenville			R. L. Joynt, Con.	860
Grey, N.	Hon. A. G. Mackay		A. G. Mackay, Lib.	269
Grey, C.		I. B. Lucas	I. B. Lucas, Con.	acl.
Grey, S.		Dr. Jamieson	Dr. Jamieson, Con.	438
Haldimand	Jacob Kohler		J. W. Holmes, Lib.	148
Halton		Dr. A. W. Nixon	John R. Barber, Lib.	16
Hamilton, W.		John S. Hendrie	J. S. Hendrie, Con.	152
Hamilton, E.		H. Carscallen	H. Carscallen, Con.	143
Hastings, W.		M. B. Morrison	M. B. Morrison, Con.	321
Hastings, E.	Maj. E. W. Rathbun (Ind.)		Sam. Russell, Lib.	86
Hastings, N.		J. W. Pearce	J. W. Pearce, Con.	316
Huron, E.	A. Hislop		Arch. Hislop, Lib.	468
Huron, S.		H. Eilber	H. Eilber, Con.	63
Huron, W.		Dudley Holmes	M. G. Cameron, Lib.	21
Kent, E.		P. H. Bowyer	John Lee, Lib.	276
Kent, W.		James Clancy	Thos. L. Pardo, Lib.	235
Kingston	Arch. B. McColg		E. J. B. Pense, Lib.	136
Lambton, E.	E. J. B. Pense		H. J. Pettypiece, Lib.	104
Lambton, W.	F. F. Pardee		W. J. Hanna, Con.	152
Lanark, N.		Montgomery	W. C. Caldwell, Lib.	80
Lanark, S.		W. J. Hanna	Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson, Con.	807
Leeds		Dr. Preston	W. Beatty, Con.	509
Lennox		Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson	T. G. Carscallen, Con.	8
Lincoln		J. D. Dargavil	Dr. Jessop, Con.	605
London		T. G. Carscallen	Adam Beck, Con.	131
		Dr. Jessop		
Manitoulin		Adam Beck		
		R. R. Gamey	R. R. Gamey, Con.	339
Middlesex, E.	Dr. G. A. Routledge	S. Jackson (Soc.)		29
Middlesex, N.			W. H. Taylor, Lib.	201
Middlesex, W.	Hon. G. W. Ross	C. C. Hodgins	Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Lib.	604
Monck	R. Harcourt		Hon. R. Harcourt, Lib.	350
Muskoka			A. A. Mahaffy, Con.	194
Nipissing, E.		Alf. Limoges (Ind. Con.)	M. James, Lib.	204
Nipissing, W.		O. Aubin	J. Mivhaud, Lib.	244
Norfolk, S.	Hon. W. A. Charlton		Hon. W. A. Charlton, Lib.	75
Northfolk, N.	Col. Atkinson		Arch. Little, Lib.	100
Northumberland, E.		Dr. Willoughby	Dr. Willoughby, Con.	283
Northumberland, W.	Samuel Clarke	Frank M. Field	S. Clarke, Lib.	210
Ontario, N.			W. H. Hoyle, Con.	185
Ontario, S.		Chas. Calder	Hon. J. Dryden, Lib.	132
Ottawa	Geo. S. May		Denis Murphy, Con.	616
			Chas. R. Powell, Con.	479
Oxford, N.		R. E. Butler	Lt.-Col. Munro, Lib.	918
Oxford, S.		D. Sutherland	D. Sutherland, Con.	173
		John Galna		
Parry Sound			M. Carr, Lib.	317
Peel	John Smith			
Perth, N.		S. Charters	John Smith, Lib.	123
Perth, S.		John Torrance	John Brown, Lib.	209
Peterboro', E.	Wm. Anderson	N. Monteith	V. Stock, Lib.	71
Peterboro', W.			W. Anderson, Lib.	443
Port Arthur and Rainy River		T. E. Bradburn	Hon. J. R. Stratton, Lib.	1194
		W. A. Preston	Jas. Conmee, Lib.	559
	I. B. Labrosse		Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel, Lib.	577
Prescott	Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel			
	Dr. Currie		Dr. Currie, Lib.	116
Prince Edward		R. A. Norman	Hon. F. R. Latchford, Lib.	874
Renfrew, S.		T. W. McGarry	E. Dunlop, Con.	580
Renfrew, N.	Thos. Racine	E. A. Dunlop	O. Guibord, Lib.	857
Russell			J. Smith, Lib.	129
Sault Ste. Marie		M. McFadden	J. B. Tudhope, Lib.	147
Simcoe, E.	T. B. Tudhope	John McCogh	J. S. Duff, Con.	972
Simcoe, W.		James Duff	D. Davidson, Lib.	44
Simcoe, C.		A. B. Thompson	W. J. McCart, Con.	876
Stormont		George Kerr	T. Crawford, Con.	1545
Toronto, W.	Dr. J. Hunter (Ind. Lib.)	Thos. Crawford		
		F. J. Peel (Soc.)	Dr. Pyne, Con.	922
Toronto, E.	W. L. Edmonds	Dr. R. A. Pyne		
		W. G. Gribble (Soc.)	Dr. W. B. Nesbitt, Con.	282
Toronto, N.		Dr. Beattie Nesbitt		
		J. J. Foy	J. J. Foy, K. C. Con.	730
Toronto, S.				
Victoria, E.		J. H. Carnegie	J. H. Carnegie, Con.	573
Victoria, W.		Samuel J. Fox	S. J. Fox, Con.	99
Waterloo, N.		H. J. Lackner		
			H. J. Lackner, Con.	206
Waterloo, S.			W. A. Kribs, Con.	98
		George Pattinson		
Welland		M. Fraser	J. F. Gross, Lib.	112
Wellington, S.		J. P. Downey	J. P. Downey, Con.	227
Wellington, E.		Major J. J. Craig	Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lib.	454
Wellington, W.		James Tucker	Jas. Tucker, Con.	108
Wentworth, N.	R. A. Thompson		R. A. Th