Good News For Le Roi

Large Meeting of Shareholders Hear of a Probable Rich Find.

Company Agrees to Amalgamate With the Rossland Mines.

Lord Cecil Dreads the Probable Effect of Mr. Chamberlain's Words.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—At a large meeting of the shareholders of the Le Roi Mining Company, the chairman reported another disappointing year, but owing to the discovery of more high grade ore it promised better in the future. The meeting approved the proposal that the Le Roi Co. amalgamate with other Rossland mining companies with a capital of £1,500,000 and a working capital of £300,000 or £400,000.

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Preston, said Mr. Chamberlain's whole scheme was one to divide the Empire into classes with conflicting interests. He believed that every word Mr. Chamberlain had spoken had done harm to the cause of union within the Empire. While they might hold people together by ties of pecuniary interest they would never generate a sentimental regard. If imports were to be looked upon as evils he did not think the country would accept the protectionist doctrine, but would hold to that of free commercial system which was of the character of justice and freedom.

Lord and Lady Strathcona at the Hotel Cecil last night welcomed a large and distinguished assembly, including representatives of most of the foreign embassies excepting that of Russia and Japan.

On the occasion of the ball promoted by the city of London international commercial association with the object of promoting peace between the nations of the world, the Lord and Lady Mayoress attended in full state.

The Canadian Press Association learns that through the agents of the concessionaires the proposed Nova Scotia Eastern railway have for months past been attempting to raise capital in London to start operations and have directly approached several likely financiers. So far they have been unsuccessful.

HELPLESS WITH SALT RHEUM

"For many months my wife was unable to serve herself with her hands because of salt rheum. Dr. Chase's Ointment has entirely cured her and we strongly recommend it to any who suffer from similar ailments, believing that it has no equal."—Quol, Co., Que. n22

AFTER THE BEEF TRUST.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It can be said with authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged "beef trust" shall heed the injunction made permanent yesterday by the decision of the Supreme court of the United States, the government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court. The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted. The minds of the President and the members of his cabinet are made up fully on the question. They have determined that the "beef trust" shall obey the law now that the highest court in the land has upheld the hands of the administration. It is said they will permit no further "dilly-dallying" with the subject.

THE CHICAGO "BLUEBEARD."

Gathering Evidence as to Doings of a Muchly Married Man.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Chief of Police O'Neill today declared his belief that Johann Adolph Hoch, alleged to have been married to over a score of women, has murdered at least twelve of them. This statement was made by Chief O'Neill in a letter written to Captain James J. Langham, of the detective service of New York, in which he requested the New York police to follow a clue given through an anonymous letter received by Inspector of Police Shippy from a woman living at the Belevedere hotel, New York. In this letter it is intimated that Hoch married two New York women, whom he has abandoned. An attempt was made to have Hoch indicted by the grand jury today on a charge of abandonment and bigamy. The complainants were Mrs. Amelia Augusta Fischer Hoch, Mrs. Anna Hendrickson Hoch and Mrs. Maria Goerk Hoch. It was found, however, that in bigamy cases the wife cannot testify against her husband, and that witnesses to the marriage must be secured before action can be taken. As the marriages took place in various parts of the country, time will be required in which to secure witnesses to give the testimony against Hoch sufficient to indict him.

SINKING SENSATIONS

Numbness and Apprehensive Feeling Frequently Caused by Functional Derangement.

Generally speaking, at the outset these very distressing sensations indicate that the sympathetic nervous system is being starved, and in consequence, rendered very irritable. One portion of the nerve organization is deprived of a sufficient supply of blood, and to make matters worse other portions are burdened with an excess of blood.

To restore equilibrium and tone to the entire nervous organization nothing acts with such certainty as Ferrozone. Clearly it is the duty of weak, nervous people to use Ferrozone, which contains the exact constituents that are needed to restore the debilitated nerve cells.

Even in those cases where cure seems almost hopeless, quick benefit attends the use of Ferrozone, which goes right to the source of the nerve weakness. The efficacy of this great nerve tonic has been demonstrated so many times that the permanency of its cures is undoubted.

The best medicine for restoring virility and strength is Ferrozone.

The time to take Ferrozone is when you first feel tired, and when appetite fails, and when nerves get irritated.

Its record is marvelous—it makes you feel strong and sturdy, brings health that outlasts old age. Mrs. Mary Mooing of Harbor Boache, Nova Scotia, writes:

"Ferrozone built me up.

"Before using it I scarcely knew what good health meant. I was as miserable and weak as any woman could be. Tired from morning till night, bothered with pides, unceasingly nervous. The first box of Ferrozone improved my blood, gave me appetite, in a short time I was like a new person. Now I rejoice in abundant good health."

Ferrozone will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health. At all dealers, 50c per box, or six for $2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

GOVERNOR OF PANAMA.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The committee on state and foreign commerce today authorized a favorable report on the bill abolishing the Panama canal commission and placing the government of the canal zone and the work of construction of the canal entirely in the hands of the President.

VANDERBILT LINES.

New York, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Vanderbilt lines, held in this city today, President Ingalls, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway; President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, resigned. W. R. Newman, president of the New York Central, was elected president of the Michigan Central, and also of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Ingalls was elected chairman of the board of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Mr. Ledyard was elected chairman of the board of the Michigan Central. Senator Depew, the former chairman of the Michigan Central, having resigned. At the meeting of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, known as the Big Four, E. V. W. Rossier was elected vice-president in charge of finances; W. C. Brown vice-president in charge of transportation, and John Carstens president in charge of traffic.

Strong Strings On Russian Reforms

Outcome of Loudly Proclaimed Concessions Will Prove Disappointing.

Right to Veto all Proposals of the People Still Remain Supreme.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The following statement was issued: "The conference committee of ministers on reforms proposed in the imperial decree of Dec. 26 was concluded on Jan. 9 and the order in which the proposed reforms should be carried out was announced on Jan. 10. The committee considered it necessary to consider each measure separately and it was subsequently proposed that individual ministers should draw up plans for the extension of the reforms affecting their respective departments and that a special conference, to be attended by those interested and by local representatives should be held under the presidency of the Emperor. The committee further deemed it necessary to request the Emperor to submit certain questions which may be discussed through legislative channels. The committee resolved to hold a provisional discussion which would serve to bring harmony out of the different views prevailing with regard to the chief point of the questions. The council, however, will retain full power to veto the final decisions. Having agreed upon these methods of discussion the committee concluded that it would be advisable to ascertain the views of the chiefs of the different government departments and other non-ministerialists. It was also resolved that an imperial ukase should be drawn up in the briefest terms possible and that steps assuring realization of the reform scheme should be taken.

"The committee is of the opinion that success will be rendered surer by the publication of its decisions, which will be confirmed by the Emperor.

"The decisions already taken are sanctioned by His Majesty on Jan. 22."

What Some People Say

That that Russian captain who saw shoals of torpedo boats all about him should have added that they were stripped in blue, green and pink, had four legs apiece and were fitted with gasoline eyes. That vodka is great stuff!

That the reserve question will never be allow to die so long as Ald. Hanna has it in hand.

That John Milton will have a niche in the temple of fame, having just been appointed a police commissioner for Kamloops.

That John Houston is probably hard at work upon the complimentary speech with which he will welcome Dr. Rose as his colleague on the police and licensing boards.

That Gen. Nogi has no right to break into song—he should keep to his profession of arms.

That the C. P. R. gives conspicuous evidence of sanity in desiring to get in on the ground plan with Victoria's coming prosperity.

That 'Squimalt without the naval station may not be so bad after all—when the Empresses and other Oriental liners commence dumping their freight there.

AMERICAN AUTHORS TO SAVE GORKY

New York Literary Men Will try to Save a Russian Victim.

New York, Jan. 31.—Distinguished literary men of this city are organizing a movement to save Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist and revolutionary leader, who was recently arrested and confined to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg.

Richard Watson Gilder, author and editor of the Century Magazine, said he was willing to join in any movement designed to rescue Gorky from punishment for his part in the recent disturbance, but he was inclined to think that before anything definite should be done, the co-operation of Andrew D. White, former U. S. ambassador to Russia, should be asked. Others who have expressed themselves willing to join in the movement for the rescue of Gorky are Charles Scribner and Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine.

Morton Will Not Be Missing—There is one very essential department of the parliamentary sessional service, which was omitted from the published list of appointees, and that is the culinary and refreshment bureau. In this realm the choice has again fallen upon Mr. Harry Morton, of the Garrick's Head, who presided there with such success last year. In the performance of his part of ministering to the appetites of exhausted parliamentarians, Harry has come into a very decided place in the legislative machine. The father confessor, the confidant of disappointed members or disgruntled lobbyists, many a secret has been poured into his sympathetic ear, all denied to an over inquisitive press and public, and preserved with heroic and impregnable stoicism and good nature. In those little functions upstairs many side lights are let in upon the thinkings and doings of the chamber below, and no biography of the great men who are now figuring in provincial affairs will be complete without some anecdotes from the caterer's notes. It is needless to add that parliament will not open until Harry's paraphernalia has been installed.

FINANCES OF SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' HOME

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Worthy Institution.

The Colonist has been asked by the committee of management of the Sailors and Soldiers' Home, Esquimalt, to publish the following financial statements. We do so with pleasure, believing the public will be gratified at the position the figures disclose.

Notwithstanding the removal of the cruisers Grafton and Flora, closely following the prolonged absence of the squadron from the harbor last summer, the home has practically paid its way since the opening in May last to the end of the year. During that time about 5,000 calls were made for refreshments; 1,323 beds were taken and nearly 200 baths; and the interest in the place on the part of the men of His Majesty's forces has steadily increased.

In consequence of the reduction of the naval station, however, the management are now becoming anxious concerning the outlook. When H. M. S. Bonaventure is withdrawn in March it is feared the patronage will be insufficient to meet the expenses, and at least a temporary closing of the home may become necessary.

For obvious reasons the committee of management would much regret this. The institution ought to be kept open if only in a partial way for the sake of the land forces and the two ships remaining. By opening the building only during the men's hours of leave the working expenses would be greatly reduced. It is felt that this certainly would be possible if in the meantime the liabilities, which in the two accounts amount to a total of $1,092, could be removed.

No one doubts that the future will find full usefulness for the home, if not for English sailors, then for Canadian; but probably both, as well as for men of the merchant marine, and the removal of the debt at this juncture would relieve the minds of those who have worked so hard for the home's establishment. Subscriptions may be sent to any of the committee, whose names follow the financial statements, which are here appended:

THE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

Property and Building Account from Inception to 31st December 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Donations, subscriptions and collections	$ 6,177 72
Provincial government grant	1,000 00
Interest from Savings Bank	16 65
Bank of Montreal, temporary loans	2,750 00
Imperial Bank, temporary loans	300 00
Private loans	1,032 00
	$11,276 37

EXPENDITURE.

Building site (land)	$ 1,000 00
Clearing land	85 00
Buildings (cost	5,352 35
Furniture, beds, etc	565 82
Architect's fees, paid on account	50 00
Fire insurance, premiums	68 75
Repairs, cleaning, etc.	36 10
Water and light	24 24
Sundry expenses, including chaplain's traveling expenses to and from England ($575)	741 22
Bank of Montreal, loans repaid	2,750 00
Bank of Montreal, for interest thereon	21 75
Imperial Bank, loan repaid	300 00
Imperial Bank, for interest thereon	12 35
Private loans repaid	232 00
Interest for 6 months paid on $400	14 00
	$11,253 58
Balance in hand	22 79
	$11,276 37

Memo—Outstanding liabilities:

Private loans	$800 00
Architect, balance	125 00
	$925 00

This is so far as I can ascertain.

Having carefully examined the books and vouchers produced to me, together with other evidence relative to sundry items, I hereby certify that the foregoing statement fairly discloses the dealings and position of the Sailors and Soldiers' Home to 31st December, 1904.

Jos. PEIRSON,
Auditor.

Victoria, B. C., January 28th, 1905.

In connection with the current account here following, it should be said that when the home had been opened, as is usual in such cases, it was discovered that sundry articles were needed, especially for the kitchen, which had not been previously thought of. These were charged to the current account, and made the total expenditure during the period appear larger than would be the case under ordinary circumstances.

THE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

Current Accounts, from May 9 to December 31, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Summary of receipts from all sources	$772 10
Balance, debtor	112 40
	$884 50

EXPENDITURE.

Summary of expenditures in the general working	$884 50
	$884 50

The above summary of receipts and expenditures in the working of the institution from 9th of May to the 31st of December, 1904, shows an overdraft of $112.40, and there are outstanding accounts amounting to $55.20, but I may mention that the receipts for the month of January are about equal to this indebtedness, thus suggesting that the institution is about one month in arrears of the income.

JOS. PEIRSON,
Auditor.

Victoria, B. C., January 28, 1905.

Names of committee of management: Mr. Arthur Lee, Victoria; Dr. Lewis Hall, Victoria; Mr. W. T. Andrews, Victoria; Commander H. Sandeman, R. N., H. M. S. Bonaventure; Commander H. Hunt, R. N., H. M. S. Shearwater; Lieut. V. Brandon, R. N., H. M. S. Egeria; Capt. Watts, A. O. D., Esquimalt; John McLeod, R. N. (secretary), H. M. S. Naval Yard; Mr. Leonard Tait (treasurer), Victoria West; Rev. J. P. Hicks (chairman), Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt.

CURED KIDNEY DISEASE

Mrs. Fred. Hills, Walton St., Port Hope, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, and though I tried a great many different medicines never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease. n22

A CORONER'S BRIBERY.

New York Official Attempted to Collect $5,000 From Doctor.

New York, Jan. 31.—Testifying before a jury in the court general sessions today, Benjamin Reuss, a lawyer, declared that Coroner Moses Jackson, who is on trial charged with attempted bribery, asked him for $5,000 in connection with the case of his client, Dr. John W. Alexander, saying it was needed to "square the fellows upstairs." The "fellows upstairs," the witness explained, were the men in the district attorney's office. Reuss also testified that Jackson said: "That grafter Chadwick wants $2,200," referring to District Assistant Attorney Chadwick, formerly on Yale's football team. He added that he met Jackson and Chadwick at a luncheon which the coroner had arranged, and later went to the district attorney and complained that Jackson and Chadwick were trying to "shake him down." He really believed at that time that Chadwick was a party to the attempt to obtain money from him, but later assured Mr. Jerome that Chadwick was all right, that he merely had been getting evidence against Jackson. Assistant Attorney Chadwick testified that Coroner Jackson offered him $200 to fix the testimony so that the coroner could discharge Dr. Alexander, and that Jackson had said in future cases they could get as high as $2,000. The money, however, was never paid to Chadwick, who added that in his negotiations with Jackson he was obeying instructions of the district attorney's office.

Children of the Mountains

The Swiss peasant is the subject matter of a depressing and sombre yet graphic picture drawn in the November number of the Independent Review by Mr. W. H. Dawson—a picture "whose heavy shadows are unrelieved by the sun-shafts of healthy human gaiety and joy." Thrown upon the common mother, Nature, in all her changing moods and in surroundings always severe and generally infertile, the peasant mountaineer, it might be thought, would easily become a victim of the modern mania for migration—that for them the most imposing prospect would be that of the rough footway which leads down into the more fertile lowlands. Such, however, is not the fact. The peasant has "a sacred passion" for the place of his birth and upbringing. "Shut up in their sequestered valley, the peasants have little communication with the outside world; and many of them never go a mile away from year's beginning to year's end." When a death occurs, the funeral is of the most primitive description. In the extremities of sickness, medical aid is unavailable. "Even in child-birth the mother has to trust to nature, and the kindly, if rude, attentions of her neighbors—doctor, midwife, nurse never penetrate these uncultured heights. The religious needs of the peasantry are ministered to by a priest of middle age, a man of the people who is able to speak to his simple flock in the uncouth patios of their valley, and to think with them in the thoughts of their stunted and unimaginative minds."

In Mr. Dawson's view, the summer months are for the Swiss peasants decidedly the most tolerable part of the year, especially for those who migrate with their herds of cattle and goats to the higher "alps" in search of grass. "This annual 'alp-going' is quite an event in the quiet annals of rural Switzerland. The date at which the exodus from the valleys takes place naturally varies according to the elevation of the country. It falls in June in some parts, in others it may be late in July. Several 'Sennen' may 'trek' to the same 'alps'; but, arrived there, a common life is lived. They share the same huts, they sit at the same humble board, their herds graze together, the milk is brought morning and evening to the same dairyman, by them to be promptly scalded and so turned into cheese. The whole business is done on a co-operative basis. Periodical tests of the productivity of the various cattle are made, and, according to the result, are the proceeds divided when the cheese has been sold to the factor at the end of the season. Every few days one of the 'Sennen' descends to the valley from his highland home with the produce, which is kept in a warehouse or 'lager' to ripen, a process to the perfection of which constant and unremitting attention is necessary. For three or four months, according to the favorableness of the season, these 'Sennen' live a nomadic life. Directly the sparse grass has been cleared from one 'alp,' a move is made still higher or further afield; and here they settle again, until Nature's supplies are once more exhausted, on which fresh herbage is sought elsewhere. Meanwhile, there is no idleness in the valley below. The summer is short, and into a few weeks have to be crowded a host of duties, the timely and scrupulous performance of which is imperative if the peasant's household are to meet the inclement winter with stout hearts. From dawn to dark all hands are afield—husband, wife, children. Gaunt men and hollow-breasted women take their turn at the scythe and rake, as later, at the box-like barrow upon which the dried grass is carried from field to byre. . .

Day by day you may see upon the mountain side their small stunted figures, as they bear upon their backs huge loads of small scrub and bilberry roots, which they have torn out of the ground by the help of small three-pronged forks. It is fuel for the coming, winter, to be used when the peat runs low. Wood, let me say, is as often as not a great luxury, for it has to be fetched some miles' distance; and that means, not merely man's labor, which is plentiful enough, but money, which is pitifully rare."

Turning to the mountain maidens, to whom life brings so little romance, so much wearing, wearying, depressing actuality, Mr. Dawson discovers a cloud as of some hidden sorrow. "Watch that bare-headed lassie, over whose head sixteen or seventeen dull summers have passed, as she struggles with her load. It must weigh at least half a hundredweight; and how she slings the filled pannier upon her back is a mystery. But she does it, and then, with naked feet, picks her way slowly but surely along the hillside. Reaching her father's hut, the fuel is added to a pile at which she has been working since daybreak. But there is no rest: the empty pannier is shouldered again as at military signal, and she returns to the spot where mother and brothers are tearing up the scrub. Not a bright outlook for girlhood, perhaps, but such is the life of the peasant here! It is work, work, work—for the idle there is no place. Brave little soul, some day a swarthy, sinewy son of the valley will find her beautiful; she will marry and bear children; and so this race of toil and poverty is perpetuated from generation to generation. But the struggle with nature takes forms and aspects still more trying to nerve and courage. The peasant has not only to contend with inhospitable seasons, with long drawn-out winters, and fickle and uncertain summers." Situated as the peasant's home is beneath the snow-capped heights, "he is for ever menaced by the avalanche, which, falling perhaps without the slightest warning, is devastating in its effects, undoing in a moment the toil of years or of generations, and bringing desolation and sorrow to homes which, though humble, have been none the less instinct with the spirit of domestic peace and affection. In the midst of the Goeschenen Valley there stands a pathetic memorial. It is a little cross, upon which is fixed a heart-shaped plate bearing this inscription in German:

Ambrose Kieliger,
16 years old,
came under an avalanche,
1883—R.I.P.

It is Nature's rough way: one life more or less matters little. Yet the story told by these simple words—so laconic, so half-humorously prosaic in their abruptness, the utterance of men who have no time for sentiment—is typical of the life and death struggle which the stout-hearted sons of the mountains have everywhere to wage. No wonder that, in the presence of forces against which they are helpless, forces which ever and anon assert themselves with disastrous and pitiless consequences, the spirit of superstition—which let none deride, since it is, after all, but an undeveloped religious instinct—is strong and powerful. Hence you will see, scattered about the plains and valleys, and even affixed to the dwelling-houses, of Roman Catholic Switzerland, quaint images of saints, and especially of St. Matthew, the protecting saint of all glacial districts, whose aid is thus invoked against the subtle dangers by which life and limb are beset in the regions of ice and snow."

ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT WARSAW

British Correspondent Says the Dead Number Three Hundred.

London, Feb. 1.—The Daily Mail's Warsaw correspondent reports the restoration of comparative peace, though the city is still in a condition of dangerous ferment. "The majority of the troops," the correspondent says, "have been withdrawn from the centre of the city and the end of the strike is in sight. There is some fighting still in the outer suburbs, and cases of treacherous stabbing of soldiers are growing more frequent. Vehicular traffic has been resumed and supplies of food are arriving. Hundreds of domiciliary visits and arrests have been made. All suspected persons are stopped and searched and arrested if found to be carrying weapons.

"Careful investigation convinces me that the dead number 300.

"The rumors of dynamite outrages at Lodz and that 20,000 Lodz workmen are marching on Warsaw are unfounded. The Lodz men have struck, but remain quiet."

TROUBLE IS SPREADING.

London, Jan. 31.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Times says: It is understood that the Czar will receive a deputation of workingmen as soon as the strikes have subsided and the men return to work, but as the movement appears to be spreading in epidemic form in the provinces, this hardly enters into calculations. There seems to be no doubt that Socialistic agencies made great use of the sacrifice of life in St. Petersburg influencing the provinces."

SOLVING COLORADO MYSTERY.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 31.—Chief of Police Reynolds of this city, who has been on the trail of Milton Franklin, suspected of having murdered Bessie Bouton, has returned. He announces that he is convinced of two things: first, the body found in Cutler mountain is that of Mrs. Bessie Bouton, of Syracuse, N. Y., and, second, that Milton Franklin Andrews of Hartford, Conn., is Milton Franklin, alias Bouton, whom he believes is responsible for her death. The chief says he will have a warrant issued at once for Franklin first. He says that Franklin is in hiding in New York city, and that he has been traveling with a woman who is herself his sister.

TWO FIRES OF SOME IMPORTANCE

Mrs. Trench's Fine Residence Destroyed — Damage at Lenz & Leisers.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the fine home of Mrs. Le Poer Trench at Saanich, "Corheen," was burned to the ground, the total loss being estimated at $10,000. The inmates had a narrow escape.

In this fire Victoria's suburban homes have suffered severely. The Trench home was one of the finest in the environs of the city, having been built about nine years ago and being numbered amongst the best of the famous Vancouver Island English country houses. Many pleasant functions have been held on the premises, the host being known as a prince of entertainers.

By the fire all the contents, including a large and almost priceless collection of Australian and New Zealand curios, valuable paintings and other articles, were destroyed. An insurance for a considerable sum was carried on the house and contents by a company represented by A. W. Jones. It is believed the fire started in the bathroom.

The fire at Lenz & Leiser's factory on Yates street, reported briefly in yesterday morning's Colonist, was of a destructive character. The damage was confined chiefly to the third floor, which is the factory. In this department there were a number of sewing machines, operating in the daytime by the factory employees; a motor which furnished the power, a large quantity of finished goods and a great deal of material. Several thousand dollars' worth of cigars went up in smoke. It is surmised that the fire originated from an air-tight stove, which stood in the centre of the room.

On the ground floor is a warehouse used by Lenz & Leiser and Robert Ward & Co., Limited, while in the basement Simon Leiser has a quantity of goods stored. On the ground floor are also situated the offices of Rowland Machin; they wholly escaped damage. The firemen had several narrow escapes from contact with live wires.

REFUGEES ARE LOST.

Chefoo, Jan. 31.—Thirty-six refugees from Port Arthur were lost off the Miatao Islands January 28, the junk in which they were passengers striking a rock. The information is brought by other refugees of four junks containing those who were cast ashore on the islands. Seventy junks with refugees reached Chefoo today. The China Navigation Company's steamer Chefoo picked up fifty refugees along the coast.

Do you want XXX Fruit

Government experts say the only fruit worth shipping is from Sprayed orchards.

Get the foreign buyers into your district by offering them perfect fruit. You want the best prices.

Use a Spramotor.

It's the most economical machine made. It is the only one used by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their practical work. Made for Hand Power, Horse Power and Engine Power.

Write for Booklet "A". It will tell you all about the Spramotor, and what it will do.

Spramotor Co.
68-70 King Street, London, Canada
107-109 Erie Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Agents Wanted.

LIKE TO BE THE ICE MAN.

New York, Jan. 31.—The organization plan of the American Ice Co. was issued today. The plan is to be carried out through the medium of a "holding" company, to be known as the American Ice Securities Co., with a capital of $21,000,000.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Rome, Jan. 31.—The severe cold which has prevailed here was followed today by a south wind from the Sahara, carrying red dust from the desert, which, mixed with the snow falling in various parts of southern Italy, gave the appearance of a fall of bloody snow.

MISTICHENKO WOUNDED.

Mukden, Jan. 31.—The Russian losses the last few days were about 10,000. Many of the bodies of the killed have not yet been gathered. Lieut.-General Stakelberg's corps was the heaviest losers. The Japanese losses, according to Chinese reports, also were heavy. The Russians took about 500 prisoners. The Japanese forces on the Russian right wing were originally about 10,000, who were routed and panic-stricken but afterwards they were strongly reinforced from the Japanese right. General Mistichenko's wound is serious, a bullet having fractured his knee joint. General Kondoatovitch was shot through the lungs and the bullet lodged in his spine, from whence it has been abstracted.

Saw Swarms Of Torpedo Boats

Russian Officers Give Their Testimony on North Sea Outrage.

Captain of Transport Declares He Was Attacked From All Sides.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Russian officers formerly with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron began their testimony before the international commission inquiring into the North Sea incident. A large crowd was present and much interest was taken in the proceedings. No oath was required, the officers speaking on their honor. Captain Wallerond of the transport Kamtchatka testified that during the evening while on the lookout for torpedo boats he saw the outlines of a strange craft and heard shots. Thereupon he sent a wireless message to the flagship, saying: "Torpedo boats following us."

The flagship answered: "How many torpedo boats follow you?"

Capt. Wallerond answered: "We proceed with lights extinguished. They attack us from all sides at a distance of about ten cable lengths."

The Kamtchatka proceeded, but Capt. Wallerond did not see any more strange craft and did not hear any further shots.

Capt. Clado of the admiral's flagship gave a circumstantial record of seeing two torpedo boats. He said: "I first saw a strange craft through my night glass and then searchlights convinced us that it was a torpedo boat. At the same time the signal officer reported another boat, which almost collided with us. We manoeuvred to avoid a collision and escape a torpedo which might be discharged. The searchlights then disclosed a torpedo boat immediately in front of the flagship, about a cable's length away. We saw this one much better than the other, as the searchlights lighted it up. The torpedo boats gradually drew off. At first we could distinguish only their bows, but we afterwards saw them completely. The first boat disappeared after three or four minutes. The second was visible much longer."

The depositions of the Russian officers were ended today, and their cross-examination will begin tomorrow.

PACIFYING THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—This evening the police surprised a meeting of strikers in a tavern and fired, killing a girl and wounding four other persons.

JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION.

Tsinkhetchen, Jan. 30.—(Delayed in transmission)—The Japanese advance against the Russian left turned out to have been merely a demonstration. The Japanese fell back as soon as the Russians brought up reinforcements. The only fighting of any consequence occurred at Chonhai pass at three o'clock on the morning of Jan. 29. Two Japanese battalions tried to capture the village of Tingai. A bayonet encounter ensued, and the Japanese were driven off leaving 39 dead and eight wounded. The Russians lost twelve killed and thirty-six wounded.

SENSATION IN ST. PETESRBURG

Investigation Shows That Firing on the Czar Was Done Intentionally.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—A sensational report is current that the commission investigating the incident of Jan. 19, when the imperial family narrowly escaped death, has discovered that it was a deliberate attempt of the terrorists, and that the responsibilities for the insertion of the charge of grape in the gun of the saluting battery of the First Horse Artillery of the Guards, who were serving the guns is with Bogdanoff, who it is said, is a former student and a member of a revolutionary association.

An official statement issued today gives the casualties in the collision between the strikers and troops on Jan. 22 as 96 killed and 333 wounded. Of the latter thirty-two have since died.

SUPPLY BLOCKADE AT BAIKAL.

London, Jan. 31.—According to a Tokio despatch to the Daily Telegraph, Russian supplies from the interior are concentrated at Lake Baikal owing to the fact that the railway east of that point is blocked with snow. Vladivostock is now isolated on the land side as well as the sea front. The same correspondent states it is reported that orders have been placed for several large warships for Japan.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS LOSSES.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Gen. Kuropatkin in despatches dated Jan. 29 and Jan. 30 reported that the Japanese losses in the recent fighting were heavy, many being bayonetted and sabred. The total number of Japanese prisoners already exceeds 300. The Russian losses on Jan. 28 among the advance posts were five officers and 50 men. The Russians continue to successfully bombard Sandepas, where many Japanese have been frozen to death.

FRENZIED FINANCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Arthur E. Appleyard of Boston has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny in that he obtained from the German bank of this city $50,000 on bonds now alleged to be worthless.

The Rioting In Warsaw

Official Account of Disorders in Polish Capital to Date.

Strikers Compelled Fellow Workers to Join in Demonstration.

People in Panic Bought up All Provisions and Famine Was Feared.

WARSAW, Jan. 31.—The official accounts of the disturbances here on Jan. 27 and 28, published in the Varshavsuidnevik, details the conditions of the strike at 7 a. m. on Jan. 27, with increasing disorder throughout the day. Early the strikers went about compelling workmen of other establishments to cease work until 13,000 were out by midday. Peaceful inhabitants became panic-stricken, fearing famine, and purchased all the available food supplies and besieged the bakeries. Rioting began about 3 p. m. when there was almost general cessation of work throughout the city, and owing to the turbulent attitude of mobs parading the streets the police were reinforced by soldiers. At 5 p. m. the strikers attacked the police and gendarmes, stoning them. Some shots were fired and the police were compelled to return the fire, by which two strikers were killed. Several other collisions occurred during the evening. The strikers looted liquor stores and many other establishments. Comparative quiet was restored however by 10 p. m.

On Jan. 28 bands of strikers reappeared and the troops showing a peaceful attitude, disturbances began, professional thieves and hoodlums joining the ranks of the paraders. The telephone kiosks were closed and all vehicles stopped. Many carts were looted and lamps broken. The numbers grew and the disorder was so great that the military were unable to cope with them. Houses and shops were set afire and pillaged, but finally the rioters were dispersed by the troops. The crowds in some instances were well armed and fired at the troops. Barricades were erected on the streets by strikers, who thus protected, discharged fusilades at the troops in several quarters of the city and it was necessary for the troops to retaliate. After sunset the rioting which had been temporarily suspended, was resumed in the dimly lighted streets, in some cases the only light being from small fires built in the middle of streets. Notices warning strikers to return home were torn down and processions of strikers went from house to house followed by women and children carrying sacks in which loot was placed. During the course of Jan. 29 the strike extended.

This official report, which evidently was written early on Jan. 31, says that day there was some evidence of returning quiet, some of the strikers resuming work.

Several persons were killed and many wounded in encounters with the troops and police in various parts of this city yesterday. The first aid society has suspended operations, telephone communication is interrupted and the conditions throughout Warsaw are such that it has been impossible thus far to ascertain the number of the victims.

By order of the chief of police, the doors of houses are kept closed and are only opened to admit people living in the premises. Two additional regiments of infantry and two regiments of dragoons have arrived here.

Neil Knocks Out Hyland.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Frankie Neil knocked out Dick Hyland in the 15th round here tonight.

Frankie Neill's victory over Dick Hyland is a notable one, for the latter was regarded as a wonder. He is a mere boy, and previous to last night's fight he had been in 39 battles. He won them all by knockouts, and no fighter ever succeeded in knocking him off his feet until he met Neill.

Frankie Neill was the former bantam champion of the world. He recently lost the title in England, Jem Bowker getting the decision at the end of 20 fast rounds.

Hill vs. Johnson.

The Savoy management is negotiating with "Biddy" Bishop, manager for "Bobby" Johnson, for a contest with Collie Hill, and it is hoped that the bout will take place in the near future. A contest between these two boys would draw a record crowd, for Hill is rapidly making a name for himself, and Johnson is considered a first class man. His last fight was with Jockey Bennett, whom he put to sleep without very much difficulty. The Savoy management is to be congratulated upon the energy shown in endeavoring to secure such a good man to meet the local exponent of the pugilistic art.

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment. Given all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means—less important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to eliminate the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies the sale of which were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

WHOLESALE—HENDERSON BROS, LTD; VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.