

THE GREATEST RECEPTION.

Borden Received in Moncton With the Wildest Enthusiasm--The Liberal Show Last Night --Good Meeting in Fairville.

MONCTON, Oct. 24.—'Twas grand, 'twas magnificent. This was the general verdict in regard to the demonstration here in honor of R. L. Borden, leader of the conservative party, and H. A. Powell, liberal conservative candidate. Until the last two or three days it was the intention to have the meeting in the Opera House, but reports from outside of a popular uprising against the government, and the crowds that were likely to flock here to hear Mr. Borden, decided the management to make arrangements to hold the meeting in the Curling rink, which had to be specially seated and heated for the occasion. But when the crowds began to arrive from the neighboring towns and surrounding country it was seen that the rink would not hold them, and then it was arranged to have an overflow meeting in the Opera House if necessary. The people came by team and by every train. There were two or three hundred from the liberal strongholds of Petitcodiac and Salisbury, and from Shediac, Botsford and Sackville. Powell's home, some twelve hundred of sturdy farmers, many. It was the most spontaneous demonstration ever witnessed in this province. Two bands accompanied the Borden contingent, and before the hour for opening the rink was filled with enthusiastic crowds.

The rink was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags and ferns and pictures of Borden, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson. Back of the stage was the word "Welcome" in colored electric lights, and around the building a number of notices, such as "Greater International Policy for Moncton," "Protect Canadian Labor," "Shut Out Foreign Goods," "Shall the People Own the Railway or the Railway Own the People?" On the street in front of the rink, a Safe Man for Premier, "Change of Government and Greater International," as Borden, Powell and others proceeded from the hotel to the rink to the music of bands and the cheering of crowds, colored fire was burned at different places on the street. When they arrived at the rink it was already filled and it was an immense sea of faces that rose on masses to cheer our next premier and our next representative. It was a scene not soon to be forgotten, and strict order went below par. One cheer followed another in rapid succession, and when quiet was restored and Senator Wood in a neat speech introduced Borden, the audience rose in a body and cheered again and again. Only a small portion of the immense crowd was able to gain admission to the rink, and at the meeting was held in the Opera House, at which there was a repetition of the enthusiasm at the rink.

Fred W. Sumner presided at the Opera House and introduced as the first speaker W. F. Humphrey. He was followed by Powell, who was received with three cheers and a tiger. Borden after finishing at the rink, returned to the Opera House, and at some length, being received with immense applause. Taken all in all, notwithstanding the short notice given for the meeting, it was the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in Moncton, and the cheering crowds that filled the streets till nearly midnight left the impression that it was the eve of election day instead of ten days before.

At the close of the meetings Borden held a reception at the rink, to which hundreds, including many former liberals, remained to shake hands with the honored leader. The demonstration was a great surprise to liberals who counted upon a large government here as paralyzing the conservative party, and instead of the Liberal party, as his friends have been boasting, he very even.

MEETING AT ROTHESEY. A very enthusiastic political meeting was held in the interests of the conservative party at Rothesay last night. J. D. Hazen addressed the meeting and received a great reception. J. R. Armstrong, C. E., was in the chair, and also addressed the meeting. The audience was large and frequently applauded the remarks of the speakers.

GOOD MEETING AT GOLDEN GROVE. The conservative meeting held at Golden Grove last night in the interests of Dr. A. A. Stockton, the county candidate, proved a big success. The hall, which is one of the largest in that section of the county, was filled with an audience made up of liberals as well as conservatives. The fact that a counter meeting was conducted by Dr. W. B. McVeey in behalf of the government not a mile distant, and the speakers were H. J. Alexander Willis, sr., occupied the chair, and H. M. Leonard, members of the R. L. Borden Club, and L. P. Tilly. The first speaker was H. M. Leonard, who confined his remarks to the tariff question. Selecting the farm products, butter, cheese and eggs, he dwelt upon the fact that the imports of these from the United States for the fiscal year 1903 were more than a hundred times as much as the exports of the same products from Canada to the United States. He pointed out that

the only way to overcome this condition of affairs was better protection for the farmers, which would tend to the upbuilding of a home of liberal candidates. H. J. Smith prefaced his address with a reference to the part which the young men are taking in the present campaign. In this connection he instanced the activity of the R. Borden Club. He then went into a discussion of the tariff, and showed how the farmer particularly is being injured by the present low tariff. In 1886, under the conservative administration, the Canadian farmers exported to the United States over \$6,000,000 of foodstuffs. In 1894, under the liberal administration, the Canadian farmers exported less than \$1,000,000 of foodstuffs. Specifying the apple industry, which is an important item to farmers of the maritime provinces, he showed that for the last fiscal year \$4,500,000 worth of this product was imported from the United States. After touching upon the enormous public expenditure under liberal rule and the outrageous immigration policy, which is populating Canada with the lowest class of Continental Europeans, Mr. Smith closed an able address amid the applause of the large assemblage.

Mr. D. Tilly dealt at length with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. In particular he showed how the farmer would be affected by it. He urged thinking liberal farmers to throw aside party and defeat a scheme that meant ruin to the farmer. He held up to them the example of some leading St. John liberals who have avowed their intention to oppose the government on account of its transcontinental project. "Greater International Policy for Moncton," "Protect Canadian Labor," "Shut Out Foreign Goods," "Shall the People Own the Railway or the Railway Own the People?" On the street in front of the rink, a Safe Man for Premier, "Change of Government and Greater International," as Borden, Powell and others proceeded from the hotel to the rink to the music of bands and the cheering of crowds, colored fire was burned at different places on the street. When they arrived at the rink it was already filled and it was an immense sea of faces that rose on masses to cheer our next premier and our next representative. It was a scene not soon to be forgotten, and strict order went below par. One cheer followed another in rapid succession, and when quiet was restored and Senator Wood in a neat speech introduced Borden, the audience rose in a body and cheered again and again. Only a small portion of the immense crowd was able to gain admission to the rink, and at the meeting was held in the Opera House, at which there was a repetition of the enthusiasm at the rink.

LAURIER NOT WANTED. OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—Laurier's offer to run in Wright if three rival girt candidates will drop out is not acceptable. Emanuel Devlin, Irish Catholic candidate, did not return to Hull this morning, but his brother, Charles, member for Galway, was pretty outspoken as to Emanuel's intentions. He said they were not consulted about the reputation to Laurier, and he nor his brother would be a party to any arrangement. He said Emanuel Devlin would vacate the field for nobody.

H. P. Davis of Ottawa, whose name has been mentioned as agent of the liberal party who would be the candidate for the Laurier administration, admits that he went to Esopus, but that it was purely a pleasure trip. He called on Judge Parker, democratic candidate, was a social one.

MORE NOMINATIONS. PERCE, Que., Oct. 24.—Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, solicitor general (liberal) and Dr. Auguste Beaudry (conservative) were nominated here today for the house of commons.

STRATTON STILL HOLDING ON. TORONTO, Oct. 24.—Provincial Secretary Stratton has not yet yielded in his resignation to the executive of the West Peterborough Liberal Association, although it is understood that his resignation as minister of the crown is already in the hands of Premier Ross. Mr. Stratton was at his office in parliament buildings Saturday, but declined to be interviewed. He sent out word that he had nothing to say regarding the situation. Hon. J. M. Gibbons had to have stated positively to the press that within a few months he would be out of the Ontario cabinet. As previously pointed out, Gibbons, however, is understood to have consented to remain in the legislature as a private member.

BLAIR STILL RESIGNED. MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—The report was in circulation today that Blair had withdrawn his resignation, but the statement is untrue. (Signed) Andrew G. Blair.

FOUR CONSERVATIVES FROM THE ISLAND. CHARLOTTEVILLE, P. E. I., Oct. 24.—As election day draws near, conservatives become even more confident that they will carry the whole four seats in the Island. During the past week the liberals have been greatly discouraged by poor meetings and the desertion of old-time liberals, who will support the conservatives in the coming election.

In Prince county the election of Leary is conceded by both parties, as the liberals are totally demoralized. The liberal candidate has been ill and absent from a number of joint meetings. Last week the party were the eve of nominating another candidate when the present one recovered. In Queens, Martin and McLean have

met with great success, while Warburton and Prowse have on a number of occasions cancelled meetings owing to the absence of sufficient electors. All signs point to the defeat of the liberal candidates. Great dissatisfaction exists in Queens owing to the lying idle of Murray Harbor Railway, now completed, and the tardiness in the construction of Hillsboro bridge, on which practically nothing was done for the greater part of the summer.

ABOUT BLAIR. David Russell, sr., stated to the Sun last night that he had received word to the effect that Blair would go on the stump within forty-eight hours.

MEETING IN FAIRVILLE. The conservative meeting at Fairville last night, under the auspices of the R. L. Borden Club, was a great success. Speeches were made by Milton Price, S. S. Kaye, R. L. Gerow and Norman McLeod. A procession was formed at the bridge, and with wild cheering for Borden and the conservative party it marched to the Fairville hall. The fireworks were greatly admired.

Beverly R. Armstrong acted as chairman. After a few brief remarks he called on Milton Price.

MILTON PRICE. Mr. Price in opening said it was a grand sign to see a conservative meeting so largely attended in this former liberal stronghold. This meeting was under the auspices of the Borden Club, which was now 150 strong. It had been a very important factor so far in furthering conservative interests in St. John, and it would do a great deal more still. He had taken the liberty in the contract. The Grand Trunk were given security for the money they invested while the government sought to secure for themselves a controlling influence in the company. He showed that even if the G. T. P. undertook to carry out their contract to the detriment of the railway, the Grand Trunk was in no way hindered by the contract from carrying the freight to American ports. He asked them to consider all these matters seriously and to vote for the conservative party.

NORMAN McLEOD. Norman McLeod was next called on. He explained that his remarks would be very brief, as he did not come with the intention of speaking, but was only acting as a substitute for Mr. Harrison, who had intended to speak tonight. He said that one thing which troubled him was the fact that anything else he had to say for the taxation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised if his party came in power to reduce the taxation by \$3,000,000. In fact, it had increased it \$16,000,000. When the conservative government went out the tax was \$8.41 per head. Now it was \$11.42 per head. The worst of this was that he had not had any increase in the tax for the last three years. He had increased it \$16,000,000. When the conservative government went out the tax was \$8.41 per head. Now it was \$11.42 per head. The worst of this was that he had not had any increase in the tax for the last three years. He had increased it \$16,000,000. When the conservative government went out the tax was \$8.41 per head. Now it was \$11.42 per head. The worst of this was that he had not had any increase in the tax for the last three years. He had increased it \$16,000,000.

LAST NIGHT'S PARADE. The liberals marched down in force to meet the Hon. H. R. Emmerson at the Union Depot last night. In fact the parade of the city must have been in the procession for very few seemed to be left on the streets. When Mr. Emmerson stepped out of the depot the processionists gave him a cheer. It was not taken up by the onlookers. In fact all the way along the route the cheering was formed almost exclusively by the men in the procession, and it was noticeable that Mr. Emmerson had only three times to raise his hat, until on reaching the Opera House he drove between the processionists, who had been in front of him. The work of A. K. Munday in organizing the procession was most praise-worthy. Mr. Emmerson succeeded in doubling the length of the line. As it started he rushed down the centre calling on the men to walk only two abreast and he carefully reduced the distance between each couple and so made the most of all available material. Fully a quarter of the torch bearers were expected to be a number of banners bearing the usual liberal mottoes, one of which asked the great question, "Where is the Hans from Wexford in the carriage?" With Mr. Emmerson in the carriage were Hon. W. T. Pipes, Hon. H. A. McKeown, Thos. McAvity, Richard O'Brien. After the meeting Mr. Emmerson drove back to the station.

THE MEETING. The meeting at the Opera House, at which Hon. W. T. Pipes, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. H. A. McKeown and Richard O'Brien were announced to speak, was largely attended. There were a large number of ladies in the audience and the galleries were almost wholly occupied by women. Quite a proportion of those present were conservatives, and while the

flag—a Canadian and a United States flag, and said, "The question is not liberal or conservative; it is which of these flags will float over our citizens' (prolonged cheers). They were going, he said, by scores across the border. In closing Mr. Kaye referred to the candidates for St. John city and county. Dr. Daniel, he said, was intended to with great interest in the house of commons, as the member from the seaport and a man of business principles (applause). Dr. Stockton was one of the greatest statesmen in our country today (applause). He appealed to the voters to banish party politics in this election and vote for their own interests and the interests of their country, and on Nov. 3rd we would see a majority rolled up for the conservatives from the Atlantic to the Pacific (prolonged applause).

B. L. GEROW. The next speaker was Burton L. Gerow. He outlined the object for which the Borden Club had been formed. One of its greatest objects was to perpetuate the unswerving loyalty of Canadians to Britain. He referred to the great policy which Joseph Chamberlain had been advocating throughout England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had invited the money in the interest of Canada did not want any preference from England in return. This put a damper on the policy which Chamberlain was advocating, coming as it did from the premier of Canada.

Regarding the tariff question, he said if a man had money to invest, he would invest it in a business which would produce something else if you can't produce what you want in one part go somewhere else. He thought this was a weak argument. We needed a high protective tariff in order that capitalists should invest their money in the country. Liberals boasted of the prosperity of Canada of late years. It had been prosperous. He quoted figures to show that many other countries had enjoyed a higher rate of interest than we. Hence we could not give the government credit for our prosperity. Canadian trade today, and to a great extent Canadian prosperity, was due to the tariff. The tariff was built by the conservative government and was bitterly opposed at the time by the liberals. (Applause).

The speaker next referred to some length to the G. T. P. deal and showed that the Grand Trunk had taken many advantages of the government in the contract. The Grand Trunk were given security for the money they invested while the government sought to secure for themselves a controlling influence in the company. He showed that even if the G. T. P. undertook to carry out their contract to the detriment of the railway, the Grand Trunk was in no way hindered by the contract from carrying the freight to American ports. He asked them to consider all these matters seriously and to vote for the conservative party.

Referring to the G. T. P. deal Mr. Price dealt mainly with the amendments to the original contract, which he claimed, were in every case concessions to the G. T. and were sacrifices of Canadian interests in favor of the United States. Mr. Emmerson while addressing a meeting in Westmorland a few days ago, spent a good deal of his time telling the people how the liberal administration had furthered Canadian interests and given Canada prosperity. He repeated several times that he could back up his statements with figures. The people waited patiently for the figures, but they did not come. As his speech began to grow tedious, some person from the audience shouted out and asked the minister how he was going to make a winter port out of Moncton. "Well," said Mr. Emmerson, "you take the I. C. R. at Moncton and go to St. John, or you can take the I. C. R. at Moncton and go to Halifax (laughter)."

Mr. Price made an excellent speech and held the interest of his audience all through. SYDNEY KAYE. The next speaker was Sydney Kaye. He said this was his maiden speech. He had formerly been a liberal in his views, but he had got disgusted with their policy and he could stand by them no longer. Mr. Kaye referred to some length to the Dundonald affair. When Dundonald came out here as head of the militia, little did he think that politics would interfere with his office. He did not know he had to deal with such a disreputable government, or he should have stayed at home. The liberals claim to have increased the population of Canada. The Doukhobors were an example of the class of people they brought in. The population of Canada had increased 538,000, while the United States had increased 3,000,000 in the same time without a cent of cost. There were now about 1,500,000 Canadians in the United States and the government had made no effort to bring any of them back. He here produced two

greatest anxiety and expressed the hope that the unfortunate affair would be adjusted speedily and amicably, while they believe an explanation which will throw a new light on the affair will be forthcoming as soon as Admiral Rojestvensky's report reaches St. Petersburg. The authorities here are unable to believe that his ships fired on the fishing boats without warning. The press reports are so startling that, for a moment, the Russian charge d'affaires in London, in the temporary absence of Ambassador Beckendorff, was instructed this afternoon to express to the British government the intense regret and grief with which the reports had been received and the desire of Russia to voluntarily make full reparation in the event of the Russian squadron being responsible for the unfortunate occurrence involving the loss of human life.

RUSSIA MUST MAKE AMENDS FOR NORTH SEA ATTACK.

It Is Probable That the Affair Will Be Amicably Arranged but the Incident Has Aroused Very Bitter Feeling.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The mayor of Hull has telegraphed to Premier Balfour as follows: "The greatest indignation prevails here at the unprecedented and wanton attack on the Hull fishing fleet by Russian warships, resulting in the loss of valuable lives. We appeal to the government to take the speediest and strongest measures to ensure full redress and complete security against further Russian outrages."

CHESTERBOURG, France, Oct. 24.—The advance guard of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron, consisting of torpedo boats, is in the outer harbor. The main squadron is expected here, but it is not yet certain whether the vessels will enter the harbor. The vessels which first arrived here were not with the larger ships when the latter fired on the British fishing boats in the North Sea Sunday morning. Therefore, it is not yet possible to obtain the Russian version of the affair.

The Russian torpedo boats are surrounded by guard boats and the most vigilant vigilance is maintained. No person is allowed to approach them, and no person is allowed to come ashore, excepting the postman. The boats are furnished with wireless telegraph equipment. They took on provisions from the transport Korea. During last night and this morning the vigilance was redoubled, owing to fears of Japanese ships being in the channel. The Russian torpedo boats and the transport Korea headed out to sea during the day, probably for the purpose of communicating with the main squadron.

The newspapers here report that the torpedo boats received a wireless telegram from the Russian flagship yesterday "warning warning their commanders to exercise extra vigilance, as the Russian torpedo boats and the transport Korea headed out to sea during the day, probably for the purpose of communicating with the main squadron."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Ambassador Hardinge, although immediately bringing instructions from the British government on the subject, had not received any at noon today. In the highest quarters, where the reports were circulated, the gravity of the affair was fully realized and the incident was greatly deplored. That Russia will offer apologies and reparation and make honorable amends admits of no doubt, but with the inflated state of public opinion in Great Britain, and coming on the heels of the finding of the Vladivostok court in the Knight Commander case and the Red Sea incident, the situation may become acute unless the cool heads among the British statesmen proceed calmly. Unfortunately, in meeting such a situation, the Russian government machinery is so cumbersome as to render the prompt action which such a situation seems to demand almost impossible. Everything will depend upon the character of the British demands. Here, it is considered, lies the principal danger of a possible rupture. If the British go to the extent of demanding the punishment of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, or even the recall of the squadron, as some of the British newspapers intimate, it is likely to create a sensation here which would make it hard, if not impossible, to humble Russian pride to such an extent.

On the fishing boats as are the British authorities, though they suggest it may have been due to extreme nervousness consequent on the reception of definite information that a Japanese attempt would be made on the squadron before it reached open waters. The idea that war can arise over an apology is scouted, but it is admitted that it will strain Anglo-Russian relations to a point where the diplomacy of both sides will be severely tested.

Lord Lansdowne is expected in addition to making a claim for indemnity for the vessels sunk, compensation for the injured and pensions for the widows of those killed, a most ample apology and assurances that other British shipping which may fall in with the Russian squadron shall not be submitted to similar treatment. These demands, it is believed at the Admiralty, are not excessive. It is believed that other embassies here will speedily be granted. Further than this Lord Lansdowne apparently will not go. Had any British official however minor been concerned, Lord Lansdowne might have demanded a public salute of the British flag as well as an apology, but such a course in the present case would be unprecedented.

Of the 160 fishing vessels through which the Russian squadron passed, five are still unaccounted for. Some anxiety exists regarding their safety. The Wren, one of the boats reported last night as missing, has arrived at before the foreign office in full possession of the facts, although the examination of the witnesses at the foreign office today establishes the general correctness of the first accounts.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Henry King, member of parliament for the central division of Hull, went to the foreign office today to assist in the representation of his constituents, among whom the most bitter feeling has been aroused by the Russian attack on the British fishing fleet. "This is a most monstrous thing, a cruel outrage," said Sir Henry after he had been with the fishermen constituents to the foreign office in the six hours the Russians left a ship to watch the damage they had occasioned without assisting the victims. There is no possible excuse for the attack. The trawlers saw the squadron before midnight coming on in three lines with all their lights showing. The leeward line, which it is believed was composed of colliers, started right through the fishing fleet. When they had passed a signal flashed out from the leading ship of the port division, whereupon the two lines changed their positions. The trawlers on their starboard quarter and without the slightest warning a broadside was fired. The squadron then steamed off, leaving a ship to watch the results of the operations.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne reached London this afternoon, and after gathering the latest details known at the foreign office regarding the firing on the British fishing boats by the Russian squadron, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had a lengthy interview with King Edward. The latter later telegraphed a message of sympathy to the mayor of Hull.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—On returning to the foreign office from the country today, Lord Lansdowne conferred with Sir Henry King, a member of parliament for Hull, and subsequently addressed a strong protest to Ambassador Hardinge for presentation to the Russian government. Special stress was laid on the callousness displayed by the Russians in not going to the assistance of the fishermen. Lord Lansdowne asks that immediate redress shall be made. It is believed in government circles that the Russian government will take the earliest opportunity to give satisfaction, and it appears to be expected that Russia will explain the affair. The Russian official had reason to be satisfied that the mines or ships with mines in their neighborhood where the fishing fleet were attacked. An interview between Lord Lansdowne and Count Beckendorff has been arranged for tomorrow. In the absence of Count Beckendorff the Russian charge d'affaires called at the foreign office to express deep regret at the occurrence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24, 8.20 p. m.—It was also decided during the day to prepare a semi-official note expressing the regret of the Russian government and the desire to make full reparation as soon as the responsibility is fixed. This step showing the attitude of the government will, it is hoped, mollify the British government and the public opinion in Great Britain and pave the way for an honorable diplomatic adjustment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24, 6.31 p. m.—While Ambassador Hardinge did not receive any instructions during the day he called upon Foreign Minister Lansdowne this afternoon informally and pressed upon him the extreme gravity of the affair. Count Lansdowne expressed horror and regret at the occurrence. Count Lansdowne will see the emperor tomorrow and there is good reason to believe that his majesty may personally convey to King Edward not only his regret, if the reports should prove true, but his determination to institute a searching inquiry and fix the responsibility. It is rumored that the emperor personally received Admiral Rojestvensky's report at Cronstadt, but at 6 o'clock both the admiralty and foreign offices declared the report had not yet reached them.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 3.02 p. m.—An official statement was issued by the foreign office this evening as follows: "The foreign office has been in communication with representatives of the fishing industry at Hull and Grimsby and has obtained a full and complete account of the facts connected with the attack during the night of Oct. 21, by the Russian second Pacific Squadron upon part of the British fishing fleet. Urgent representations have been addressed to the Russian government and it has been explained that the situation is one which in the opinion of his majesty's government does not admit of delay."

The text of the King's message of sympathy to the mayor of Hull is as follows: "From Francis Knollys. 'BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Oct. 24, 1904. 'To His Worship the Mayor of Hull.' 'The King commands me to say that he has heard with profound sorrow of the unwarrantable action which has been committed against the British fishing fleet, and asks you to express the deepest sympathy of the Queen and His Majesty with the families of those who have suffered from this most lamentable occurrence. (Signed) 'KNOLLYS.' Francis Knollys, Baron of Caversham, is private secretary to King Edward."

LONDON, Oct. 24.—There was a hostile demonstration at Victoria station tonight on the return of Count Beckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain. A crowd gathered and hooted him and attempted to break the windows of his carriage. PARIS, Oct. 24.—While it is said that the payment of indemnity and full apology will probably relieve the affair from grave international results, yet the officials say it will further strain the relations between Great Britain and Russia and emphasize the growing animosity of the British public against Russia.

At the Russian embassy the following statement was made: "Although we have not yet received official information concerning the incident, and the report of the admiral is not yet known, yet it is evident that our ships would not open fire against fishing boats without some reason. It is probable our admiral believed some effort was being made to enter our lines. We do not expect grave diplomatic results. Probably explanations will be given and the families of the victims will be indemnified. It cannot be supposed that Great Britain will give a serious turn to the incident, as we do not consider it warrants such an aspect." An official of the Russian embassy informed the Associated Press that if Admiral Rojestvensky forwarded his official explanation pending the stop of the squadron at any French port, the embassy would forward it to St. Petersburg, where the government would determine on its ultimate action. It is explained that the squadron at Port Arthur has been reproached for lack of diligence in causing the initial disaster. This led to the adoption of measures of extreme precaution. The Russian authorities' report. (Continued on Page Eight)

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Boys' D. B. Reefers 1-3 UNDER VALUE. We have just received a large lot of Boys' D. B. Reefers, made from ends of webs of Frieze, Vicuna, Beaver and Pilot of very superior quality—no two alike. These were bought very much under value and will be sold at bargains. Age 4 to 11 \$2.50, Age 12 to 16 \$3, Size 32 to 35 \$3.50. J. N. HARVEY, MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHIER, 199 and 201-Union Street.