RECAUTIONS

sed That It Can Any Possible nation.

in the World to rce from Rivals enacing.

Dollars Set Apart aval Base in Waters.

)—In introducing the e House of Commons l of the admiralty, never had estimates er more unique cir- was the conference armament while be- ents of last Novem- rison of the naval countries was in nd the most striking wn in British pre- ll emergencies. The e further said, were legation that Great g with a particular ive action, but the red the mind of the

to detail the naval oschen said Her t proposed to make ry naval base, point- be a most valuable greatest importance Chinese waters and proposed to expend wei during the pres- 000 next year. He nel of the navy by uld be increased by 110,640, at a cost parring the pay of Goschen said that paid £7,000,000 and Russia only paid not understand how as all the estimates

building, he said the d been framed after programme of the United States, Rus- Italy and Germany ion 685,000 tons of 00 tons more than n the present esti- had forced the gov- a new programme. s supplemental pro- d for two ironclads, rs and three smaller ly high speed. The refore, for the ship- ing the liabilities for and supplementary be £12,817,000, an ,000,000. The total 94,000.

r. Goschen asked an chiefly for the con- t also for more am- which, he asserted, ormous importance, war. After speak- y for an increased id these were the e present situation, ould be that the so , resulting from the conference, could us to diminish or ne, while, of course, ndard and relative

declared in behalf government that if wers were prepared programmes, Great d to modify hers. pes were not realiz- ould have to stand, ressed the hope that posing to attack the re would not at- people from bearing ry to carry on the . In conclusion, he ere "simply the em- lings of a peace-lov- n."

F ILOILO

inity Welcome Ap- ericans—Spanish s Murdered.

9.—The Maritime Company's steamer ere from Iloilo and e although skirm- the outlying dis-

ed a battalion of March 4. Colonel officers were mag- nd entertained by extremely kind and sion was generally siasm. Within an gnal corps had es- tion with Iloilo, the news of the er. Goodall's bat- ly landed at Cebu d is now quartered

which has arrived the northern part n, reports that the is stranded, that ettisoned and that nied on February Spanish officers of the mutineers are arrested at Vigan. ass cruiser Power- from Hongkong in first class cruiser

MULCTED.

Francis Pressense, Temps and leader as condemned to 0 francs and dam- 3,000 francs, for esident of the anti-

ING ENDED.

Years for Shoot- Vagrant.

8.—Dan Stevens, ap at Paris station -day found guilty sentenced to 20

PASSAGE.

.—The Fuerst ex- er Wilhelm der from Bremen, bourg, making the d trip across the 3,148 knots, in 5 minutes.

PIRATES OPERATING.

Small Steam Craft on the West River, China Frequently Overhauled by a Gang.

Pekin Syndicate Surveyors Start on Their Long Trip Through Central China.

During the last three months there have been, says the Hongkong Daily Press, no less than seven or eight cases of piracy on board the small steam craft plying on the West river, and in one case where resistance was offered by a native captain, the man was shot down and horribly mutilated in order to terrorize peaceful voyagers and render assistance less likely. In on case so far has a vessel with foreigners on board been molested, but if the scoundrels who perform these depredations are going to continue to go scot free, there is little doubt that it is only a question of time, and sufficient in the shape of an ample cash prize, when we will hear of a daring and successful raid being made on a foreign commanded vessel. An analysis of the data available as to the past piracies points to one or two facts worth nothing. First, that there are two centres of piracy in the neighborhood, respectively of Takking and Kongmoen, the one place being well up the river and the other near the outlet to the sea. Of course, the whole river and its navigable tributaries are afflicted with the pest, but circumstances point to the above-named localities taking special prominence in piratical raids. Secondly, it may be noted that the pirates board the vessel at a distance from the point where their confederates are in waiting for them, and that they divide and come aboard at one or two distinct points as passengers, to allay suspicion. Thirdly, their constant escape from capture points either to the fact that the official yamen runners and soldiers are in league with them or to their total inability to maintain order in the area subject to these piratical raids.

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

China Sends to the Island Kingdom for Men to Prepare a System of Education.

From a Japanese paper we learn, says the Shanghai Daily Press, that H. E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has applied to the Japanese government for the services of two experts to prepare a system of elementary education for the districts under his jurisdiction. It is said that Mr. Furuyama Tusnesboro, now connected with educational work in Saitama prefecture, and one of the staff of the High Normal school in Tokyo, will probably be sent, and that he will start at the end of this month or the beginning of next. Such a measure on the part of the viceroy cannot be reconciled with recently circulated reports that his progressive tendencies are bitterly resented by the throne, and that his impeachment is imminent if not already resolved. It must seem to any thoughtful Japanese an extraordinary subversal of immemorial conditions that China should come to Japan in search of an educational system; China, at the feet of whose literati Japan sat 1,400 years.

A BIG UNDERTAKING.

Surveyors Commence Operations in Connection Pekin Syndicate Grant.

Mr. J. G. Glass and a party of engineers have commenced operations in connection with the concession granted to the Pekin Syndicate by the Chinese government. Mr. Glass and his party will go to Hankow by steamer, 600 miles up the Yangtze, and then strike off to the north and beat up the Han river, also navigable for 300 miles. On reaching Siang Yeng, they will work across country to Honan and strike Yellow river, cross it and make Huaking on the north bank. Thence their path will be to Tsechou and Hunan in the heart of the great coal region of the Shansi province. They will survey country in order to find a good alignment for a railway from Huaking to Siang Yeng, about 300 miles, and for a branch from Huaking to Weyhei, 70 miles. The object is to open out the coal, petroleum and iron fields of Shansi and bring them into direct communication with the great waterways of central China and with the Grand canal.

LI HUNG IN DEMAND.

Great Chinese Statesman Sent for by the Empress in Cases of Political Emergency.

A Peking dispatch states that H. E. Li Hung Chang, who has recently been busily occupied in determining and preparing for the conservation of the Yellow river works in Shantung province, has been lately ordered by the imperial edict of the Empress Dowager to return post haste to Peking. It is stated that this has been due to the uncertainty of foreign and palace affairs, and the Empress Dowager appears to wish to have her old adviser by her side when occasion arises. The post vacated by H.E. Li will probably be given to H. E. Hsu Ching-yi, ex-governor of Kuangtung, who was formerly director-general of the Yellow river, and is supposed to know something of river conservancy.

SEMI-INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Such Is the Proposal Now on Foot in Japan for 1902.

Japanese exchanges speak of a semi-international exposition to be held at Tokio or Osaka in 1902. The Yokohama Advertiser says that representatives of those two cities are to apply to the house of representatives to have their respective cities selected as a site, and it is expected that a very warm discussion will ensue. Last October, during the sitting in Tokio of the agriculture, commercial and industrial high conference, the Kokumin continually urged the settlement of this question in favor of the capital, but without avail. It is almost certain, however, that Tokio will ultimately be chosen. As to the scale of the exhibition, since Japan ranks to-day among the seven leading powers she should not be satisfied with a purely domestic exposition.

A. O. U. W. AT BUFFALO.

Syracuse, N.Y., March 9.—The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen this morning passed a series of resolutions declaring that the order should be suitably represented among the secret societies of the country at the Pan-American exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901. The journal clerk of the grand lodge is B. C. Hill of Buffalo. He is also secretary of the coming exposition and a complimentary resolution was passed endorsing him.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS.

Crops Will Not Be Harvested, While a Bloody Rebellion Rages in Kwangsi.

A gentleman who recently passed through the districts in Kwangsi province which were last year the scene of rebellion and its suppression, states, the Hongkong Daily Press reports, that the crops in the fields were all standing and will not be harvested, as the people were either all killed or feared to return and gather the harvest. Whole villages and towns were tenantless, and in other towns whole streets were unoccupied, the late inhabitants having been exterminated. It appears that rebels and troops alike waged a war of extermination, neither man, woman nor child being spared. The district is watered by a river discharging into the West river at a point about 30 miles above Wuchow, and is in extent some 50 or 60 miles long by 40 or 50 miles wide. Another gentleman, who saw numbers of mutilated corpses floating down the river during the period of the rebellion and its suppression, states that most of the corpses were headless, and that they were made up equally of male and female and young and old persons. He mentioned the fact that he was most impressed and disgusted by the sight of the headless body of a woman with the headless body of her infant secured to her back.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Notes of the Lesser Happenings in the Two Far Eastern Countries.

The courts of Japan have decided that the editors and printers of papers and not the proprietors, are responsible for libellous statements published.

It was reported in local mandarin circles yesterday, says the North China Daily News, and we give the report with all reserve, that the Russian fleet has recently taken possession of an island near Chefoo, called Miao, and that this act has already been protested against by the British authorities.

According to mail advices, the big storm which the steamship Empress was in before reaching Yokohama, was very disastrous. Fifty Japanese boats in Kobe harbor were wrecked, and serious damage was done. A train was derailed at Naba station, and the engine driver killed.

John W. H. Burgoyne, who was convicted at H. B. M.'s supreme court at Shanghai on the 31st Jauary of having obtained Tls. 20,000 from the Russo-Chinese bank by false pretences, was brought up on February 4 and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

In reference to a memorial presented some time ago by Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin-mai, in which they stated that they had succeeded in collecting a large sum of money from Chinese merchants residing in foreign countries for the relief of the famine-stricken population of northern Kiangsu and Shantung two years ago, an edict issued on the 24th of last month says that the Emperor will bestow titles (honorific) upon the charitable contributors, but at the same time he orders Li Ching-yung to refrain for the future from raising famine funds for China, as they are becoming too great a tax upon the charity of foreign and Chinese merchants alike.

According to a Japanese native paper, the new lines on government and private railways constructed during the first half of last year reached upwards of 280 miles, while 170 miles of lines were laid down during the second half of the year. Altogether, about 450 miles were completed last year, of which 30 miles were undertaken by the government lines. After the completion of these lines, the mileage in Japan will make a total length of 3,200 miles.

The latest report from the Yellow river districts show that time is heading up the record of suffering through out the devastated area.

A by no means authoritative report was current in Peking that the Empress Dowager contemplates calling a conference of princes and high officials to select a new Emperor.

A company is advertised in Tientsin, with a capital of $12,000, to take over the Tientsin hotel.

M. E. Penquet, commissioner of customs, Russian consul, etc., etc., at Chinampo, Corea, has been appointed British proconsul.

The customs taotai at Tientsin has been removed because he could not furnish the imperial treasury with Tls. 80,000.

SLOCAN SHIPPERS.

If Present Output Continues Records Will Be Smashed—Larger Mines Blocking Out Ore Reserves.

New Denver, March 1. — February's shipments of ore from Slocan mines have brought the total shipments since January 1 up to 6,500 tons. If this rate of shipment is continued, it will bring the output for the year up to a figure more than double that of 1898, and add new importance to the silver-lead producers of the Slocan, and will do more to stir up the already awakening capitalists to these great dividend-paying propositions than tons of carefully prepared statistics on the merits of the Slocan as a money making district.

In the year 1898 the total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan reached 17,000 tons. If the present rate of shipment is maintained, and there is little doubt but that it will be, if not greatly increased, the output for 1899 will be in the neighborhood of 40,000, of a value of $5,000,000.

The mines that were shippers last year are heavier shippers this year, and in every case the promise is that the output from many, if not all of them, will greatly increase instead of diminish.

Around Sandon the big properties are blocking out larger bodies of ore than ever before. The Noble Five was closed down last year for lack of ore. This year it promises to be one of the heaviest shippers of that favored belt. The work of blocking out the extensive ore bodies lately encountered on this property is in progress, and soon it will resume shipments on a heavier scale than before.

The Payne is keeping up its reputation by shipping 200 tons a week. The Last Chance is shipping 120 tons, the Idaho Mines 80 tons, the Queen Bess 60 and the Whitewater from 60 to 75 tons. Other shippers in that section are putting out smaller shipments weekly, and in addition to those on the regular list, there are many on the semi-regular that will send down many hundreds of tons in a short time.

On Four Mile the big shippers are employing large forces in development work, and though the individual shipments will not be so large during the spring and summer months as they have been during the rawhiding season, yet, with the aerial tramway that the Wakefield is contemplating putting in, and with the Comstock concentrator in operation, the output from this section will not diminish to any considerable extent.

The Emily Edith has lately encountered new ore bodies at greater depth, and a concentrator will also be erected on this property. The Noonday, while it is yet only a good prospect, will in the near future be a shipper. The ore is now being taken out and sacked ready for shipment. In addition to these, work this winter has shown up many important propositions there.

On Ten Mile everything at present is at a standstill. Work on the Enterprise is being pushed by contract work. This consists of new tunnels and raises to connect those already run in, thus blocking out the great bodies of ore and getting the mine in position to employ a large force of men, and become one of the heaviest shippers of the district. It is the plan of the Enterprise management to open up in earnest in a few months and employ 100 men. Other properties, situated close to this property, the Mabow, Ohio and Butte, have a great amount of work put upon them this winter, and all of them have large ore bodies in sight.

Around New Denver the properties on Silver mountain are developing well, though no further shipments will be made for the present. The California will be opened up and shipments resumed when the snow is off the ground, and on the Marion, Hartney and Convention, splendid galena ledges have been shown up. The Marion made one 20-ton shipment last month, but no more will be sent down at present. The Anglo-Saxon will be reopened and development work pushed by the owners.

The Bosun, New Denver's pride, is looking better as work proceeds. The force was increased this month to 25, and work on the No. 2 tunnel started on Saturday last. It is the intention of the management to largely increase the output from this property. It was opened up in September last, and has averaged 100 tons' output per month to date. The manager, engineer and about 20 of the workingmen reside in New Denver, and make daily trips to the mines from their homes.

The shipments from the Slocan mines since January 1 to date are given in tons:

From Sandon — Payne, 1,900; Last Chance, 920; Reco, 160; Ivanhoe, 80; Sapphire, 18; Coin, 12; Ajax, 40; Sovereign, 20; Treasure Vault, 34. Total, 3,184 tons.

From Whitewater—Whitewater, 540; Jackson, 215; Bell, 30. Total, 785 tons.

From Three Forks—Idaho Mines, 620; Queen Bess, 400; Wild Goose, 15; Monitor, 40. Total, 1,075 tons.

From McGuigan—Rambler, 75; Dardanelles, 150; Great Western, 30. Total, 255 tons.

From New Denver—Bosun, 220; Marion, 20. Total, 240 tons.

From Silverton — Vancouver, 300; Wakefield, 600; Emily Edith, 40; Fidelity, 3. Total, 943 tons.

A CASE THAT FAILED

Prosecution Abandoned in the Robbery Charge Against Mr. Louis Young.

The Defence Assert That a Deliberate Blackmail Was Contemplated.

On Tuesday afternoon last Mr. Louis Young, joint proprietor of the New England hotel, bakery and restaurant, was placed under arrest by Detective Perdue, upon a warrant issued on the information and complaint of one Llewelyn Williams, a strolling musician, the charge being that of robbery from the person. Mr. Young promptly gave bail—his own bond for $500 and his brother's for a similar amount, and the hearing of the case was set for 9:30 yesterday morning. When the case was called at the time appointed there was no appearance of the prosecutor, and the information was accordingly dismissed. It was subsequently announced that Williams, with a man and a woman who had posed as his "friends" in the earlier chapters of the case, had taken the City of Kingston for the Sound on Wednesday evening, their interest in seeing justice triumphant having very suddenly evaporated.

Between the lines of the record here briefly sketched, the counsel and friends of Mr. Young read a story of a blackmail game.

The defendant was in court bright and early yesterday. So also was Mr. Thornton Fell, who appeared in his behalf, and together they waited for the aggrieved musician. He was formally called at the court room door, but answered not, and then came the information that he had resumed his travels, and the case would in consequence be abandoned.

This did not suit either Mr. Young or his counsel, Mr. Fell, and the latter very plainly said so. It was, he observed, very poor satisfaction to Mr. Young to have the case terminated thus impotently after he had been subjected to the humiliation of arrest, on a warrant obtained by a man who had come from no one knew where, and who, after securing the arrest, had disappeared.

Mr. Young, Mr. Fell continued, was practically without redress. It was one of those cases in which no warrant should ever have been issued, the complainant being an utter stranger and the accused a well-known citizen of over 20 years' standing in the community. In such cases a summons would have been ample, and a summons only should have been issued.

As for the prosecutor, Mr. Fell regretted that he had not sooner carried out his intention of having the man arrested. He had had in contemplation the arrest of Williams, together with a certain woman and another man who had posed as a friend of the prosecutor, and who had approached Mr. M. Young, a brother of the defendant in this matter, offering to "settle" for twice the amount that the prosecutor claimed to have lost, and intimating at the same time that if the money was not paid and the case came to trial, the woman would be used as a witness, to the embarrassment of Mr. Young.

A charge had been prepared against the two men and this woman, of conspiracy to obtain money by the process of blackmail, and on Wednesday a summons had been applied for for the appearance of a witness who would have disclosed the details of this conspiracy. Some information of this step appeared to have reached the trio most concerned—the result being their alarm and disappearance by the first available steamer for a foreign port.

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG VS. DR. W. A. CHASE.

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag the sun on them never sets.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the the confidence of everybody They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

TERRORS OF TRAVEL.

Two Chinamen Sent to Gaol for a Year for Ignorance of Laws of Japan.

Found "Hitting the Pipe" While Ship Was Passing Through Japanese Waters.

From the Japan Daily Herald.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of puffing about the perfection of the Japanese codes, when tested by actual practice, they are found wanting. To give an instance, which has lately occurred, a case arose which fully justified the granting of an injunction to restrain, but it will scarcely be thought to be true, that it was found that the courts in Japan had no such power vested in them by law, though both English and American courts have the right which in the interests of justice, they are frequently called upon to exercise. The defect mentioned has not been before pointed out.

We direct the attention of our readers to a complete report of the extraordinary proceedings in the Chiho Saibansho against two Chinamen accused of smoking opium, and to the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed upon them. This, we understand, is the minimum penalty for the offence, a fact which merely serves to show the absurdity of the law in this respect. When it is remembered, admitting the offence was committed, and that point is open to question, that it was so in pure ignorance though the latter plea is no excuse in law; and that the Chinamen were in transit from Seattle to Hongkong, there cannot be two opinions as to the preposterous discrepancy between the offence and its punishment.

The report of the case is as follows:

The trial of two Chinamen, Ma Cheong-On and Chang Wing-Dak, aged 25 and 35 years respectively belonged to Canton, China, who were charged with opium smoking on the night of December 11 last on board the N. Y. K. steamer Riojun Maru came up for hearing at 1 p.m. yesterday in the Yokohama Chiho Sibansho before Judge Sato, presiding, and Judges Nan-un and Shitara sitting as assessors. Messrs. Akiyama and Amano of the Yokohama bar appeared on behalf of the accused. Messrs. Kwan Hon-Chong and Y. Pan of the Chinese consulate, Yokohama, acted as interpreters at the request of the court.

Ma Cheong-On, sworn, deposed: I am a Chinese subject, born in Canton, and have hitherto worked in Victoria. I was among the steerage passengers on board the N. Y. K. steamer Riojun Maru on my way home from Victoria.

Chang Wing-Dak, sworn, deposed: I am a Chinese subject, and Canton is my birthplace. I have hitherto worked in Seattle, U.S.A., and was on my way back home from Seattle.

The public prosecutor, Shimidzu, stated that on December 11 and 12, the said Ma Cheong-On and Chang Wing-Dak, the accused, smoked opium in their possession with their own apparatus, in the steerage of the N. Y. K. Riojun Maru while she was in the Yokohama harbor. The fact was sufficiently proved by the report of a customs official on board the steamer—Yamaguchi Shinichi, a tide-waiter, and also by the smoking apparatus furnished in evidence.

Ma Cheong-On, one of the accused, pleaded not guilty.

The Judge—Do you remember the night of December 11 when you smoked opium in the steerage of the Riojun Maru, which action was detected by the tide-walters on board the ship? I remember the night of December 11. I did not smoke opium that night.

The Judge—Were you not carrying with you any apparatus for smoking opium?—I was asleep when I was awakened by a customs official. I was not carrying with me any such apparatus.

The Judge—Were there any Chinamen in the same part of the steerage besides you? There were plenty of them besides me in the steerage.

The Judge—Do you remember whether there were any Chinamen besides yourself smoking opium at that time?—I saw a man smoking opium, but I cannot give his name.

The Judge—Do you understand English?—Yes; a little.

The Judge—On December 12 last were you not examined at the water police station concerning the matter?—Yes; I was examined by the water police in the English language but I could not understand. I simply told the official in charge that I was not in the habit of smoking opium.

Ching Wing-Dak, the other accused, deposed: I came to Japan on board the N. Y. K. steamer Riojun Maru from Seattle, where I was working as a farmer.

The Judge—At about 2 a.m. on December 12 did you not smoke opium in the steerage of the N. K. Y. Riojun Maru?—I did not smoke opium that night, nor did I ever do so before, though I took opium some time ago for medical purposes as advised by a doctor. I was not carrying with me any apparatus for smoking opium.

Barrister Akiyama (to Ma Cheong-On)—Was there not a Chinaman on board by the name of Rok-ching?—Yes, there was. I heard from Ching some time before we arrived in Yokohama that there was a man named Rok who used to smoke opium. He was also on board the ship when I landed. The ship arrived here at about 8 a.m., and it was one hour later that I landed.

Mr. Akiyama (to Ma)—Well, was there a man named Ching Hong on board the ship carrying a smoking apparatus? Yes, sir, there was. He was carrying an apparatus with him.

Mr. Akiyama (to Ching Wing-Dak)—Was Rok carrying smoking apparatus?—Rok used to smoke opium every evening at about 6 o'clock. I don't know whether he was in possession of an apparatus. Ching was a friend of mine, and he was lying by my side smoking opium, and it was when I was going to remove the apparatus at the instance of Ching that I was seized by a customs official. Afterwards I was examined in English by an official at the water police station, when I also replied in English.

By Barrister Amano—You had a quarrel with another Ching when you were going to remove the apparatus. Was it not so?—I was only asked by Ching to remove the apparatus when I wanted to sleep.

Yamaguchi Shinichi, a tide-waiter, was then called in as a witness. He deposed: I am employed at tide-waiter in the Yokohama customs house, and I am living at Noge Sanchome. On December 11 I was on board the Riojon Maru on duty from 7 a.m. that day and stayed until 7 a.m. next morning. It came to my notice, at about 6:20 p.m. on December 11, that one of the accused, Ma Cheong-on, was smoking opium at the right hand side of the stairs leading to the steerage. As soon as I saw him smoking, I approached him at once and seized the pipe from his hand, gathering up at the same time the lamp, tin box, etc., but he did not reply, as if he could not understand me. I took him to the saloon and went to the purser to find the name of the offender from the passenger list. I left the ship to report the matter to the inspector's office, leaving the offender in the hands of a fellow tide-waiter, Tosu by name. Notice was at once given by the inspector's office to the water police, from where one of the police was sent to accompany me on board the ship. (The statement was interpreted to the accused.)

Accused (Ma) deposed: The statement is entirely untrue. I was lying in bed when the customs official came into the steerage. He suddenly grasped my hands and spoke something to me, but I could not understand what he said. I don't remember the time exactly. But it was about 9 o'clock as far as I remember. I can swear that I did not even touch the apparatus.

Cross-examined by Mr. Okiyama, the witness deposed: I have learnt the name of Ma Cheogon from the purser, who, however, first gave the name of Dang.

The witness, in reply to the judge: At 2 a.m., about December 12, I found Ching Wing Dak smoking opium, lying on a thin futon, with a pipe in his hand, which was, however, covered with a piece of matting I took the apparatus—a pipe with vessel—from the hand of Chinz, together with a tin box containing opium, spoon, etc., which were lying around a lamp by the side of the accused. There were many Chinamen, say about 30, sleeping in the place, some two or three feet apart from the offender. I took him to the saloon, where he was kept standing until I reported the matter to my office, and did everything in the same way as in the case of Ma Cheong-on.

Accused—I did not put the matting in the same way as stated by the witness. Other people did so simply to keep off the cold. The witness took me out and patted my side as if to sound my pocket, and I suppose probably he wanted something from me. (Laughter.)

Witness—That is merely an exaggeration. I only inspected his body. He made no resistance when I seized him, but he tried to run away. It was about 6 o'clock that morning that I reported to the inspector's office.

Iwasa Kwankichi, chief of the water police station, living at 89 Nagashima-cho, Yokohama, who was next called, deposed: I examined at about 10 o'clock on December 12 at my office two Chinamen, Ma Cheong-ma and Chang Wing Dak by name, delivered to the office by the customs. The language used was English. I asked them if they smoked opium, and the said "yes." They stated that the apparatus seized was their own. I remember as if one of the accused said he used to take opium for medical purposes. (This was interpreted to the accused.)

Accused—We could not understand at all that time.

The accused were asked by the judge to furnish any further evidence which they thought necessary to prove their innocence.

Barrister Akiyama asked the court to summon as a witness an American missionary named R. J. H. Mittwer, who was on board the Riojun Maru when the accused were arrested, and knew all the particulars of the matter in question, and also the purser of the N. Y. K. Riojun Maru, and a Chinaman named Ching O-shing, a hotel-keeper, 151 Settlement, Yokohama, who was told by one of the passengers on board the Riojun-maru, Rok-Ching by name, that he was fortunate enough to escape arrest for smoking opium, on which charge another Chinaman was arrested by mistake.

The public prosecutor, Shimidzu, declared that it would be no use to summon any of the persons named by Barrister Akiyama, either R. J. H. Mittner, the purser of the Riojun Maru or the Chinese hotelkeeper, as they were not on the scene when the accused was arrested, and no evidence sufficient to prove their innocence could possibly be obtained from them. The judges and public prosecutor then retired for a few minutes to consider the request of the barrister, which was afterwards refused, on grounds explained by the public prosecutor. It was quite evident, the latter declared, that the accused smoked opium as proved by the witness, Yamaguchi Shinichi, himself, whose statement could be accepted as a correct and truthful representation of facts. The witness personally saw the accused smoking when he himself took the apparatus from their hands. The offense had been abundantly proved as one applicable to article 241 of the Criminal Code of Japan, and the accused should therefore be punished according to the provisions of the article referred to, and the apparatus, etc., confiscated according to article 43 of the Criminal Code.

Barristers Akiyama and Amano, on behalf of the accused, pointed out that the accused were affected at night among many passengers, who were closely crowded in the steerage, in berth, each of which was only nominally separated from the others. It was very doubtful whether the witness, Yamaguchi, was keen enough to distinguish the true offenders from among so many passengers, all wearing the same costume and of the same complexion, and in dim lamp light. He presumed that this was hardly possible. It was more acceptable to common sense that the arrest was only made through excess of zeal on the part of the witness, and for the sake of a reward. There were many among the passengers who mentioned the mistaken arrest of the accused to an American missionary soon afterwards, and there was a Chinese hotel-keeper who actually heard a confession from the true offender, who made his escape from arrest. Moreover, it was understood to be a fact that neither of the accused was in the habit of smoking either opium or any kind of tobacco. The case lacked sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of the accused, and he asked that Chang Wing-Dak and Ma Cheong-on might be acquitted on that ground.

The coure then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

At 10-10 o'clock this morning judgment was delivered by Judge Sato, presiding, Judge Nan-un and Shitara, sitting as assessors, the accused, Ma Cheong-on and Chang Wing-Dak, being sentenced to one year's vigorous imprisonment respectively, according to article 241 of the Criminal Code of Japan, a possible commutation being granted on the ground of their being uneducated persons, the apparatus, etc., to be seized and confiscated by the court. It was also stated that the prisoners might appeal to the superior court in Tokyo within five days, commencing from the day when judgment was delivered.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

Commodore Melville, in The Engineering Magazine for March, reviews most instructively the naval-engineering lessons drawn from the Spanish-American war.

He treats fully the service-efficiency of the different types of war vessels, and the general facts established as to the design of warship machinery for cruising-economy and response to emergency-demands for speed and power. An extremely entertaining portion of his paper is that devoted to the auxiliaries—the distilling ships and the naval repair ship, which was a new feature in naval operations.

Mr. Hunter has an illustrated article on the Nicaragua canal, especially important in its suggestions at this juncture. Mr. Croudace writes well of "Railway Location and Surveys in India," accompanying the text with many new and effective illustrations.

Many good engravings accompanying also Mr. John Richards discussion of "The Development of Wood-Working Machinery." Of further interest to the engineering trade are Mr. Orcutt's paper on "Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America," and Mr. Norris' discussion of Machine-Tool Depreciation.

Mr. Webster treats the question of steel specifications from the viewpoint of the inspecting engineer. Other good articles are upon the electricity at the Paris exposition (illustrated), German trade competition, and the automatic gas-meter. The Review and Index of the Engineering Press, is as usual, full and interesting.

INCONVENIENT FOR CITIZENS.

Tramway Traffic Suspended Over the Rock Bay Bridge.

The electric railway company were somewhat surprised yesterday by the receipt of a communication from the civic authorities advising them that the Rock Bay bridge being adjudged no longer safe for heavy traffic, the operation of their cars over that structure would hereafter be at the company's risk.

Not being desirous of assuming such responsibility, the management promptly decided not to use the bridge, and accordingly those who wish to trovel between the city proper and the western suburb or Esquimalt will from now on be required to walk over the rickety bridge for safety's sake.

Two cars will be kept on the other side, and the service will be maintained as well as is possible under the discouraging conditions. Naturally the public will be the chief sufferers, more particularly the men of the Imperial service and the lady patrons who depend implicitly on the trams for transportation home on rainy theatre nights.

Manager Goward is now expecting daily a similar notification with regard to the James Bay bridge, and is most anxious that some definite arrangement may be made for the assurance of a continuous service.

Six months ago his company offered to build a separate bridge across Rock Bay for their own use only, their proposition not being entertained, however. It it had been, the cars would have been continuously operated and citizens saved great inconvenience during the construction of a new city bridge.

Three months later both the company and the city submitted bridge plans to Ottawa, with regard to which no decision has yet been announced, and the company at the same time asked the city to repair the old bridge so that it might at least be safe for all classes of traffic until other means of communication could be obtained.

What will now be done remains to be disclosed.

PREFERABLE EXPRESSIONS.

It is better to say "About six weeks later" than "Some six weeks later."

It is better to say "Of what use is this to us?" than "What use is this to us?"

It is better to say "I am going to the city" than "I am going down into the city."

It is better to say "I remember meeting him" than "I remember of meeting him."

It is better to say "I am studying the subject" than "I am studying up on the subject."

It is better to say "The lowlands along the river were overflowed" than "The lowlands were overflown."

It is better to say "It is not probable that he will be elected" than "He does not stand any chance of election."

It is better to say "His speech was characterized by eloquence" than "His speech was characterized with eloquence."

It is better to say "The law was enacted in the same year that I was born" than "The law was enacted the same year I was born."

It is better to say "You can not do otherwise than follow my suggestion" than "You can not do otherwise but follow my suggestion."

It is better to say "They live on this side of the river" than "They live on this side the river."—The Tutor in Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It it better to say "He died of consumption" than "He died with consumption." It is correct to say "He is afflicted with rheumatism" and "He suffers from rheumatism."

It is better to say "The four children divided the apples among them" than "The four children divided the apples between them." Two persons may divide things between them.

It is better to say "There was no use in asking his permission" than "There was no use of asking his permission." It would be better still to say "The request for his permission was unavailing."

SCURVY AT GLENORA.

An Emergency Hospital Provided and Already Well People.

In a letter just received from Mr. Montague Martin, dated Glenora, February 25, he says:

"Three weeks ago a case of scurvy was reported to Judge Porter, the sufferer being an unfortunate Klondiker. Since that date quite an epidemic has broken out, which has necessitated Judge Porter opening a hospital, the headquarters being at Glenora.

"Thirteen cases have come under Dr. Layton's care. Dr. Layton is a graduate of the College of Medicine, Detroit, Mich, and is a most efficient medical officer. Mr. Louis Watson has been put in as nurse and superintendent. Mr. Watson has always a pleasant greeting and is kind and gentle in his manners. When I visited the hospital I was struck by the general cheerfulness of the humble sanitarium.

"The hospital is naturally merely a log cabin, but unlike most miners' cabins, it has plenty of light, good ventilation and an even temperature is kept up. The patients seemed to be having a really good time; they looked cheerful; color was returning to their cheeks, and satisfactory progress towards recovery was shown in the interest many were taking in the books and journals that had been supplied them.

"Malcolm Maclean, the head of the police, has been instrumental in bringing the patients in, one from the half-way house on the Teslin trail, one from the Hudson Bay post, several from the Taltan, three local, and one from Glacier creek. I think to Judge Porter much praise is due for his humane organization."

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

Strong Combination of Japanese and British Capital for a Bank at Tokio.

A number of influential bankers at Tokio, in concert with British merchants at Yokohama, propose to organize a bank under the style of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, with a capital of 10,000,000 yen. It is proposed that four millions of the capital should be undertaken by the Japanese and six millions by British capitalists. Of the latter amount, a British firm at Yokohama promises to subscribe 3,000,000 yen. the balance of three millions will be put on the English market.

Adolphe D'Ennery, the French dramatist, who died the other day, had a ready and pungent wit. One of his rivals once remarked: "This D'Ennery is a true Hebrew; that is why he never produces a play without interest." "Ah," replied D'Ennery, "what a good Christian you are!"

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Shipload of Passengers and Freight Leaves Last Evening and Another Goes To-day.

The Miowera Calls To-day En Route to Australia—Naval Coal Experiment.

Atlin-bound prospectors were the preponderating element in the crowd which left en route to the notrhern gold fields on the steamer Amur late last night. The ship was nearly full of passengers and freight, her hold containing, amongst other cargo, 14 head of horses and 26 dogs. A partial list of passengers is as follows: F. Dickinson, E. P. Colley, F. Ewart, W. J. R. Cowell, James McNamee, H. C. McLeod, J. Abernethy, F. Broderick, A. McKay, Mrs. Chivilianson, A. R. Lode, G. Thorne, James Smith, William Smith, C. Gardiner, O. E. Gardiner, J. H. Watson, P. E. Jarson, O. Graham, J. Ball, C. Rivaz, O. W. Dellgreen, B. Larsen, J. Trace, F. Layer, C. Conroy, D. R. McCrimmon, J. K. Coade, W. McGill, B. C. Howell, James Hogg, H. M. Wilson, J. R. Noot, J. Marshall, J. A. McNeil, H. Lenton, J. Whiteford, John Delaney and Thomas Homer. A large number of the foregoing are Americans who bought outfits in Victoria.

SMOKELESS COAL.

This morning the freighting steamer Oscar goes up to Vancouver for a cargo of Crow's Nest coal, which is coming consigned to Her Majesty's navy. The coal is supposed to be smokeless, and will be tested and reported on by the officers. Some eight months or so ago a small shipment was brought down from a point on the C. P. R. and experimented with, but with what success is not stated. The Oscar arrived from the Fraser last evening with a cargo of produce.

TO RUN ON THE YUKON.

Captain George W. Shaver, of this city, has left for Seattle, from which point he will go North in a few weeks to take charge of the steamer Columbian on the Yukon river for the Canadian Development Company, says the Portland Oregonian. Captain Shaver ran that steamer on the Yukon last year. He will await the return of H. Maitland Kersey, manager of the company, from London, and will go North with him.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Upset on Northern Pacific Branch—Russian Resists Extradition—Redistribution.

Winnipeg, March 9.—(Special)—By the upsetting of the rear coach of the Brandon express on the Northern Pacific branch line to-day Conductor Heenan and J. Chapedlaine, postmaster of St. Alphonse, were both seriously injured. The care was dragged some distance on its side and a number of passengers were badly shaken up.

Among the interesting items that will come before the legislature at the approaching session will be a redistribution bill. Repretensation is to be provided for newly settled districts in the north and this will entail some changes in the boundaries of existing constituencies.

Dudinsky, the Russian who is wanted for extradition on a charge of embezzlement, will resist extradition and his case has been further remanded.

Grand requiem mass was celebrated in St. Mary's church this morning for the repose of the soul of M. Faure, the late president of France. Rev. Father Hougonnard, principal of the Indian industrial school at Qu' Appelle, was the celebrant.

AN ALL-ROUND FAILURE.

Disheartened Man Takes to the Water, but Cannot Even Sink.

From the Nelson Tribune.

Edward White, a middle-aged man, made a deliberate attempt at suicide this morning by jumping from the end of the city wharf. White was noticed walking along the wharf about 8:30 this morning by C. Archibald, an employee of the Hayward Mill Company, and Alexander Dow, captain of the tug Surprise. He removed his coat when he reached the end of the wharf and jumped into the water without further ceremony. When Dow and Archibald went to see what had become of the would-be suicide, they found him floating face downward in the water. Dow secured a pikepole from the tug and secured a hold in Whites' clothing until Archibald put a rope around the body. White was then fished out and taken on board the Surprise, where he was restored to consciousness. The first words he uttered when he became conscious were framed into a complaint against the interference which had saved his life. He was afterwards removed to the Kootenay Lake general hospital.

The latest photograph of Giuseppe Verdi received in this country came the other day to Mme. Sembrich. It was taken in Milan a few months ago, and shows the composer quite as healthy and vigorous in appearance as the accounts of his doings prove him to be.

FERRY'S SEEDS

were famous years ago—their fame grows every year—as the seeds most to be relied on—as always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Five cents per paper and always worth it.