Naval Protection For the Farmer

Winnipeg League Points Out What Loss of Sea Command Would Mean.

Without Fleets' Protection Over-sea Shipment of Wheat Would Cease.

Members of the Victoria branch of the Navy League will take a keen interest in reading the fillowing from the Winnipeg Free Press, which indicates that the residents of the capital of the Prairie Province are alive to the fact that Britain's naval supremacy is absolutely vital to the West.

"The first annual meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Navy League was held last evening when certain questions of importance to this branch came up for discussion. The report of the council, with the financial statement duly audited, was read and adopted.

"The following is the report, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to the minister of marine and fisheries:

"To the Members of the Navy League, Winnipeg Branch:

"Gentlemen,—In submitting this first annual report, your council wish to congratulate the members on what, considering the many drawbacks, may be considered a fairly successful first year. The financial statement is submitted for your consideration.

"Owings to the delay in receiving from headquarters in England the books and papers necessary for the organization of the branch, the work of the past year has not been as active as it should have been.

"In order to promote interest in the league, your council recommend that a day be fixed in each month for a general meeting of the branch, and that members be requested to bring before the meeting any matters in connection with the work which they consider of interest.

"Some opposition to the league has arisen in Winnipeg on the part of people who do not understand its objects, and who are quite in the dark as to the necessity of naval protection for the products which we have to export.

"Without popular support and sympathy, the navy cannot attain the degree of efficiency and usefulness which are demanded by the requirements of modern commerce.

"The necessity for a navy, and therefore for the Navy League, as a means to encourage the growth and promote the efficiency and usefulness which are demanded by commerce must, by this generation, be clearly apparent.

"The central portion of Canada between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, depends for its growth and revenue chiefly upon the production of wheat, and its delivery and sale in Great Britain.

"In five years from the present time, conservative estimates place the net value of the wheat crop to the farmers of the country at one hundred millions of dollars.

"In order to realize on the wheat, it must be sent across the Atlantic to Great Britain. Should the navy of the Empire at any time become incapable of protecting its transport, it would be impossible for our farmers to export a bushel, and the whole business of the country, beyond that necessary for the bare subsistence of the people, would be destroyed.

"The country might stand this, as it would a total loss of crop, for a year or two, but it would mean eventual ruin to a community which now is, and promises to continue, as prosperous and wealthy as any in the world.

"Your council has been gratified to observe that the government of Canada has undertaken the organization and training of seamen for the navy. It is hoped that this necessary and important step may soon be followed by the construction of a suitable type of vessels for their use.

"H. N. RUTTAN,
"Hon. Secretary, Navy League, Winnipeg Branch.

Winnipeg, Man., April 6, 1904.

"And why are you late again, Mary Ann?"

"Please, ma'am, it's 'cause I was waitin' to see what they'd name the new baby."

"Oh, a new baby. And what did they name her, Mary Ann?"

"Please, ma'am, I couldn't wait. Pa was humin' through the Bible, and Emily was pullin' Cousin Jane's hair and Brother Bill an' Uncle Ike was fightin' in the woodshed. If Bill licks uncle an' Aunt Emily licks Jane, an' Pa gives in, it's going to be 'Esmereldy Matildy.'"

TO CATCH BALTIC FLEET.

Paris, April 27.—A despatch to the Petit Parisien from its Shanghai correspondent says: A rumor is current here that Japan intends to occupy a portion of the Fukien coast opposite Formosa with the object of preventing the Russian Baltic squadron passing through the Formosa straits.

The French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, 12,416 tons, 27,000 horse-power and a calculated speed of 22 knots, came to grief on March 1st, while going through her thirty-six hours' steam trial near Brest. The ship ran on the "black rocks," causing a serious leak and twisting her propeller shafts, necessitating returning to the dockyard.

MUDDY COMPLEXION.

Pale, sallow, velvet skin tells of a torpid, sluggish liver and impurities in the blood, which will be entirely removed when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used. This great medicine awakens the action of the liver, invigorates the kidneys and regulates the bowels. As a result digestion is improved, bodily pains disappear and the health is benefited in every way.

SALMON EXPORTS MAY BE AFFECTED

Japan Secures an Important Fishery Concession From Korea.

A large exporting firm of this city has just received advices from its Yokohama representatives that the Japanese government has secured from Korea a concession granting fishing privileges along the entire Korean shore line, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Importance is attached to the communication, for the reason that it may have a bearing on the exports of fish from the United States and particularly the Pacific coast, to Japan. This business was a large and particularly welcome one during the month of March, resulting in an advance in the price of pink salmon and the practical cleaning up of stocks in hands.

Just what the effect of the new fishing arrangement will be is uncertain, but the firm receiving the advice and the agents in Japan regard it as having adverse potentialities, as possibly curtailing expected exports from this country. The Japanese are great consumers of fish and have been accustomed to depend upon Russia largely for their supplies, taking thousands of tons from that country. The war, of course, cuts off that source of supply and the Mikado's government has been negotiating with Korea for some time for the fishing privilege now secured.

Smoked, dried and salted fish have formed the principal demand in Japan, and the stoppage of imports from Russia in a manner compelled the use of other kinds, and was a principal factor in the placing of orders for canned salmon. The hope was aroused that in addition to canned salmon a demand would be created here for other fish products.

It was further expected by local exporters that the Japanese, having acquired a liking for the canned goods, would continue valuable customers for this product and open a lasting market. This hope, amounting to expectation, still remains together with the anticipation of trade in other styles of prepared fish, but the Korean supply will reduce it by that much. How largely it will meet the Japanese demands is not known, and that is for the present the uncertain element in the advices received.

SHOT A JUDGE.

Tokio, April 27.—(Special)—One of the Japanese shot by the Russians at Mukden has been identified as M. Sowde, a Japanese judge, and not a military man. The Cossacks who recently raided Song Ching have pushed southward fifteen miles to Tan Chen.

Plans New Line.—A special despatch from San Francisco, appearing in Monday's issue of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, says: "L. P. Hardman, of London, member of the banking company which will advance the bulk of the money for the extension of the Grand Trunk to Port Simpson, on the Pacific, is in San Francisco. Pending the completion of this line, the company, according to Mr. Hardman, will put on a line of steamers between Puget Sound ports and Honolulu, Australia and, in all likelihood, the Orient, stopping at the English possessions in the south. Mr. Hardman will be joined here tomorrow by R. A. Alley, who is in charge of the arrangements for the steamer line. A traffic deal with the Northern Pacific is pending."

PRESIDENT LOUBET DINED AT ROME

Gala Dinner at the Quirinal in in Honor of French Republic.

Rome, April 26.—A gala dinner in honor of President Loubet was given at the Quirinal this evening. The President sat between King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena and opposite the Count of Turin. The King, in proposing the health of President Loubet, said that the heart of Italy beat in unison with the representative of the French nation. Agreement between governments was easy, His Majesty said, and by contributing to the maintenance of peace, of signing the arbitration and labor treaties, they had guaranteed the political and strengthened the social peace.

President Loubet, in expressing his gratification for His Majesty's words, and for the magnificent reception accorded him by the Romans, declared that the affinities uniting the two countries would always keep them friends.

This evening there was a gala performance at the Theatre Argentina. President Loubet and Their Majesties, on entering, were received with great enthusiasm.

Paris, April 26.—The Figaro's correspondent in Rome says he had an opportunity of conversing with President Loubet after the reception at the Farnese palace. During the talk the President said: "I am delighted, for the sake of France, for all this homage. I am merely a pretext. The enthusiastic demonstrations and exchange of cordial expressions of friendship respond to the feelings of the two peoples. I am sure that these fetes have a deep re-echo at home. It is like the Anglo-French entente. It is impossible to conceive how deeply that moves France. Such events are the happiest I could wish for our country."

THE GLOW OF HEALTH.

When the blood is rich and pure there is a healthful glow to the complexion which speaks of the vigor and vitality of the system. There is no more certain way for pale, weak people to attain the glow of health than by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is expected that when the National Republican Convention assembles in Chicago ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, will be among the delegates. Mr. Miller has not been heard of in politics much since 1888, when he and Platt quarreled. Now that the latter has been ousted from his leadership in the Empire State Mr. Miller is making an effort to come forward once more.

Wireless News Across the Yellow Sea.

Following the cable despatches to the effect that the Russian government has advised the various neutral powers that the use of wireless telegraph will be considered by the Russian army, as the act of a spy and treated as such, the following article from the Electrical Review of the 9th inst., by Julius Chambers will be interesting heading.

"War is in active progress in the Far East; the attention of the entire world, civilized and uncivilized, is focussed on the result. But another struggle for supremacy has been going on around the Yellow Sea since the first of the year, in which the public has more than a commercial interest. Although nothing has been written about the matter, because its success was only assured last week, every reader of the daily papers is vitally interested.

"I refer to the news campaign now in progress at the seat of war. Neither expense nor energy is spared by the leading journals of this country and England to place correspondents at points of greatest vantage. But American newspapers have failed to make proper preparations for getting information to the home market. Thackery said: 'It is one thing to write a book, another to get it printed.' The same thing is true of news. The most important bit of information is valueless if the censor will not permit it to be forwarded. This was the problem that Captain Charles Blakely, a long-time representative of the London Times in the Orients, attempted to solve.

"In anticipation of inevitable war Captain Blakely left Pekin in December last, and hurried to London to procure a wireless telegraphic outfit. He had much trouble in convincing the managers of London Times that the conflict was about to break out, but he was finally authorized to procure engines and dynamos and ship them to the Far East. After a week's search Captain Blakely was unable to find the plant he needed and came to New York in search of it.

"His plans may now be stated without violating confidence. The Yellow Sea is a comparatively small body of water. It is only 175 miles broad at its widest point. The coast of Korea defines its eastern limits.

"The problem that presented itself to Captain Blakely was to connect the various news centres with the British cable station at Wei-hai-Wei by a wireless service across the Yellow Sea. Just north of the Bay of Chemulpo is a headland that projects from the Korean coast many miles into the Yellow Sea. At this point Captain Blakely intended to set up his Korean station, connecting it with Seoul by an extension of the land lines already in operation. He confidently hoped, also, to hire an ocean tug in which he would be able to traverse any part of the Yellow Sea and which would be equipped with the tall mast and other wireless telegraphic apparatus. In this boat he hoped to be able to witness the naval battles and maintain a continuous connection with Seoul.

"In selecting Wei-hai-Wei rather than Tokio as the point from which to send news, censorship is avoided. The cable system from there to London is the only one with which the belligerents dare not interfere. It is British in ownership and management. It follows the Chinese coast to Hong Kong; thence to the Malay peninsula, which it crosses to Singapore; thence under the Indian Ocean and across India to Bombay; next under the Bay of Bengal to Aden; up the Red Sea to Suez, across Egypt and under the Mediterranean to the continent by half a dozen routes. Therefore Blakely reasoned well when he determined to make Wei-hai-Wei his news base.

"Captain Blakely arrived in New York the first week in January and, acting on the information obtained at the army headquarters in this city, purchased two combined oil engines and dynamos from the General Power Company, which has offices in the Fulton National Bank building at Fulton and Gold streets, and a factory at Harrison, N. J. The success of similar engines in the wireless telegraphic service maintained during last summer's naval manoeuvres at the eastern end of Long Island was so complete that the commanding officers gave their endorsement.

"The dynamos, of fifteen kilowatts, were supplied by the General Electric Company and were attached directly to the engine shaft.

"Within three days of the receipt of the order from Captain Blakely the General Power Company shipped the two engines from this city to Montreal, whence they were rushed by special express over the Canadian Pacific railroad to Vancouver. A deposit of $500 was made by Captain Blakely as a guarantee for the payment of the extra transportation rate demanded by the railway officials. The equipment left the British Columbia port for Yokohama on January 15, arrived at Japan on February 6, and was promptly forwarded by English steamers to Wei-hai-Wei.

"The station at that point has been ready for use since the first of March, but unexpected opposition attended the establishment of the Korean post, owing to the strict press censorship instituted by the Japanese invaders of that peninsula. The original intention to establish a station at Chaug Yong, a village near the western end of the Korean headland previously mentioned, has not yet been carried out because of the impossibility of making the necessary land-wire connections. At present the second plant is carried upon an English tug, hired at Hong Kong, and several messages of the highest value have been transmitted from various points in the Yellow Sea through the Wei-hai-Wei station. The London Times's tug has been hovering about the Japanese fleet near Port Arthur and on several occasions has been under fire.

"The mystery of the wireless service in the Yellow Sea is herein explained for the first time. Captain Blakely deserves success because he has been more far-sighted and enterprising than his American or English rivals."

1,250 BOTTLES OF GAS

Make One Bottle of Liquozone

We require 1,250 cubic inches of gas to make one cubic inch of Liquozone. The gas is made in large part from the best oxygen producers. The process of reduction takes 14 days. It is astounding condensation that gives Liquozone its power—the power to do what oxygen does.

A Million 50c Bottles Free

The virtue of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does.

Oxygen is the vital part of air. It is Nature's great tonic, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food—the blood food; and every function of life so depends on it that we could not live three minutes without it. And an excess of oxygen is certain destruction to every form of disease germ.

But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. An excess of oxygen cannot be held in the blood. Liquozone is a liquid, with all its virtues in permanent form and concentrated. It goes into the stomach, into the bowels, and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. That is the secret of its power.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding acids or drugs; nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely from oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 4 days' time. Its results are due to the fact that a little of the liquid represents the virtues of an immense volume of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process which for more than 20 years has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It forms a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. It is the best thing in the world for you.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the vital value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without harm to the tissues. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician known that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Animals live by oxygen; vegetables by carbonic acid gas. And the life of one is, in excess, deadly to the other.

It is this fact that has enabled the discoverers of Liquozone to solve this greatest problem that medical men ever met. It has given us a product essential to the human body—a product which can go wherever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it; yet a product which no germ can resist. It is apparent that the results are inevitable, for no germs are killed.

We Paid $100 000

for the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. Before doing this we tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We proved it in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable, including every disease which was then called incurable.

This price was paid because Liquozone will do more for sick humanity than all the skill in the world can accomplish without it. It will cure more sickness, end more suffering, and save more lives than all the drugs combined. And now that this fact is generally known, we occupy four laboratories, with 22 floors and 400 employees, to supply the demand for Liquozone, and we are 20 carloads behind on demands for it today.

Germ Diseases

The diseases in this list are known to be due to germs or their toxins, and medicine does not apply to them, for medicine cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do in germ troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. Such results are indirect and uncertain. They are, as many of you know by experience, always doubtful and often impossible. They depend on the patient's condition.

Liquozone goes direct to the cause of the trouble and destroys it. We have often seen it end, in a week, diseases which had resisted medicine for years. And it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guarantee.

Asthma	Kidney Diseases
Abscess—Anemia	La Grippe
Bronchitis	Leucorrhea
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Malaria—Neuralgia
Bowel Troubles	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Colic—Croup	Rheumatism
Constipation	Scrofula
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Stomach Troubles
Dandruff—Dropsy	Throat Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fevers—Gall Stones	Varicocele
Goitre—Gout	Women's Diseases
Hay Fever—Influenza	

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishes what no drugs can do.

First Bottle Free

To let all people know Liquozone we are spending $500,000 to give a million bottles away—one to each of a million sick ones. We do this to let the product itself prove what it can do. This seems the best way, the quickest way, to convince you.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on your druggist for a regular 50c. bottle, and will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course; not to those who have written us before.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations whatever. We shall never ask you to buy Liquozone; do as you wish when you try it. But—for your own sake—let us show you what this product is. Let us prove, at our expense, what it does. Certainly we would not buy a bottle and give it away if there was any doubt of results. You who want those results will send us the coupon today.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

Cut Out This Coupon

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me with a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

5678 S.C.B. Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will gladly be supplied for a yr.

Naval Gunnery Is Improving

Prize Firing in British Fleet in Year 1903—One Hit For Every Miss.

Officers Find Improvement in Shooting With all Classes Of Guns.

A copy of the London Express, just to hand, contains the following article on the results of prize firing in the British fleet during 1903:

The results of the prize firing in the King of England's fleet for 1903 are now known to the captains, commanders and commanding officers of the royal navy. Their lordships note with satisfaction the improvement in shooting with nearly all classes of guns. The return in question has been supplied to us for publication, and although the document is too lengthy to print in full its main features may be easily explained.

The animosity of foreign nations to Great Britain is harmless only so long as the great guns of the British fleet are efficiently handled by the officers and men. For a long series of years gunnery was neglected. For thirteen years the average marksmanship of the royal navy, according to the prize firing returns, was two misses for every hit.

The return for 1903 shows a considerable advance on that standard. The thirty-two battleships which took part in the competition average 51.45, or rather more than one hit for every miss. The forty-five first and second class cruisers shoot a little better than the battleships, their average figure of merit being 51.63. The seventy-six other ships average 33.35, which was about the average of the navy for the previous decade.

SHIPS IMPROVING.

These figures show that the ships of the navy are improving but that there is a great deal left to be desired. Why, for example, should the Majestic obtain the figure of merit of 80, and the Benbow only one of less than 12? The figure of merit of the Albion, on the China station, is about 80; that of the Victorious, in the Mediterranean, is 40. The fighting value of the Albion is double that of the Victorious and yet the cost to the taxpayers of the two ships, both as regards construction and maintenance, is about the same.

Turning to the cruiser class, the Good Hope, the ship in which Mr. Chamberlain went to South Africa, is at the top of the list with a figure of merit of 67, while the Rainbow is at the bottom of the list with a figure of merit of less than 8. The sixteen six-inch guns of the Good Hope actually made a fraction more than 98 points per gun out of a possible 100; while the six-inch guns of the Rainbow missed the target altogether. Why?

The dynamos, of fifteen kilowatts, were supplied by the General Electric Company and were attached directly to the engine shaft.

"Within three days of the receipt of the order from Captain Blakely the General Power Company shipped the two engines from this city to Montreal, whence they were rushed by special express over the Canadian Pacific railroad to Vancouver. A deposit of $500 was made by Captain Blakely as a guarantee for the payment of the extra transportation rate demanded by the railway officials. The equipment left the British Columbia port for Yokohama on January 15, arrived at Japan on February 6, and was promptly forwarded by English steamers to Wei-hai-Wei.

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"The mystery of the wireless service in the Yellow Sea is herein explained for the first time. Captain Blakely deserves success because he has been more far-sighted and enterprising than his American or English rivals."

DATE OF PUBLICATION.

The delay of the admiralty in publishing this return is mysterious. Hitherto the results of the prize firing have been made known to the fleet in the same year (generally in November) as that in which the prize firing has taken place. This year its publication in February has destroyed much of the good effect that prompter action would have insured.

It is pleasing to see that the Renown and the Ramilies, which were at the bottom of the list of battleships of their respective squadrons in previous years, are now seventh and thirteenth, respectively, in the order of merit. No fewer than three flagships are within the first five. This is an admirable improvement, for it shows that the admirals are taking pains.

The following letters speak of defects which require a remedy:

"H.M.S. Vestal, Hong Kong,
"January 24, 1904.

"No prize firing in this fleet was to take place until after the arrival of the new commander-in-chief; but, as we have to go up to the Behring sea we were ordered to complete ours, and I expect we are the first ship to test the new rules.

"With our four-inch guns we fired 101 rounds, and struck the target 28 times; but it was all a matter of luck, as we could not tell whether the shot were going over or through the target, and as 1 and 2 fired at the same time, heaven only knows who did make the hits; the only thing was to load quickly and trust to luck—and that is what all the ships are going to do.

"Who made out such stupid rules for the admiralty I do not know, but it must have been some one who knew nothing about gunnery. What we want to know out here is how is the promised King's medal going to be awarded when the men do not know their own scores?"

"Chatham, Feb. 26, 1904.

"I went on board the Prince of Wales today and learned all about the defective sights.

"The gun trials came off on the 19th, and Capt. Scott pronounced all the sights as defective. The sights of the twelve-inch guns are defective inasmuch as parts of them are entirely exposed, and any small shot, even a three-pounder, might cut them away and put the turret out of action.

"The six-inch sights will all have to be altered by the ship's artificers when she commissions, as the deflection scale is in the wrong place. I do not know why this alteration is not carried out before a ship commissions, but it never is."

SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Brooklyn Clergymen Unanimous in Opinion That Games do Good.

New York, April 26.—Several prominent ministers of Brooklyn, where various church societies have been making a fight against Sunday baseball, have publicly announced that they can see no harm in playing or attending baseball games on the Sabbath day. The unanimous opinion of the clergymen seems to be that persons attending ball games are kept away from more vicious forms of amusement Sunday afternoon.

PATHETIC DEATH OF A NELSON BOY

Lost on Mountain and Succumbed to Exhaustion During Night.

No more pathetic occurrence has stirred Nelson in years than the sad fate that befel little Allen Coulter, whose lifeless body was found yesterday afternoon after a long search high up on the mountain side, says the Nelson Daily News of Saturday last. The little lad had wandered from home on Thursday afternoon and, as the hour grew late and he did not return, search was made for him. Until late into the night search parties scoured the vicinity in which he was last seen but without finding any trace of his movements. At daybreak yesterday morning the search was renewed, scores of willing workers assisting the efforts of the police. It was not until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the lifeless body was found. Overcome with exhaustion the little chap had laid down in the snow and death undoubtedly very speedily ended his terror.

The boy had been dead for some hours before he was found. He had unquestionably struggled along up the hillside, in a completely dazed condition and finally fallen down and died from sheer exhaustion.

Dr. Hall, who met the rescuing party returning with the body very soon after it was found, and who made an instant examination, states that the child undoubtedly died some hours previously, (Probably between midnight and 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Away over the twinkling lights of the city which must have been plainly visible from the spot, the little lad, who had been toiling up the hill for hours, literally fell in his tracks and died, completely exhausted with his terrible climb, a climb that tired the strong men who later searched for him.

It is believed that the child, having lost his way, became dazed and struggled on in an aimless way as long as his strength hung out. Over and over again, he must have been the lights of the city, but they had no meaning for him and he instinctively struggled on to reach the top. After his first grief and terror at finding himself lost he probably did not suffer. The expression on the baby face at the undertaker's last evening showed exhaustion, but no pain or terror. The exact path trod by the little feet will never be known, but backwards and forwards and up the hillside the boy must have climbed over five weary miles at least, if not more, from the time he wandered away.

PAPERS FIGHT TRUST.

Leading U. S. Journalists Complain of Violations of Anti-Trust Law.

Washington, April 26.—Conde Hamlin, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; Don C. Seitz, of the New York World, and John Cochran, of the Philadelphia Ledger and New York Times, as representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called on the attorney-general today and laid before him a complaint against the so-called paper manufacturers' trust, alleging violations of the Sherman anti-trust act. The attorney-general explained what could and what could not be accomplished under the Sherman law, and particularly the distinction the courts have drawn between combinations affecting productions and those affecting interstate commerce directly. Yet upon a showing of evidence which seemed to indicate that a combination exists in the paper business whereby different paper manufacturers have agreed to reduce the supply of paper and to divide among themselves the territory of its consumption, the attorney-general stated that he would have an investigation made and if it were found that this feature of the charges could be sustained he would institute appropriate proceedings to stop it.

Mark Twain is not studying Italian; he does not consider it necessary, even though he is domiciled in Florence for some time to come. "I can not speak the language," he recently explained; "I am too old now to learn how, also too busy when I am busy, and too indolent when I am not; wherefore some will imagine that I am having a dull time of it. But it is not so. The help are all natives; they talk Italian to me, I answer in English; I do not understand them, they do not understand me, consequently no harm is done and everybody is satisfied. In order to be just and fair I throw in an Italian word when I have one."

CROSSING THE RIVER.

In Spite of Russian Resistance Japanese Succeeded in Movement.

Liao Yang, April 27.—On April 23 the Russians observed that the Japanese were making preparations to cross the Yalu river. On the night of April 25 two steamers and two torpedo boats were noticed at the mouth of the river. They approached the shore at daylight and the Japanese commenced to build a pontoon on the left tributary. A second pontoon was being prepared ten miles up the stream. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon the Japanese occupied the Island of Samolinde, to which they carried pontoon boats, etc.

The night passed quietly the torpedo boats maintaining a careful watch in case the troops ashore should be attacked, and examining the mouth of the river by searchlights.

At 3:40 the next morning the Japanese crossed the river near the village of Tchindiagon, where, however, the Russian outposts commenced firing upon them. The Russian advance guards had been furnished with a small gun, and they succeeded in destroying the pontoon constructed near Wiju. The wrecked pontoon was carried away by the current, and further Japanese bridging operations ceased, but the Japanese continued to cross by another pontoon southward of Wiju.

A Japanese column, with a battery of artillery, approached Turnchen at mid-day but the Russian skirmishers met them with sharp firing evidently giving them trouble, as they retired with the battery, which made no attempt to answer the Russian fire.

The archaeological society in Constantinople has recently obtained the sultan's permission to begin excavations at Ephesus.

King Edward And Intervention

Reported Private Overtures to Czar Not Credited In Downing Street.

His Majesty's Heart Set on Adjustment of Anglo-Russian Disputes.

London, April 26.—Inquiries here by the Associated Press reveal no traces of any effort or intention to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war. No step looking to a pacific settlement of the conflict has been taken by the foreign office, nor, so far as known in Downing street, by King Edward himself. Those who have discussed the war with the King within the last few days say that such a step is the last thing he contemplates.

Such a step, however informally taken, so it is held here, might seriously endanger the vital negotiations now progressing between Russia and Great Britain with a view to the settlement of outstanding differences. His Majesty has expressed sympathy with his royal relatives over the losses sustained by the Russian fleet, but he has been equally thoughtful towards the Mikado.

It is believed here that all rumors bearing upon the subject of pacific efforts, royal or otherwise, are due to misapprehension concerning the negotiations looking to a settlement of all matters in dispute between Russia and Great Britain.

These negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, though no immediate completion can be expected.

Henry Norman, M. P., who was received in special private audience by King Edward yesterday "on his return from Russia," as the court circular today puts it, said he was amazed at the grasp of details displayed by King Edward in dealing with men and matters connected with Russia's policy at home and abroad. He intimated that King Edward had set his heart on settling forever the long-standing grievances between the two countries.

Mr. Norman, after seeing King Edward, said that any personal or national attempt to step in between the combatants seemed to him to be outside the range of rational surmise.

The view entertained by the Foreign Office is that British relations with both Russia and Japan remain on a basis of strict neutrality. Official opinion inclines to the view that it will be a long war, but this does not prevent the hope that an arrangement with Russia, similar to that recently completed with France, may be concluded quite independent of the issue of hostilities.

DRESS TO SUIT.

Japanese Passengers by the Tremont Well Provided With Raiment.

Nearly all the Japanese steerage passengers by the steamer Tremont, which arrived on Monday from the Orient, were neatly clad in European clothing when the steamer berthed.

The men wore dress suits, collars and neckties, well-blackened shoes, pocket handkerchiefs and headgear of every kind from the cheap hay hat to the narrow-brimmed derby. At few "toffs" could be observed cap, and one extra heavy swell had an automobile schako of fearsome dimensions that made his cocoanut face look like a five dollar bill out of which $4.70 has been taken. Nearly all carried umbrellas, and all, without exception, smoked cigarettes.

The ladies of the party were neatly and cleanly attired in European garb, save a few who clung to the picturesque, and probably classic, kimono, exposing a fawn decollete V front and back; and their hair was done up in the prevailing Gibson fashion, with pomatums and spangles.

Of the two sets of damsels that in the native or national costume looked the easier and more natural; the other looked as if it had taken a seat in the store clothes of civilization.

Coming over on the steamer, however, the men thus arrayed in the toggery of Bond street wore nothing but the kimono and sandals—only those and nothing more. It was coming down the strait that the kimonos and pattens were packed away and the European clothes taken up from trunks and valises; so that it looked like a new lot of passengers when the Japanese again emerged on deck.

They stuck to the raiment of old Japan as long as they could, and relinquished its easy, airy graceffess for the inartistic horrors of European trousers and waistcoats, hats and shoes with a sigh.

Miss Margaret Parnell Stewart, a young society woman of Bordentown, N. J., has gone on the stage, having made her professional debut in Troy, N. Y. Miss Stewart is a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution in the War of 1812, and a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the late Irish parliamentary leader. She is known among her acquaintances as a young woman of much ability.

"I can always tell when you are going to tell a lie," said Cregg to Legg.

"How?" asked Legg.

"I can see you open your mouth," said Cregg.—Town Topics.

"And do you think," he asked, "that men progress after death?"

"Well," she replied, "if they don't it would almost seem useless for some of them to die."—Chicago Record.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Clayoquot District, on the north side of the Alberni Canal, west of the Monitor Group. Take notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, agent for Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79595, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.

ARTHUR W. HARVEY.