

# A SPECTACULAR AFFAIR. THE CHEMULPO FIGHT

Two Hundred of the 570 of the Crew of the Variag  
Either Drowned or Killed by the Japanese.

TWAS A GREAT FIGHT.

New York, Feb. 12.—A special cable from Tokio to the World says: Further details of the naval engagement at Chemulpo on Monday, in which Admiral Uriu's Japanese fleet of five ships destroyed the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz, show that these vessels left the harbor, fought separate battles, and were crushed by the superior fire of the Japanese. The Korietz alone went out to fight the whole fleet. The Japanese broadsides raked her continually until she sank. Many of her crew were killed by shells or drowned, and the few who escaped to shore were captured. The Variag on steaming out to sea was met by a hail of shells. About 200 of the crew of 570 were killed or drowned. Many swam to the foreign warships and were taken aboard. The American gunboat Vicksburg, the British cruiser Talbot, the French cruiser Pascal and the Italian cruiser Elba witnessed the engagement and saluted the victorious flag.

The crews of the Russian ships are reported to have surrendered to the Japanese.

Chito cable, 11 a. m.: The Japanese fleet has not been seen since noon Tuesday. The injured battleships Czarovitch and Retzky have been floated, but the cruiser Palada is still on the beach. It has been ascertained that the Japanese shells did not injure the forts at Port Arthur in Tuesday's engagement. Shells directed towards the disabled battleships went over them and fell in the town. Shells directed at the forts struck houses on the hill.

## THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

Japs Will Attempt to Close in Russians in Corea.

New York report: The Japanese landed at Gensan are intended to co-operate with the troops that have now been successfully landed at Ping Yang, on the opposite side of the Korean Peninsula, says a World despatch from Kobe, Japan.

These two forces constitute Japan's second line of defence against the Russian sea power. The integrity of Yalu into Corea. A first line of defence has been arranged. It is composed of picked troops who are lined up against the south side of the Yalu.

It is, however, considered most unlikely that this army will reach its destination in time to intercept the invading Russians. The second line may fail to hold the invaders, in which case it is expected that a land battle would take place not far from Seoul.

In any case, the Japanese preparations are made with a view of closing in on any body of Russian troops that succeeds in forcing its way into the interior of Corea.

Mobilization of the army has been effected without hitch. The transportation of soldiers and supplies by means of the railroad from the interior to the coast proceeded with great precision.

U. S. Jap Reserves Called Home.

New York report: The Herald today says: Orders were received from the Imperial representatives in Japan yesterday by the Japanese Consul-General in this city, recalling all of the first and second naval reserves from this district to their native country, for service.

Mr. Uchida, the Consul-General, expects a similar order within the next day or two recalling the second army reserve. Mr. Uchida also received yesterday the formal declaration of war issued by the Mikado against Russia on Feb. 10. These messages were at once printed in Japanese, in English form, and sent to all Japanese consuls and meeting places in the city, to be posted in conspicuous places. They appeared also in special editions of the Japanese publications printed in the city.

Of the fifteen hundred Japanese subjects in New York City, Mr. Uchida said at least five hundred would be effected by the order to return. Of these fully two hundred are employed in the Brooklyn navy yard and in active service on American men-of-war. These men all served their time in the Japanese navy and as soon as they were released came to this country to continue their education and to learn the language of the American navy. The order will effect also many students at Yale, Harvard and many other universities.

Women Helping Funds.

The Japanese women in this city have set to work to raise a fund to purchase hospital supplies to be forwarded to their native kingdom for the relief of the wounded, and it is expected that at the Japanese meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall this afternoon to discuss ways and means of raising the war fund of \$2,000,000 the work undertaken by the women will receive consideration.

## JAPAN'S DECLARATION.

Formal Announcement of War Has Been Declared.

Tokio cable: The following is the text of the Imperial rescript declaring war against Russia, which was issued in Japan yesterday: "We, by the grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty since time immemorial, hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects at first.

"We hereby declare war against Russia, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her, in obedience to their duty, with all their strength, and we also command all our competent

authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their duties, to attain the national aim with all the means within the limits of the laws of nations.

"We have always deemed it essential in international relations, and have made it our constant aim, to promote the pacific progress of our empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly ties with other States, and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the far east, and assure the future security of our dominion without injury to the rights or interests of other powers. Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will, so that our relations with all the powers have been steadily growing in cordiality. It was thus entirely against our expectation that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia. The integrity of Corea is a matter of the gravest concern to the empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Corea is essential to the safety of our realm. Nevertheless, Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China, and of repeated assurances to other powers, is at present occupying Manchuria, has consolidated and strengthened her hold in those provinces, and is bent upon their final annexation. And, as the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China, and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the far east, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and so secure thereby permanent peace. With that object in view our competent authorities by our orders made proposals to Russia, and frequent conferences were held during the last six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by wanton delays put off a settlement of the serious questions, and by ostentatiously advocating peace on one hand, while on the other extending

her naval and military preparations, sought to accomplish her own selfish designs.

"We cannot in the least admit Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She rejected the proposals of our government; the safety of Corea was in danger, and the interests of our empire were menaced. The guarantees for the future, which we failed to secure by peaceful negotiations, can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our empire preserved."

Commentary.—I. Plucking corn on idea of Indian corn or maize, but the word in the text has reference to grain, such as wheat, rye or barley. Began to pluck. They rubbed it in their hands (Luke vi. 1) to separate the grain from the chaff. This was allowable according to the law (Lev. xix. 9), but the Pharisees objected to their doing it on the Sabbath day.

2. Pharisees saw it.—They were watching for an opportunity to catch him. Not lawful. This prohibition is a Pharisaic rule not found in the Mosaic Law. It was a principle with the Pharisees to extend the provisions of the law and make minute regulations over and beyond what Moses commanded in order to avoid the possibility of transgression. To pluck the ears of corn was in a sense to reap, as to reap on the Sabbath was forbidden and punishable by death.—Carr.

3. Have ye not read.—To vindicate His disciples Christ referred the Pharisees to a similar case recorded in their own Scriptures and with which they should have been familiar. An hungry—Our Lord here is not arguing for an excuse to break the law, but for its true construction.

4. The house of God.—The tabernacle. Did eat—Ahim lech, the priest at Nob, gave David and his companions five loaves and the shewbread of the Sabbath.—L. S. At that time it may be well to note that there is a difference of opinion here as to time. Some think that Jesus had attended the feast of the Passover just preceding this, but this is called in question by the best critics. Through the corn.—To an American reader the word corn suggests the I. Sam. xii. 17. The law provided that twelve loaves of bread should be put in two piles upon the table in the sanctuary, to remain a week and then to be eaten by the priests only. Shewbread.—Literally, bread of setting forth, that is, bread that was set forth in the sanctuary.

5. For even the Sabbath.—Jesus continued His argument by showing that even the law under certain circumstances provided for the doing of that which had been expressly forbidden in the law. Broomless.—Not merely does the sacred history relate exceptional instances of necessity, but the law itself ordains labor on the Sabbath as a duty.—Stier.

6. Greater than the temple.—Inasmuch as the one who builded the house is greater than the house, Christ refers here to his own authority and power.

## Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII.  
FEBRUARY 21, 1904.

Jesus and the Sabbath

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6. Greater than the temple.—Inasmuch as the one who builded the house is greater than the house, Christ refers here to his own authority and power.

7. If ye had known.—A knowledge of the law or the prophets. The Sabbath was made for man. Macauley wrote of it: "That day is not lost while industry is suspended, while the plough lies in the furrow, while the exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory. A process is going on quite as important to the wealth of the nation as any process that is performing on more busy days. Man, the machine of machines, the machine, compared with which the contrivances of the Watts and the Arkwrights and the Bessemers are worthless, is repairing and winding up so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, and with renewed bodily vigor. In the observance of the original command, that there be a cessation of all physical and secular labor on each seventh day, and the devotion of the day to rest, lies the well-being of the race. It has been demonstrated many times that it is better for man and beast.

There are two extremes in regard to Sabbath observance, as there is in almost everything else. We have the hard austere puritanism, making it a crime to smile, a day to be mortally dreaded by the children, a fearful, weary day. The Sunday excursion, now so popular, is doing much to pollute the sanctity of the Sabbath; the low rates tempt those who would otherwise be disposed to observe the day more suitably, to make the illness of a friend or relative an excuse for patronizing it. Let all who name the name of Christ depart from such iniquity, and let it be to them a day for meditation and holy conversation.

Many honest people have been unduly misled in regard to the change from the Jewish Sabbath to the Christian Sunday, and have been led into a legal bondage which Jesus never intended we should be. The original command says nothing of the epoch when the reckoning should begin. The change from the seventh day to the first day of the week was made by inspired men. Though there is not on record any divine command to change the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of the week, Constantine, as some claim, and that St. Paul speaks of the Jewish Sabbath as not being obligatory upon Christians, while he yet contends that the whole moral law is obligatory upon them, the fair inference is that the change of the day was made by divine direction. At least the change was made under the sanction of inspired men, appointed rulers in the Christian church, whose business it was to set all things in order. To act on apostolic authority for observing the first day of the week, and thus commemorate at once both the creation and the redemption of the world. Landon H. Mulholland.

Indigestion. That menace to human happiness, pitiless in its assaults, and so respectful of persons, has met its conqueror in South American Nerine. This great stomach and nerve remedy, which, taken twice a day, aids circulation, drives out impurities, dispels emaciation and brings back the glow of perfect health. Cures hundreds of "chronics" that have baffled physicians.—68

No Enthusiasm.

"Here's a story about a man who pretended to be insane and lived in an asylum for five years. What do you think of that?"

"I think it was kind of a crazy thing to do."—Cincinnati Commercial.

LADIES SUFFERING from Backache and Neuralgia will find great relief in the wonderful pain reliever "D. & L. Menthol Plasters." They cure when others fail.

Pond of Hops.

"Why is it you Germans are so fond of beer?"

"For the same reason you Frenchmen are so fond of frogs' legs."

"How is that?"

"They're both full of hops."

February Number Four-Track News

An interesting magazine. Only 5 cents. Any news dealer.

FOUNDED BY A CANADIAN.

Vice-Admiral Douglas Gets Credit for Japan's Naval Supremacy.

London cable: Cassier's Magazine says the foundations of the Japanese fleet were laid by the Canadian Vice-Admiral, Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, K.C.B., during his mission to Japan.

Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, who is now 64 years of age, was selected in 1873 by the Admiralty to proceed to Japan as commander of the naval mission to instruct the Japanese navy. He served as director of the Imperial Japanese Naval College at Yeddo for two years and received the thanks of the Emperor of Japan and approval of his services from the Admiralty while holding that appointment.

Admiral Douglas has seen much service. He served as a midshipman and lieutenant in the operations in the Congo and Gambia Rivers during the Commission of the Arrogant on that coast, and commanded a gunboat in the Great Lakes during the Fenian invasion of 1866. He was captain of the Serapis during the naval and military operations in the Sudan in 1884, for which he received the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's star, and subsequently the Edinburgh, under the late Sir George Tryon.

The admiral was born in Quebec on Feb. 8, 1840, and was the son of the late Dr. George Melville Douglas, entered the Royal Navy as a cadet on the nomination of Governor-General Sir E. W. Head in April, 1856.

The Matron's Joke.

A matronly lady was listening to the music of a fine pianist in Washington. "I'm not strong on music," she said, "but I know I've heard that before. What is it?" The matron's eyes twinkled with mischief. "That," she said, is "The Maiden's Prayer."

## The Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Cash, May.  
New York ..... 97 3-4  
Chicago ..... 96 1-8  
Toledo ..... 99 7-8  
Duluth, No. 1 N. W. ..... 94 1-2

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair, with white wheat easier and other grades unchanged. About 300 bushels of white sold at 94 to 96, 1,000 bushels of red winter at 84 1/2, and 400 bushels of goosie at 78 to 79. Barley is unchanged, with sales of 200 bushels at 46 to 48; oats easier, 600 bushels selling at 35c. Rye sold at 58c bushel for one load.

Dairy produce in fair supply, with prices firm. The best butter sold at 20 to 22c per lb. and now laid eggs at 40c per dozen.

Hay is unchanged, with receipts large: 40 loads sold at \$9 to \$10.50 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw unchanged, three loads selling at \$9 to \$10 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$6.25 to \$7, the latter for light.

Following are the quotations:  
Wheat, white, bushel 8 1/2 to 90c; red, 82 1/2 to 84c; spring, 88c; goosie, 75c to 76c; peas, 65 to 66c; oats, 35 to 36 1/2c; barley, 46 to 48c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$9 to \$10.50; clover, \$7 to \$8; straw, \$9 to \$10. Seeds—Alfalfa, bushel, \$1 to \$5.50; red clover, \$6 to \$6.25; timothy, 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$3. Apples, bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.25; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$7; eggs, new laid, dozen, 35 to 40c; butter, 18 to 22c; creamery, 22c to 25c; chickens, lb., 13 to 15c; geese, lb., 10 to 12c; ducks, lb., 11 to 13c; turkeys, lb., 14 to 16c; potatoes, bag, 50c to \$1.05; cabbage, dozen, 10 to 12c; cauliflower, dozen, \$2 to \$2.25; celery, dozen, 45 to 50c; beef, hindquarters, \$6 to \$8; fore-quarters, \$4 to \$6; choice corn, \$6.50 to \$7; medium, carcase, \$5.50 to \$6; lamb, yearling, \$8 to \$9; mutton, owt., \$6 to \$7; veal, cwt., \$7 to \$9.

Grain dealers on street.

Trade at Montreal is picking up some after the severe blockade through the heavy snowfalls. Travelers are coming in more numbers now. The demand for wheat and flour is very active. Values of staple manufactures are firm. Money is firm.

At Toronto wholesale trade is showing a little more activity this week. The travellers are making their calls with less difficulty, and retailers are ordering freely. The reports from the mother country indicate that the emigration movement this year will be large.

Business at Quebec is much the same as preceding week. Collections are still reported slow.

At Victoria-Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points the business prospects for the spring are bright. The local industries are quite active and labor is well employed, and trade conditions are healthy.

The outlook for business for the spring at Winnipeg is encouraging. There is a heavy buying liberally. A little more wheat has been coming forward. Payments are fair.

Business in Hamilton has been developing nicely during the week, in spite of the weather conditions. Travellers have been meeting with little difficulty this week in calling upon customers, and the mail order business has been very good. Values of staple goods are firm.

London wholesale trade is showing a little more life now. The grain deliveries are still light, and that has made country retail trade a little slow in some respects, but renewed activity is looked for when the country roads become more passable.

While the cold weather has tended to check business at Ottawa the past two weeks, retail orders for the spring are coming forward nicely now.

Toronto Cattle Market.

Receipts of live stock at the city cattle market were 51 loads, consisting of 554 cattle, 1,068 hogs, 630 sheep, 24 calves and 24 horses. Only a few exporters were offered, which consisted generally of light weights, 1,250 to 1,280 pounds, and these sold at \$12.25 to \$14.50 per cwt. Had there been heavier and better cattle offered they would have brought about \$4.70 per cwt.

Butcher cattle, on account of light deliveries, have been selling fairly well, that is for best grades, but the poorer classes have been easy. Prices at the close of the market to-day were easier than at any time during the week, as will be seen by sales and quotations given.

Feeders and stockers were scarce, although a few of good quality would have found ready sale at quotations given below.

About 25 milk cows were offered and, considering the quality, they met a good market, as there was a demand for outside points, one car load being shipped to Montreal. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$52 each.

Veal calves of good quality are in excellent demand. Prices ranged from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were 1g t. with prices firm at quotations given.

Over 1,000 hogs sold at unchanged prices, although dealers are taking of them being a likelihood of lower quotations in the near future, unless the English markets take a change.

Exporters—Best lots of exporters at 11c at \$1.50 per cwt.; medium at about \$1.25 to \$1.40 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice quality is worth \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt.; medium to good bulls sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Export cows—Export cows are worth \$3.40 to \$3.8, per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers, 1,100 to 1,175 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, are worth \$1.30 to \$1.40; loads of good sold at \$1 to \$1.40; fair to good, \$3.80 to \$3.85; common \$3.30 to \$1.25; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Stewers of good quality, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers—One-year to 2-year old steers, 800 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off-cuts and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

## The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was held in the Company's offices, Toronto, on Thursday, February 4th, at 2.30 p.m. The report submitted was eminently satisfactory to all interested.

A detailed report of the proceedings will be mailed to all policyholders, but we believe that the average busy reader will get a clearer conception of the progress the Company is making by having, as it were, a bird's-eye view of its affairs.

Below will be found the figures pertaining to the main features of the business for 1902 and 1903 and the increases; also a comparative statement of the Company's growth since its organization.

The growth made in 1903 is well shown by the following table:—

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Net Premium Income.....	\$ 1,054,815.72	\$ 1,219,435.91	\$ 164,620.19
Interest, Rents, etc.....	199,074.11	215,862.67	16,788.56
Total Cash Income.....	1,253,889.83	1,435,298.58	181,408.75
Payments to Policyholders.....	316,556.63	386,533.04	69,976.41
Policy Reserves.....	3,753,892.00	4,461,800.00	707,908.00
Total Assets.....	4,406,329.19	5,136,668.52	730,339.33
Applications for New Insurance.....	6,532,336.00	7,764,542.00	1,232,206.00
New Policies Issued.....	6,082,336.00	7,284,050.00	1,201,714.00
Insurance in Force.....	30,152,883.00	34,382,303.00	4,229,420.00

The Manufacturers Life began business in 1887, and the following figures for four year periods taken from its returns to the Dominion Government will illustrate its remarkable growth and steady progress:—

Year.	Income From Interest Rents, etc.	Net Premium Income.	Total Premium and Interest Income.	Assets.	New Policies Issued.	Assurance in Force December 31st.
1887	\$ 778	\$ 27,184	\$ 27,963	\$ 165,732	\$ 2,542,500	\$ 2,542,000
1891	13,230	184,393	197,623	743,769	2,111,100	2,111,100
1895	39,245	324,449	363,694	1,012,659	3,017,760	10,645,021
1899	72,018	510,550	582,578	1,809,505	3,579,109	14,388,236
1903	215,862	1,219,435	1,435,298	5,136,668	7,284,050	34,392,303

## OF INTEREST TO TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The death ratio in the Manufacturers Life has always been favorable in both sections, but exceedingly so in the Abstainers' Section. The past year shows a continuance of this favorable experience. The death losses in the General Section were 75.7% of the expectancy, and in the Abstainers' Section only 41.3% of the expectancy. The saving this year from low mortality in this section is therefore 58.7% as against a saving of 24.3% in the General Section, which means much larger dividends for Abstainers. Correspondence is invited.

HON. G. W. ROSS, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.