The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 31. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Britt Gets The Decision

Lasts Twenty Round and is Given the Award Amid Protests.

Vast Crowd Evenly Divided on the Result of the Battle.

Corbett Kicks to the Reporters and Mob Breaks Down Press Stand.

San Francisco, March 25.—San Francisco tonight is fight mad. Not since the good old days when Jack Dempsey and Peter Jackson battled for fame and fought in this city has such intense and universal interest been displayed, nor has the pugilistic world witnessed such stirring scenes as those which were enacted at Woodward's Pavilion tonight when the world's champion featherweight, "Young Corbett" of Denver and Jimmy Britt fight each other to settle the question of fistic supremacy. The outcome of this contest has been the main theme of discussion among the sporting fraternity for weeks, but tonight it was the all-absorbing topic in all circles, and for the time being events of national importance were subordinated to the general division of opinion as to which of the two pugilistic stars possessed the greater championship qualities.

The climax was reached when the doors of the newly remodeled Woodward's Pavilion with its limited seating capacity were thrown open to the public. All this morning, afternoon and during the early hours of the evening, a vast throng had stood in line awaiting the sale of general admission tickets.

By nightfall the line had been augmented by thousands. Mounted policemen were compeled to use their clubs to preserve anything like order. Finally when the rush had subsided somewhat the police had stopped the sale of seats, it was estimated that as many persons had been unable to gain admission to the auditorium as were assembled within its walls. When the bell summoned the principals to the main event to the center of the ring there were about 8,000 people in attendance. The club officials stated that the receipts would total about $40,000, which is the greatest amount ever contested for by fighters of Corbett's and Britt's calibre. Included in the assemblage were prominent sporting men from all over the country. Both pugilists weighed in at Harry Corbett's resort tonight, and as had been predicted, failed to budge the bar at the 130 notch.

Britt's exact weight was 129, while that of Corbett was not given to the public. So great was the crowd which assembled at the weighing-in quarters that the principals were greatly inconvenienced and some delay ensued on this account. There was little change in the betting situation this evening. Corbett was a prohibitive favorite at odds which fluctuated from 10 to 6 to 10 to 5½. At 8:30 p.m. the indications were that owing to the increase of Britt money the odds would go to 10 to 7.

The betting, which had been apathetic considering the importance of the contest and the tremendous interest displayed therein, tonight revived with a suddeness that literally swamped the pool sellers. Corbett has wagered $2,500 against $1,500 that he will be returned a winner, while Britt placed $500 against $900 on his own chances. It is rumored that the champion has $5,000 or over to place at odds of 10 to 3 that he would win inside of 12 rounds. In the mutuals the majority of speculators figured Corbett to win in from 10 to 15 rounds, while Britt is held to have the best chance in 18 rounds or more. Corbett's seconds tonight are Harry Tuthill, Tim McGrath and C. Cole. Tuthill also acted as the champion's chief adviser. Britt was looked after by Spider Kelly, Frank Rafael and Curt Richardson.

Kelly acted as director-general for the Britt forces.

Two preliminaries preceded the main event. Hugh McGordon and Jack Evans, both local celebrities, furnished the curtain raiser, while Jack Burke of San Francisco and Lyn Truscott of Australia toed the scratch in the second event. Truscott's record in the Antipodes is quite noteworthy. Just prior to the main event Corbett received an encouraging message from J. H. Rothwell of Denver and several letters from people offering him engagements after th fight.

9:40 p. m.—Young Corbett was the first to enter the ring. He was clad in a blue and white sweater and had both hands bandaged. After being cheered he took his seat and proceeded to read numerous telegrams which had preceded him. Corbett smiled confidently to his friends around the ringside. His condition appeared to be perfect.

Miks Schreck, who is matched to fight Billy Woods at Colma was presented to the crowd pending the arrival of Britt.

A bathch of challenges was received and read by Announcer Jordan. Buddy Ryan, Eddie Hanlon and Kid Herman challenged the winner of the Britt-Corbett fight.

Numerous local celebrities also were there with challenges, among them being Spitcer Welch and Jack Cordell. A telegram was received from Sam Harris, challenging the winner in behalf of Terry McGovern. Corbett announced that in the event of his winning he will accept McGovern's defy.

9:54 p. m.—Britt has just entered the ring. He was introduced as the "Idol of the Olympic Club and the pride of California." Britt was accorded an ovation which lasted several minutes. Jimmy looked a bit worried, but it was seen that his physical condition was good in spite of the low weight.

Immediately afterwards Corbett was introduced as the "Pride of Colorado and the featherweight champion of the world." His reception did not suffer in comparison with the ovation accorded the local favorite.

Both men are posing for a flashlight photograph.

Referee Graney entered the ring, and after shaking hands with both men brought them to the center of the ring and gave them their instructions. Britt looked nervous as he posed for the pyrophic. Britt and Corbett then shook hands and went to their respective corners.

Britt wore red trunks with the emblem of the Olympic Club on them. Corbett's trunks were plain black. It will be a twenty-round contest, Marquis of Queensbury rules, the men to break by order of the referee.

10 p. m.—Time called.

Round 1.—Britt crouches low, Corbett leads right, Jimmy backs away. Corbett leads left twice, is blocked. Britt leads left, goes over Corbett's shoulder; both miss lefts, not a blow struck yet. They are both careful, Corbett's left for stomach is short. Britt lands good left on stomach, then underclothes."

rushes in and puts left on face and left on wind. Corbett puts right on ribs, left on head. They rush together, exchange lefts on body and clinch. Corbett puts two lefts on face. They rush together, both landing light lefts on chest. Sparring when bell rings.

Round 2.—Corbett is smiling. They spar into a clinch. Corbett's left swing blocked. Corbett sends solid right over hand to head. Britt rushes, sends hard left to wind and jumps away from two hard swings. Britt puts a left on head and they spar into clinch. Corbett sends a couple of overhand rights to head and rocked it. Corbett swings hard left and falls to his knees. Britt blocks a left but gets away from another effort and sent a stiff, straight left to mouth. Corbett swings right toward ribs and lands on Jim's arm. Corbett sent a right to head, they clinch; Corbett sends two or three hard lefts and right hooks to Britt's stomach, which almost lifted him off his feet. Gong stopped hostilities.

Round 3.—Britt puts left on cheek. Corbett brings right to head. Britt misses a hook for stomach; they feint into a clinch. Corbett swings left for wind; Britt swings left to jaw, lowers it to wind, and they clinch and Corbett sends left hard to jaw. Britt sends good left to wind. They are fighting fast. Corbett puts a right on ribs. Britt jabs left to mouth and a clinch follows. Britt catches left swing on his glove. In clinches Corbett shows superior strength and brings his overhand swings up with lightning rapidity. At the end of the round they are sparring, Corbett backing away.

Round 4.—Britt leads left to wind, but is blocked. Corbett misses left swing. They clinch and Corbett sends left to wind. Britt put left on jaw, Corbett sent left to point of jaw; Britt sends left to wind. They clinch. They exchange light lefts. Corbett rushes, Britt smothers every lead. Britt put another left on wind. Another rush by Corbett does no damage. Britt tries left for jaw, is blocked. Corbett swings light left to neck and right on ribs; the rush sends Britt to his knees for a second. They are in a hot mix-up at the bell. Britt's nose is bleeding.

Round 5—Britt blocks left swing. They clinch and Corbett sends right across to jaw. Britt sends two lefts to the bread basket without damage. Britt landed left on cheek; Corbett is wild with left swing and ducks into left uppercut. They clinch. Britt lands straight left on Corbett's face; Corbett swings right to head. Britt puts Corbett on ropes. Britt lands light on wind. Britt is making Corbett back away and hooked left to head and made it wobble. Britt backing Corbett around at bell.

Round 6.—Britt is on aggressive. Both miss left swings and rush together, Corbett puts right on ribs. Corbett misses with both hands; they clinch and break clean. Corbett takes care of his stomach now. Corbett rushes and swings right on neck. They come together with a rush and Corbett drops to his knees. They spar a moment.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

The Naval Fight At Chemulpo

General Allan Described Fearful Work of Shrapnel on Ships' Crews.

Variag Literally Peppered and Effect Must Have Been Deadly.

In an interview with the Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent, Brigadier-General H. T. Allan, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was appointed to accompany the Russian army, and who watched the naval fight at Chemulpo at close quarters and afterwards rowed around the Russian ships before they were destroyed, said: "I have never seen or heard of anything resembling the effect of the shrapnel fire. The Variag was literally peppered in parts as though she had been played on at close quarters with machine guns. Evidently time-fuse shrapnel was used with blinding, bewildering effect. The heavy artillery work emphasizes the fact that you fire a tremendous lot and get little for it. The firing lasted fifty-two minutes, and there were ten shots a minute. Only two heavy shells struck the Variag's hull. One shell exploded on the bridge, and strickingly demonstrated the effect of shell fire, everything around being torn to tatters and resembling the debris of a machine shop. All the torpedo tubes were filled after the fight, indicating that none had been fired. The Russians knew evidently that they were going to inevitable death, yet they fought until their ship was unmanageable. Their commander did well to bring the ship into the harbor. Further fighting would have been madness."

ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.

Mongolian Prince Renders Illegal Supplies to Russians in Occupation.

New Chwang, March 24.—Prince Alatsina, sovereign of Mongolia, en route to his capital, arrived at Kinchow yesterday from Pekin and also from Japan, where he witnessed the manoeuvres and mobilization of the Japanese army. In accordance with the declaration of Chinese neutrality Prince Alatsina has commanded the observance of neutrality throughout Mongolia thus rendering illegal the large pony and beef traffic upon which the Russians are depending, but which notwithstanding his Japanese sympathies he has found it impossible to suppress. The maintenance of neutrality by the Chinese in the region between the Great Wall and Liao river is said to be complete thus contrasting with the Russian violation of neutrality by the maintenance of armed patrols and guards half way to Shan Hai Kwan.

PROTECTION FOR NEUTRALS.

Foreign Consuls Consider Dangerous Position at New Chwang.

New Chwang, March 24.—An informal meeting of foreign consuls has been called here for the purpose of discussing means for securing the protection of the property of neutrals in view of the fact that New Chwang is now surrounded by large Russian forces, having breastworks and batteries established at the railway station on the east side of the river Liao, and also at the fort on the west side. This situation exposes the treaty port to the danger of cannon fire should the Japanese come up the river. On account of the fear that the United States gunboat Helena will be withdrawn American residents here have telegraphed to United States Minister Conger at Pekin requesting the presence of an American man-of-war during the continuance of the war for the purpose of especially protecting property during the disorder that is expected will attend the interregnum between the Russian and the Japanese occupation.

Kuropatkin In Command

Heart of the Czar Made Glad at His Arrival at the Front.

Will Review the Mukden Troops and Inspect Port Arthur.

Striking Picture of the Former Defenceless Condition of Naval Base.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—"I shall feel relieved when General Kuropatkin assumes command," remarked the Emperor yesterday at the Winter Palace.

Tonight His Majesty received telegrams not only announcing the General's arrival, but bringing the news that the work of the mobilization of the Manchurian army was completed.

It is understood that tomorrow General Kuropatkin will review the Mukden troops and will read them a message expressing the Imperial confidence that the soldiers will display the valor and fortitude befitting the traditions of the Russian army. General Kuropatkin will afterwards proceed to Liao Yang. Thence with Generals Linevitch and Zilinski, he will make a flying visit to Port Arthur and inspect the fortress.

It is rumored here that the Russian forces may not withdraw to the strong line of defence prepared at Fong Huang Cheng if General Kuropatkin decides he can get together a sufficient number of men to make a stand at the Yalu river advisable.

Important news is drifting to the Russian capital by mail. A letter from Port Dalny draws a striking picture of its defenseless condition when the Japanese attacked Port Arthur. The correspondent says the smallest Japanese force could easily have captured the place and destroy enormous stores of coal, half a million pounds of tea and six Russian merchantmen lying in the harbor. As the Japanese failed to do so the Russians at once mined the approaches. The haste with which the work was performed being the cause of the disaster to the Yeniesei, many of the mines being badly laid, one of which the protected cruiser Boyarin struck during a fearful storm. The correspondent also says the Boyarin was not sunk immediately. Her captain succeeded in placing a collision mat in position till she was beached. The Boyarin has since been towed off and taken back to Port Arthur, where she has been repaired.

A Port Arthur correspondent writes that the repairs to the battleship Retvizan and the protected cruiser Pallada have now been completed, the battleship Czarevitch being the only remaining "lame duck" of the squadron.

The preservation of Admiral Makaroff's squadron intact is regarded as being of vital importance, as it is now certain that the admiralty's plans contemplate sending powerful reinforcements from the Baltic during the summer. Six battleships, the Orel, Borodino, Kniaz Souvaroff, Slava, Alexander III., and Paul and Andrew, and the cruisers Oleg, Zhemhus and Izumrud II will be ready to sail in July, joining the squadron of Admiral Wirenius in the Mediterranean and with the torpedo boats reaching Port Arthur in September. The arrival of such a fleet would give the Russians an overwhelming preponderance in numbers. The Russians plans all look forward to this time, when, with the co-operation of the fleet, the Japanese communications could be cut off. Then General Kuropatkin will, according to the Russian calculations, be in a position to take the offensive on land and settle the war.

A startling statement comes from Vladivostock, apparently from a reliable source, to the effect that Capt. Reitzenstein's squadron returned to port towing a second-class Japanese cruiser. The inhabitants and the garrison, it is added, gave an enthusiastic reception to the victors.

This capture, however, is not confirmed in official circles. The departure of naval reinforcements from the Baltic will leave a fairly strong squadron of coast defence and other ships to protect the Russian European coast line.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

King Edward's Entry Again Fails to Top His Fences.

Liverpool, March 25.—The Grand National steeplechase (of 2,525 sovereigns, about four miles and 856 yards) run here today was won by Moifaas. Kirkland was second and The Gunner was third. Twenty-six horses started. Moifaas, which started at 25 to 1 against, won by six lengths. King Edward's entry, Ambush 11, was started a hot favorite, fell as did others. The King, who received a great welcome, was present with a large party. The cheers which greeted the appearance of Ambush II. indicated where the public had placed its money, but like last year Ambush II, failed to successfully top his fences.

Russia Commenced War.

London, March 26.—A Times' Tokio correspondent says that local officers of Wiju have reported to the Korean government that Russian troops began crossing the Yalu river on February 2nd, thus the correspondent says, it appears that Russia began acts of war several days before Japan began hostilities.

TO PROTECT PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 26.—The senate committee on judiciary today ordered a favorable report on a bill to protect the President of the United States. Several bills have been under consideration by both senate and house committees since the assassination of President McKinley, different bills passed both houses in the Fifty-seventh congress, but the two houses could come to no agreement.

PEDDLER KILLED.

Wroxeter, Ont., March 25.—Samuel Fine, a Hebrew peddler, was found dead about a mile and a half from here this morning. He is supposed to have been killed by his peddling box upsetting and falling on him.

Feeling For The Japanese

Russian Commander Reports An Affair of Outposts Towards Ping Yang.

The Cossack Patrol Reveals the Presence in Force of the Enemy.

Admiral Makaroff Gathers His Ships together and Hunts For Togo.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—A telegram from Viceroy Alexieff has been received by the Emperor, dated Mukden, March 26. It gives a report from General Mistchenk, as follows: "At 11 o'clock in the morning of March 23rd, I sent two sotnias to reconnoitre, in order to ascertain the strength of the enemy's forces. Troops crossed the River Gong Chongang, and one sotnia went one and a half versts (about one mile) from Pak Chieng, and sighted an outpost of the enemy, which, on the approach of our sotnia, was reinforced, being joined by infantry. Our Cossacks requested the support of two half companies and opened fire against the post and patrol at four hundred yards. One officer, one soldier and a horse of the enemy were killed. After firing two volleys our patrol retired on learning that the enemy's infantry was advancing. Scouts found Pak Chieng to be occupied by the enemy. There are two companies and about three squares of cavalry of the enemy of the army right bank of the Pak Chieng with posts two versts from the river. There are three thousand Japanese in the town of Anju, and warships and transports are constantly arriving at Chinampho. Troops landed at Chinampo and are marching to Ping Yang, thence proceeding to Unsan and Angive."

The report of General Smyrnoff from Port Arthur says: "Our company of irregulars has almost completed the annihilation of a band of Chinese bandits, about fifty strong, near Vittanio. There are no losses to our side."

"I respectfully report the preceding to your imperial Majesty."

For the first time since the war began the Russian squadron today left Port Arthur and the protection of its guns. Upon the safe return of the ships Vice Admiral Makaroff sent a despatch to the Emperor explanatory of the reason for the cruise, but its object is not clearly revealed in a statement of the contents of the vice admiral's despatch made public tonight, but sufficient has been related to show that Vice Admiral Makaroff having repaired the warship Retvizan and the cruisers Pallada and Boyarin considered the squadron sufficiently strong to run the risk of an encounter with the Japanese ships, which were not in sight when he steamed out of Port Arthur today. The statement announces the object of Vice Admiral Makaroff was to examine several neighboring islands. There has been considerable doubt as to where the Japanese fleet maintained its base. The Associated Press says it was stated that the admiralty had found by a close consideration of reports of the appearance of the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur and elsewhere that not sufficient time had elapsed for it to reach Japan or even Korea and therefore it was concluded that the Japanese must have a base in the vicinity of the Russian fortress, perhaps in neutral Chinese territory, which would be a violation of the pledge of the powers. It was also suggested that the Elliott islands fifty miles northeast of Port Arthur might be the location of the Japanese base, and this group Vice Admiral Makaroff is believed to have examined. The fact that no bombardment was reported indicates that the Russians did not find the enemy's base, and the search for it will probably be continued until it is crowned with success. Satisfaction is expressed with Vice Admiral Makaroff's daring, as not only has it established the fact that the Russian fleet is intact save for the battleship Czarevitch and is ready to fight if necessary, but also because it is certain to encourage the personnel of the Russian force and cause the Japanese to believe that the Russians may not after all remain on the defensive. While the Japanese fleet is reported to be off Chefoo there is no question but that Vice Admiral Togo will keep Port Arthur under observation and that cruisers as fast as possible will communicate the news of the departure and return of the Russian fleet and its strength.

The authorities approve of Vice Admiral Makaroff's investigation in force, but it is assumed by them that he will not depart from the plan to preserve his command in full strength until the Baltic squadron arrives.

BELANGER TO HANG.

Montreal, March 26.—Theodore Belanger was today found guilty of the murder in February, 1903, of Antoine Seguin, his brother-in-law, and sentenced to be hanged June 10th.

FIRE AT FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, March 26.—Snellgrove & Widdington's storehouse was damaged by fire this morning, the loss being principally to hay and flour by water.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 26.—Both the West Shore and the New York Central are tied up tonight by washouts at Fort Plain and Ilion. No trains are running tonight on the Mohawk valley, the tie up being the most serious that has occurred in years.

QUIET AT NEW CHWANG.

New Chwang, March 26.—The establishment of a French vice consul for the protection of the French property and citizens, and also of certain transferable Russian securities, has contributed to further the tranquility of New Chwang in the event of the Japanese occupation or Russian reoccupation.

HITCH AT SUEZ CANAL.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Russian authorities have been privately informed that the Egyptian government proposes to exercise supervision over ships other than warships passing through the Suez canal, in order to ascertain whether they carry contraband of war. If the report is official, Russia will immediately protest against it as a violation of the international agreements covering the canal.

RUSSIAN CRUISER KOREITZ SUNK IN CHEMULPO HARBOR

From a Photo received by the S.S. Tacoma

From the above photograph, which was taken shortly after the battle, it would appear that the ill-fated ship has been broken in two amidships, as while her smokestack and the ruins of the bridge are on an even keel, the forward portion of the vessel is lying on its side and rests at a marked angle to the other portions showing above water.

JAPAN TO ASSIST ISOLATED REFUGEES

Seeks Release of Six Hundred on the Isle of Sakhalin.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Japanese government, through the United States embassy, has requested Russia to permit the Japanese consul and consular staff at Turbusei, island of Sakhalin, with 600 refugees, to return to Japan. Many of the latter are represented to be suffering from lack of food. Russia has been asked to notify the Japan authorities, through Richard T. Greener, United States commercial agent at Vladivostock, so that a ship can be sent to take the Japanese off.

The papers here are quoting editorials published in newspapers to prove that the Japophile agitation in the United States is not such a brilliant success as the New York correspondents of the London papers would have it appear. Some of the papers sharply criticize the advices of Sir Robert Hart, the inspector-general of Chinese customs to China, counselling the strengthening of the Chinese army, the Kuropatkins declaring that Sir Robert is cunningly seeking to encourage China, with a semi-organized army, to interfere after the Japanese are defeated, thus giving Great Britain a chance to step in and share the spoils, while the Bourse Gazette argues that in view of Sir Robert Hart's advice the responsibility for complications must fall on Great Britain.

AGAIN ADJOURNED.

Winnipeg, March 26.—The trial of Wilcox of Regina for mail robbery was again adjourned, owing to the absence of Bremer, an important witness for the Crown, who is supposed to be in hiding across the line.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 26—Four miners were instantly killed today at the Dorrance shaft operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The engineer was hoisting the men from the pit to the surface. The carriage shot up the shaft at great speed and ran to the head of the sheave, where the wire cables broke and the carriage tipped, throwing three men to the bottom of the shaft. The fourth man was caught in the wreck and killed.

POLICE REFORM AT NANAIMO CITY

Chief Crossan Censured For Laxity in Management of Force.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 26.—(Special.)—The police commissioners handed down their decision on the charges against Chief Crossan tonight. Respecting the main charge, that Crossan had intended to let Nightwatchman Gilligan go and hush up the theft of a watch for which he was ultimately convicted and sentenced to three years, the commissioners brought in the Scotch verdict, "not proven." They censured the chief for laxity in dealing with the case and found fault with his general management. The finding concluded with the declaration that, failing an immediate improvement in the handling of police affairs, the question of the reconstruction of the department would be taken into serious consideration.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND ITALY'S KING

Exchange Greetings on Board Hohenzollern at Naples.

Naples, March 26.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni, arrived here at noon and shortly afterwards boarded the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. After lunching with Emperor William, the King went on board the Italian flagship Sicilia, where he was rejoined by the Emperor, with whom he inspected the Italian fleet, amid the booming of cannon, the cheers of the crews and a great display of enthusiasm on the part of the population. It rained in the morning, but the weather cleared in the afternoon, with the result that the magnificent bay of Naples offered a unique spectacle.

During luncheon on the Hohenzollern King Victor toasted Emperor William, saying: "My people and I recognize and love your Majesty as a faithful and sure friend. The bonds which for so many years have united our states to one common ally have been the strongest guarantee of European peace. They should so remain."

The King concluded with drinking the health of Emperor William, the Empress and the German nation.

Emperor William replied: "The idea of the triple alliance is engraved in an ineffacable manner on the minds of our subjects. The alliance has become for our people a blessing and for Europe a sure bulwark of peace, under the protection of which the peaceful developments of the nations will continue without interruption."

While the King was driving from the station to the harbor a man pushed through the crowd and approached the royal carriage, trying to hand a petition to His Majesty. He was arrested and taken to a police station where the prisoner was identified as an ex-policeman, who on the occasion of a former visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Naples was arrested as an anarchist.

MINED LIAO RIVER.

Washington, March 26.—The Russian government notified the United States government that it has mined the mouth of the Liao river. This was supposed to be neutral territory, but the action of Russia puts it within the field of hostilities.

AN ANTI-CHINESE DEMONSTRATION

Hyde Park Scene of Demonstration Against Government's Policy.

London, March 26.—A Liberal-Radical demonstration, in which about twenty thousand persons took part, against the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa, was held in Hyde Park this afternoon. The procession, including trades unions, labor societies and religious bodies, with bands and banners bearing anti-government inscriptions, paraded the west end of London and assembled in the park, where the crowds were addressed from fourteen platforms by Messrs. Crooks, Burns, Bell and Shackleton, all members of parliament; Sir Harry Johnston, Dr. Clifford and others. The meeting passed off without any disturbances.

Invitation To Newfoundland

With French Shore Difficulty Out of the way, an Opening for Federation.

Canada to Make Immediate Approaches to the Ancient Colony.

Topographical Surveyors Leave Soon to Determine the Alaskan Boundary.

Ottawa, March 26.—The announcement that a cordial understanding has been reached between the governments of Great Britain and France over the long-standing French shore difficulty paves the way for a resumption of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion. In official circles the London report is confirmed that the government will make immediate approaches to the government of the ancient colony with a view to a federation agreement. If this can be brought about Newfoundland will have four senators and ten members in the Commons.

The Citizen today got a judgment with costs against a local hotel keeper named Byers who sued the newspaper for alleged libel because it called him "Poo Bah."

The Canada Gazette announces the disallowance of chapter 14 of the British Columbia statutes last year relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts.

A party of topographical surveyors will leave Ottawa in about a month's time to act jointly with American geological surveyors in marking the Canadian-Alaska boundary. Commissioners King and Tittman will visit the Yukon later in the season.

DANIEL SULLY.

New York, March 26.—Daniel Sully, the failed speculator, said today that acting on the advice of a friend he had secured personal counsel to whom the prosecution of a suit against Edwin Hawley could not be in any sense distasteful. John R. Dos Passas is the attorney selected by Sully. Edwin Hawley is president of the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads and is one of the capitalists whose names have been mentioned recently as the backers of the Sully bull campaign. Mr. Sully gave out a formal statement setting forth his reasons for securing personal counsel.

Horrible Work f A Polygamist

London Fiend Marries Eight Times and Murders Three Wives.

British Metropolis Shocked By a Rival of "Jack the Ripper"

London, March 26.—Public interest continues to be largely absorbed in the extraordinary developments following the suicide of a man named George Crossman. On the night of March 23rd, Crossman, who was living in the respectable suburb of Kensalriz, killed himself to avoid arrest by the police, whose suspicions had been aroused regarding the contents of a trunk which Crossman was sending away from his house.

On opening the trunk the body of a woman was found encased in cement. An investigation proved that she was murdered about six months ago and that she was one of Crossman's eight wives. Five of his wives were traced and found alive, and one is dead and two are missing. The identity of the body found in the cement cannot yet be ascertained on account of decomposition and injury to the skull, which had been split by an axe or some other instrument. The police believe it possible that the investigation may prove that Crossman adopted a similar method in ridding himself of other superfluous wives, of which it is suspected he may have had several who have not yet been traced.

Though only about thirty years old, Crossman's career rivals that of the most famous criminals. Under various aliases he led a double, and even a triple, married life, posing successfully according to the fancy of the moment, as an engineer, compositor or wigmaker or bookmaker.

His chief means of support, however, appeared to have been derived from his wives, several of whom he secured through advertisements. His neighbors always regarded Crossman as a respectable man who led a quiet and uninteresting life.

Crossman's first wife died, apparently of natural causes, in 1897. He remarried in 1898 at Maidstone, and the same year contracted a bigamous marriage at Maldon, with the result that he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Good conduct in prison enabled Crossman to avoid the full term.

One free, he set to work to marry by wholesale. Wife number four was quickly secured. She and her baby were living at Crossman's house at Kensalriz. At Reading Crossman secured a fifth wife. Under the name of Seaton a month later, he married again. The whereabouts and fate of this sixth wife are still uncertain. He took his seventh and eighth wife in the young daughter of a London railroad man, and she is supposed to be the victim he encased in cement.

At the time of his suicide Crossman thus had five wives besides several children. The discovery occurred through the suspicions of a lodger to whom Crossman let some rooms at Kensalriz. Crossman was living with one of his many wives, who occupied the same room where the dead body of the other wife was concealed in a trunk. The lodger traced an odor thereto and Crossman commenced to send the trunk away. When he attempted to do so the lodger notified the police, and when they attempted to arrest him, Crossman cut his throat and died instantly. The body found in the trunk, from which the cement has now been chipped off, is that of a young woman.

The police theory is that Crossman, while she was undressing, struck her from behind with an axe, completely severing a portion of the skull, part of which is now missing.