

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XLIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905.

NO. 50.

IMPERIAL HOUSE HAS FEW FRIENDS

Sam Hughes Tests Parliament

Withdraws Resolution After Laurier and Borden Say it is Out of the Question—Fielding Tells of Canadian Mint—Hot Shot for "Fiery Sam"—Dr. Black Apologizes.

Ottawa, March 13—(Special)—There were a large number of petitions presented in the house today, many against and some in favour of the educational clauses of the autonomy bill.

Duncan Ross, of Yale College, in presenting a petition, asked to be allowed to make an explanation. He said that it was mailed to him in the house of commons post office, and that the envelope bore the handwriting of Dr. Sproule.

Mr. Tarriff, of East Assiniboia, in presenting a petition which had been forwarded him by Dr. Sproule, said that it bore signatures of parties in his district in opposition to the educational clauses of the autonomy bill and in favour of leaving educational matters to the provinces.

Col. Worthington, of Sherbrooke, presented several petitions in favour of passing the educational clause of the bill as they now stand.

Mr. Wright, of South Renfrew, presented a petition which he said was all in the same handwriting and which was forwarded him by Dr. Sproule.

The Northwest Telephone Companies bill was reported from committee and stands for third reading.

In answer to Mr. Foster, the finance minister said that the estimated cost of equipping the branch of the royal mint which it is proposed to be built in Ottawa, is \$25,000.

The cost of the mint will be made by the imperial treasury. The chief members of the staff will be brought from the imperial mint, the articles and workmen will be found in Canada.

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PUGSLEY SCORES SUN EDITORIAL

Proves by Hansard That His Statements to House Were Correct

COMMITTEES NAMED

Legislature to Go Into Supply Next Monday—Auditor General's Report Submitted and Referred to Public Accounts Committee.

Fredericton, March 13—In the absence of the speaker the deputy speaker took the chair at 9.30 p. m.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the return of the election of Robert Murray for the county of Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid before the house the bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick for 1904.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the report of the committee to nominate standing committees. The report was received and adopted. The committees are as follows:

On contingencies—Hon. Mr. Farris, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Dale, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Osman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Murray, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Glaser, Mr. Copp, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scott, Mr. Burns.

On agriculture—Mr. Ryan, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Farris, Hon. Mr. Dale, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Osman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Murray, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Glaser, Mr. Copp, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scott, Mr. Burns.

On municipalities—Mr. Allen, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Farris, Hon. Mr. Dale, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Osman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Murray, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Glaser, Mr. Copp, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scott, Mr. Burns.

On law reform—Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Farris, Hon. Mr. Dale, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Osman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Murray, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Glaser, Mr. Copp, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scott, Mr. Burns.

On corporations—Hon. Mr. King, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Farris, Hon. Mr. Dale, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Osman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Murray, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Glaser, Mr. Copp, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scott, Mr. Burns.

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Russia, Fought to a Standstill, Now Ready to Make Peace

This is the View Expressed in Several Quarters

Kuropatkin's Losses Grow--He is Shut in at Tie Pass--Has 155,000 Dead, Wounded, or Captured, and Two Commands Are Unaccounted For--Council of War at St. Petersburg Today--Cassini Declares War Must Continue--Powers Fear Secret Treaty Between Belligerents.

The Russian general staff reports that the main body has already completed its retreat and the rear guard southward are falling back slowly.

What either the "main body" or the "rear guard" consists of has not been definitely fixed, but from the despatches from the Associated Press correspondents with the Japanese and Russians, the two combined must be a small portion of the army which General Kuropatkin had gathered along the banks of the Shakhe and Hun rivers.

And yet those who have been fighting and retreating, are not out of danger, the Japanese, it is reported, having already started another turning movement which will force the Russians on to the plains north of the Tie Pass where, in their disorganized state, they would be easy prey for the victory-fueled soldiers of the Mikado.

The men who escaped are strengthening the fortifications in the Tie Pass, but it is hardly possible that the pass can be held in face of the overwhelming force opposed to the Russians, and it is not likely that Oyama will rest satisfied with his victory at Mukden as he did after Liao Yang.

Field Marshal Oyama's plans deceived General Kuropatkin. The Russian commander misjudged the positions and strength of the Japanese. He at first thought that General Nogai's Port Arthur army was pressing his east flank and concentrated a great force there.

This force he was afterward obliged to shift to Mukden, where it arrived in a state of exhaustion after a forced march, and was unable to fight.

A retreat from Mukden began on March 9. It became a demoralized flight when the Russians discovered that their egress was blocked by Japanese infantry and artillery from the east.

The Japanese were a complete surprise to the Russians, who expected that their retreat would be harassed only by the Japanese cavalry from the westward.

According to stories told by captured Russian officers and the appearance presented by these men, the Russian organization, every battalion shifting for itself.

Peace Believed Near. Washington, March 13—When the czar calls his war council tomorrow he will be able to inform them that Japan will welcome peace on reasonable terms and will promptly name her conditions provided she received trustworthy assurances that they will be seriously considered.

It is estimated that the spoils which King (Yendou) said the occupation by the Japanese would be worth \$1,200,000,000, materials for a light railway of 33 miles, wagons for the latter, 450 garments, ten cartloads, coal mining machinery for eight pits, timber, 4,000 axes.

Besides these we took large quantities of cereals, fodder, tents, beds, stovepipes and telephones, as well as a great number of bullets and horses.

The enemy left about 1,500 dead on the field. We took eighty prisoners.

VENEZUELA NEXT TO BE "PACIFIED"

McNALLY DOWNS ALD. FARRELL

Elected Mayor of Fredericton Yesterday by 103 Majority

NEW MEN IN COUNCIL

R. F. Randolph and C. F. Chestnut Win by Large Votes--Agricultural Official Resigns as Outcome of Baird & Peters Verdict--Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., March 13—(Special)—One of the most spirited civic contests which Fredericton has seen for a number of years took place today.

Dr. G. J. McNally was elected mayor by a majority of 103 over Alderman Patrick Farrell, and two out of seven aldermen who sought reelection were defeated.

The new men who will sit at the board for the first time are Moses Mitchell, J. D. Hanlon, R. F. Randolph, F. D. McKenzie and C. Fred. Chestnut.

The honor of leading the poll fell to Mr. Chestnut, who secured 671 votes out of a total of 883 cast.

The following are the complete returns: For mayor—Dr. McNally, 499; Ald. Farrell, 384. Majority for McNally, 103.

For aldermen—Ald. D. J. Stoddard and Moses Mitchell by acclamation. Ald. W. E. Everett, 567; Cornelius Kelly, 517.

Carleton ward—P. D. McKenzie, 493; J. D. Hanlon, 331; Ald. J. Maxwell, 313; J. D. Reid, 145.

Queens ward—R. F. Randolph, 492; Ald. Edwards, 394; Ald. McKnight, 354; T. H. Colter, 372.

Kings ward—G. Fred. Chestnut, 671; Ald. F. W. Barbour, 599; James Rodgers, 294.

A large number of electors gathered in the city council chambers at the close of the poll and listened to brief addresses by Mayor-elect McNally and Aldermen Mitchell, Hanlon, McKenzie, and others.

Alderman Farrell expressed disappointment over the result and accused his opponents of raising the riot cry against him. He also stated the Northwest autonomy bill was one of the canvasses used to bring about his defeat.

Mr. Farrell has served the city as alderman for more than twenty years. Frank Burt is to leave on Wednesday for Vancouver to seek his fortune.

This evening his associates in the Fredericton Brass Band presented him with a dress suit case.

T. B. Kiefer, provincial director of manufacturing expeditions, arrived on Saturday on a trip to St. John, Moncton, Sackville and other towns in the interests of his subject. He says everywhere he finds the public greatly interested in the matter of practical education and anxious to have schools established near them.

At Moncton the authorities are considering the advisability of adding manual training to the excellent school system. Many leading citizens are interested in the matter. Other towns are obtaining information from the director as to the cost and methods of establishing manual training departments. At Sackville the work is very successful. The principal of the public schools says it is having an excellent effect on the general work of the schools.

A training course of household science teaches is now being conducted at the ladies college, and is in full working order. There will be several graduates at the end of June. At the Macdonald Consolidated School at Kingston, Kings county, a household science department is being equipped and is expected to open May 1, thus completing the usefulness of this fine school.

As the result of the case of Peters vs. Agricultural Society No. 34, for the possession of one of the medals offered in competition at the Fredericton, 1903, exhibition, Fred. S. Hilyard placed his resignation as vice-president of the society and chairman of the buildings committee of the executive in the hands of the secretary of the society, W. S. Hooper. Mr. Hilyard said he had been forced to take the step on account of the case that had just been finished in the equity court. It is said that the suit is going to cost the society something like \$600 to \$700. The society has to pay two-thirds of the costs of court, and it is understood that the St. John legal men who looked after the case for the plaintiffs will have a bill to present of something like \$600, and that the bulk of R. W. McLellan, the society's solicitor, will be between \$200 and \$300.

Thos. Murray, who has gone to St. John to accept the position of clerk in the Victoria hotel, was waited upon by a number of friends on Saturday night and presented with a handsome Boston traveling bag. Mr. Murray was most popular here.

The case of Robert Aitken vs. the C. P. R. to have come before Judge Gregory today, was settled out of court. The action was brought to recover damages for the conversion of certain steam driving effects lost at the time of the accident to the Grand Falls bridge. R. B. Hanson appeared for the plaintiff, and F. R. Taylor, of Weldon & McLellan, appeared for the defendant company.

Dead. Aged 102 Years. Sydney, N. S., March 13—(Special)—Philip Chisholm died Friday at Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, at the age of 102. He was probably the oldest man in Cape Breton. (Continued on page 3, fifth column.)

Roosevelt Tactics in Evidence

New York Sun's Cable States Foreign Bankers Are Coercing Russia to Stop the War, and Will Furnish the Funds for the Indemnity Asked by Japan.

NEW YORK SUN'S CABLE STATES

Foreign Bankers Are Coercing Russia to Stop the War, and Will Furnish the Funds for the Indemnity Asked by Japan.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, March 13—There will be something doing regarding the South American republic of Venezuela before there is another presidential inauguration at Washington, and Mr. Roosevelt, who preached yesterday in the church which he attends, from the text "Be ye doers of the Word," will probably "find himself compelled" to intervene with his big stick for the preservation of law and order.

Before there is any public clamor whatever about the action taken by President Roosevelt regarding San Domingo last fall the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph called attention to the extraordinary "treaty" negotiated by Roosevelt without the consent of the senate, and said that the next attempt at the expansion of the Monroe Doctrine over the western world would be in the direction of Venezuela.

There has been trouble to spare since over that San Domingo "treaty," which it is now very clear the president intended to push through on his own responsibility alone. The "treaty" is now a "protocol" and the senate is wrestling with it. After the senate has satisfied its "dignity," however, the result will be virtually the same. San Domingo is destined to become a protectorate of the United States.

Venezuela to Be "Pacified" Next. And Venezuela, when the talk of "pacifying" expeditions is in the air, the preparation stage of the "intervention" process has begun. It is very clear that a condition of revolting and property in Venezuela would necessitate the prompt organization of a "pacification" expedition.

Venezuelan revolutionary "plots" are already being "discovered" here. A circumstantial story about the preparation in Philadelphia of a filibustering expedition against Castro is published today. The state department takes the trouble to dignify it this afternoon into a bona fide report of the "intervention" department has not yet been informed officially of the reported organization of a filibustering expedition directed against Venezuela.

One little swallow of a filibustering expedition does not make a glorious summer of revolution but watch Venezuela—Washington is watching it.

Peace Terms Within a Week. The special despatches to the metropolitan papers throw little more light upon the tremendous battle in Manchuria than is offered by the statements forwarded by the state agencies. It is clear, however, that the organized remnants of General Kuropatkin's army are not yet out of danger, and are being unrelentingly pursued by Marshal Oyama's victorious troops.

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QUEBEC EXPRESS HAD CLOSE CALL

Axle of Sleeping Car Broke Going Into Sussex Last Night

No Passengers Were in the Sleeper and the Damage Was Slight--C. P. Express, Bound East, Delayed One and a Half Hours on Account of Mishap.

Sussex, N. B., March 13—(Special)—No. 134, Quebec express, met with an accident this evening coming into the Sussex yard. The rear axle on the sleeping car broke in two and dragged about four car lengths before the train was stopped. One wheel went down the bank and the other wedged under the car, and as it dragged along pulled the end of the axle through the car floor. No serious damage was done to the car except that it will require a new set of trucks.

The cause of the accident was due to a flaw in the axle. The C.P.R. east was detained about an hour and a half. The auxiliary train from Moncton is here making the hotel men in closing their doors. There were no passengers in the car, but had the axle broken when the train was running at full speed, the accident would, no doubt, have proved serious.

PRIVATE HOUSES CARING FOR AMHERST VISITORS

Commercial Travelers Don't Like the Hotels Closing--Say Bars Are Not Necessary to Run a Hostelry.

Amherst, N. S., March 13—(Special)—Commercial men who arrived here today are very indignant at the action of the hotel men in closing their doors. The claim that a bar is necessary for commercial men they consider as an insult.

The prompt action of the citizens in providing accommodation for the public is favorably commented upon in all quarters. Leading citizens are throwing open their homes for accommodation of the public.

IAN MACLAREN RESIGNS CHARGE

London, March 13—The Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) has resigned the pastorate of the Selton Park Presbyterian church, in Liverpool. In his farewell address Dr. Watson says he is worn out and cannot go on. He never had been strong, he says, and had to do this work with hindrance from bodily weakness, and now his strength is nearly exhausted.

TORONTO LIBERALS CONDEMN SCHOOL CLAUSE

Toronto, March 13—(Special)—The executive committee of the Toronto Liberal Association has adopted a strong resolution against the educational clause in the autonomy bill and its standing up for provincial rights is of great interest in view of the pending bye-election in Centre Toronto.

\$1,000 Conscience Money.

New York, March 13—A well dressed and apparently prosperous man delivered a letter containing \$1,000 to the messenger of the United States sub-treasury in this city today. It was directed to Assistant Treasurer Hamilton Fish, and contained a note asking him to credit the amount to the United States government. It was unsigned.

Sully's Debts Wiped Out.

New York, March 13—Daniel J. Sully and Edward Hedley, of the failed firm of cotton brokers of D. J. Sully & Co., today received discharges in bankruptcy from Judge Adams, in the United States District Court. The discharge was granted without opposition by any of Mr. Sully's creditors. This discharge wipes out all of Mr. Sully's indebtedness.

Erie Railway Official Dead.

New York, March 13—George G. Cochran, assistant to the president of the Erie Railroad Company, died in this city today after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Cochran had been identified with the Erie railroad and the companies which were merged into it for many years.

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Sydney, N. S., March 13—(Special)—Philip Chisholm died Friday at Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, at the age of 102. He was probably the oldest man in Cape Breton. (Continued on page 3, fifth column.)

church. A large number of the congregation attended service in the First Baptist church this evening.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, March 9.—The social dance given by the Junior Ladies of Dalhousie in the Masonic hall on Monday evening was a very enjoyable affair.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, March 9.—Mrs. Dufferin Harper spent Sunday with friends in Sussex.

ST. GEORGE.

St. George, March 8.—The past week has been enjoyed by a number of parties.

GAGETOWN.

Gagetown, March 10.—The death of Mrs. Jas. P. Belyea occurred this morning at 2 o'clock, at her home, Lower Gagetown.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, March 10.—E. P. Hoar, of Moncton, is in the village.

ROTHESAY.

Rothsay, March 10.—Scating is a popular pastime just at present in the open rink enclosed by Councillor Gilbert.

to his residence by illness for a few days. Resolved upon the village who had the water supplied to them by the waterworks system, have had great satisfaction from the service this winter.

HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, March 9.—Mr. Watson Reid, of Riverton, visited Hillsboro on Wednesday.

THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. Anglin's Report on Institution for the Mentally Afflicted.

E. W. AND L. W. POND.

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St. Andrew's, March 8.—Mr. W. D. Foster, of St. John, has been in town for several days.

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HAPPENINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

TRURO.

Truro, March 9.—The onset of sickness among the nearly all improving, even diphtheria causing but one death.

PUGSLEY SCORES.

Pugsley scores in the provincial election.

SUN EDITORIAL.

Editorial on the provincial election results.

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Imperial House has few friends in the community.

COOLIDGE HUGHES MOURNFUL.

Coolidge Hughes mournful over the death of a friend.

DR. BLACK'S APOLOGY.

Dr. Black's apology for his actions.

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Borden favors Chamberlain's plan for the future.

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Rothsay, March 10.—Scating is a popular pastime just at present in the open rink enclosed by Councillor Gilbert.

ST. ANDREWS.

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TEACHERS AND MANUAL TRAINING.

Teachers and Manual Training.

HAPPENINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

TRURO.

Truro, March 9.—The onset of sickness among the nearly all improving, even diphtheria causing but one death.

PUGSLEY SCORES.

Pugsley scores in the provincial election.

SUN EDITORIAL.

Editorial on the provincial election results.

IMPERIAL HOUSE HAS FEW FRIENDS.

Imperial House has few friends in the community.

COOLIDGE HUGHES MOURNFUL.

Coolidge Hughes mournful over the death of a friend.

DR. BLACK'S APOLOGY.

Dr. Black's apology for his actions.

PARRSBORO.

Parrsboro news and events.

LAURIER SEES NO SOLUTION.

Laurier sees no solution to the current problems.

BORDEN FAVORS CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

Borden favors Chamberlain's plan for the future.

THE BAIRD COMPANY'S.

The Baird Company's Wine of War Honey and Wild Cherry.

WINE OF WAR HONEY AND WILD CHERRY.

A Lubricant to the Throat. A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

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DAINGER Eddy's Celebrated Impervious Sheathing. Nothing better for inside, outside, or between sides. SCHOFIELD BROS. - Selling Agents - St. John, N. B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
Published every Wednesday and Saturday
except a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
The Telegraph Publishing Company,
101, a company incorporated in the
Province of New Brunswick.

R. W. McCREADY, Editor.
I. McDOWAN, Bus. Mgr.
ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
less than a week, each insertion, \$1.00
per line.
Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc.,
each a word for each insertion.
Deaths, Births, Marriages and Deaths
50 cents for each insertion.

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All remittances must be sent by post-
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Correspondence must be addressed to the
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All subscriptions must, without exception,
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The following agent is authorized to con-
tract and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph:
Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 15, 1905.

THE RUSSIAN COLLAPSE
General Kuropatkin's belief
that all the Russian armies are retreating
is all that St. Petersburg gives to the
world, but no doubt the Car and his ad-
visers have further information which they
do not care to reveal because of the pres-
ent state of public feeling in the capital.
Mukden is taken and the Russians are in
flight, but there is still no positive news
that the flanking forces of the Japanese
have succeeded in occupying the railroad
between Mukden and Tie Pass. Until they
do that the Russian disaster is not com-
plete. That they will do it may be ex-
pected. In any event, whether the Russian
army be forced to surrender or whether
it reaches the Pass in good formation, it
would seem that the last great battle of
the war has been fought. There may be
more fighting, but the issue has been de-
cided. There is no base south of Harbin
that the Russians can hold for any
length of time, and that means that they
have been virtually driven from Man-
churia. Vladivostok will be an easier
prize than Port Arthur was, when the
Japanese are ready to invest it, and with
its fall Russia would be beaten back from
the Pacific, free access to which is the
main object of all her great land sea-
going operations in the Far East.

For some hours, or some days yet, the
exact fate of Kuropatkin's beaten army,
is in doubt. We shall hear, in all
probability, of casualties exceeding 100,000
or half as many more, for the Russians
alone lost 87,000 in killed and wounded in
the first battle along the Shalke, and the
battle of Mukden occupied more time and
more ground and was bloodier than the
other.

The world will believe the battle of
Mukden should be followed by peace, but
it will scarcely expect Russia to accept
that view at once unless Kuropatkin is
cut off from Tie Pass and is forced to
surrender. But these last terrific blows
delivered by the Japanese Napoleon move
when their full effect is seen, convince the
mad bureaucrats at St. Petersburg that
the end has come. The foe they despised
is driven from his chosen ground a Rus-
sian army which would have defied half
of Europe. This can have but one mean-
ing, even in the eyes of the pride and pas-
sion-bled men who rule the Car. The Rus-
sian soldier has fought well—nobly—but
the rank and file have been sacrificed only
to demonstrate the rottenness of the Rus-
sian system and Russia's sheer inability
to meet the Islanders man for man on sea
or land.

Incidentally it may be said that those
European viscerages who were quick to ex-
press doubts as to the wisdom of Great
Britain in making alliance with Japan, now
see in that ally a military machine of
which the world has never seen the equal.

MR. EMERSON AND THE
GLENER
During the debate at Ottawa relative to
the dismissal of Othar White, station
agent at Fredericton, Mr. O. S. Crockett,
of York, had occasion to quote the Fred-
erickton Gleaner, which he described as a
Liberal paper. Mr. Emerson then pro-
ceeded to read the Gleaner out of the Lib-
eral party, after this fashion:

"The honorable gentleman knows that
the Gleaner is not a Liberal paper, and
that it is edited by his brother. But I
never made any such statement, as he has
repeated. I have already denied it."
The statement referred to, which the
Gleaner credited to the Minister of Rail-
ways, was that "the man who voted against
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not worthy of
Canadian citizenship." The Gleaner re-
fuses to accept Mr. Emerson's denial.
Also, it declines to be misled from the
party broadcast by the honorable gentle-
man. In fact, while proclaiming its Lib-
eralism, the Gleaner makes the surprising
assertion that Mr. Emerson is not at all
secure in his present position. On this
point the Gleaner says:

"Mr. Emerson's present duty is to
have a care about his own position in the
Liberal party. His usefulness for the re-
sponsibilities of the position he holds in
the Cabinet, a matter for criticism ever
before he was elevated to office, has lately
been engaging his attention, and even his
leagues in the Government, of whom it
must be admitted they have already shown
much patience; and it is no secret in Gov-
ernment circles at Ottawa that a change
in the department of Railways and Canals
is near at hand. We in this province
know that New Brunswick is losing her
influence at Ottawa. There is but one
explanation, and that lies in Mr. Emmer-

son's unfitness to protect and promote our
interests. We have the men in the Lib-
eral party in this province, eminent in
ability, who would do credit to the prov-
ince and to themselves in any position to
which they might be called in the Federal
Cabinet, and the sooner the call is made
the better it will be for the interests of
the Liberal party in this province."

We fear the breach between the Minister
of Railways and the Gleaner is
too wide to permit of reconcil-
able hope that it may be healed. But
that, in itself, is of little public moment.
Greater questions are: Is the Gleaner a
Liberal paper? and, is it a fact that Mr.
Emerson's colleagues are contemplating his
retirement? Some of the Gleaner's
statements are very interesting or exceed-
ingly rash—we know not which. But time
will tell.

LORD STRATHCONA'S VISIT
Canada scarcely needed Lord Strath-
cona's denial of the report that he was to
resign the high commissionership. The
country will be glad to hear he has no
idea of doing so, and that, in all probability,
this distinguished Canadian will continue
to occupy for some years yet the post he
has held with such distinction and ad-
mirable service to the Dominion. Fresh from
the troubled political atmosphere of Great
Britain he is, Lord Strathcona's views
concerning Mr. Chamberlain and the Im-
perial preferential policy will be read
with much interest. The high commis-
sioner does not tell us when Mr. Ballour
is going to the country, or how Mr. Chamberlain
views the delay; but he does say that the
outlook for Mr. Chamberlain's ultimate
success is far from desperate. The former
Colonial Secretary does not hope for a
popular emanation of his policy at the
next elections, but does expect a favorable
verdict before very long.

Lord Strathcona believes a general Im-
perial conference would do much to fur-
ward the preferential programme by clear-
ing away misconceptions and enabling the
Colonies and Britain to find common
ground. At such a conference, as nowhere
else, the views of all parties to the pro-
posed arrangement could be exchanged,
discussed, and in some cases, no doubt,
modified. There must be no one-sided
official plan, says the high commissioner.
The plan sought must be one to benefit
all. The conference would bring together
representative men who could put forward
the needs of all of the countries and decide
what could be given and taken in fairness
to all.

Lord Strathcona is not prepared as yet
to say what Canada would be asked to
give in return for a preference in her pro-
ducts, notably wheat. He notes that there
is much difference of opinion as to the
effect of such a preference upon the price
of food in Great Britain; but he intimates
that he himself believes the foreign sellers
of wheat would pay the increase in price,
and not the British consumer.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN
Tokio is telling the world how Japan
won the greatest battle ever fought. St.
Petersburg is telling the world that Rus-
sia will raise another army and begin all
over again. But while there will be more
fighting and waiting and diplomatic fence-
ing, the battle of Mukden decides the
great province she sought to steal.
It may rely upon Tokio's partial es-
timate of the Russian losses. Kuropatkin's
great army, as a military machine, has
been smashed beyond repair. For the
Tokio figures, which do not include the
frightful casualties of the retreat, mean
that the Russian lost 156,500 men—
nearly half the army engaged—116,000 in
killed and wounded, and the rest in pris-
oners. As these figures were compiled
before the retreat had become a rout,
they will be swelled by later reports.
Thus far the Japanese tell of immense
captures of small arms and ammunition,
and of food and forage, but mention only
sixty guns as taken. As the Russians had
nearly 2,000 pieces of artillery and are be-
lieved to have abandoned much of it,
this part of the report is puzzling. The Japanese admit
the loss of 41,000 killed and wounded
from February 26 up to Sunday morning.
This agrees with another estimate that
the casualties on both sides will exceed
200,000 men—a "butcher's bill" without
parallel in modern history.

The Japanese say the Russian force
in action at one time or another numbered
about 320,000 men, including cavalry. The
cavalry has been of little service, and the
50,000 infantrymen more than half
are already set down as dead, wounded or
captured. This means that Kuropatkin
is now at the head of but a shattered and
thoroughly demoralized remnant of his
forces, and that Tie Pass, even if most of
the flying men succeed in reaching it, can
be used only as a halting place on the
way to Harbin, if further flight shall
prove possible.

There is hope in Tokio that the pur-
suing army may have made such progress
as to render a retreat from Tie Pass im-
possible, but apparently they do not be-
lieve the railroad has been cut or occu-
pied north of that point. But what Kuropatkin
was able to do after Liao-Tang he
cannot do now. Then he retreated a
little way, stopped, entrenched, awaited
reinforcements and even took the offen-
sive. But now these tactics are impos-
sible. Russia requires a new army,
Oyama has practically destroyed that
which held the Shalke, the greatest Rus-
sian army ever placed in the field. The Rus-
sians had as many or more men than the
Islanders. They had more artillery. They

had chosen their ground and fought main-
ly on the defensive. But they were out-
fought in every part of the field, excelled
in strategy, in tactics and even in des-
perate courage. The Russians knew how
to die, as someone has said, but the Jap-
anese knew that and considerably more.
They have won the greatest battle ever
fought, and most observers will hesitate
before saying that any other nation in
the world could have done the job as
quickly or as thoroughly.

There can be little or no rest at Tie
Pass. Harbin can be nearly 500 miles away,
but only at Harbin can Russia hope to
get together another formidable army.
The Londoners' military expert says
Russia cannot mobilize another great
army and transport it to Manchuria be-
fore next October. By that time, if the
war lasts, the Japanese will have taken
Vladivostok if not Harbin, and the Rus-
sians might be driven beyond Lake Baikal.
But the Car and his advisers are still
talking of defeating Japan by forcing her
to spend all her money and to exhaust
her credit in whittling Russian armies.
They may listen to reason when they hear
in detail of the retreat from Mukden.
After a defeat of this magnitude the peo-
ple of European Russia may not be
willing to sacrifice another army. The
Russian view is that a nation of 140,000,000
is not beaten simply because half a mil-
lion of its soldiers have not done the
work they were sent to do, and that, in
one sense, may be true. But, so far as Manchuria goes,
Japan, being next door to the hotbed,
is as good as Russia which is 5,000
miles away. Japan has shown her ability
to drive Russia out of Manchuria. When
will Russia be able to give the world—
including the bankers—any such proof of
her power?

A WARNING
An examination of market conditions
leads the Montreal Witness to warn small
speculators against a probable slump in
prices in Wall street affecting Canadian
stocks to some extent. The Witness says:
"The general tone of the market is ex-
tremely hopeful, but there is still a
lack of interest displayed in the local in-
dustrial stocks, which, to say the least,
is unfortunate, in showing that there is
insufficient confidence felt by the invest-
ing public in the earning capabilities of
industries. A note of warning might not
be out of place. The prices of securities
in Wall street are acknowledged on all
hands to be far and away above their
true value, which means that sooner or
later the inevitable slump will come, and
of a certainty cause a sympathetic drop
in the prices of local securities. The small
speculator is generally the last to appre-
ciate a change has come, and usually
loses it until it is too late to get out of
the market with safety."

PIGEON-HOLED VOTERS
In the forthcoming election an at-
tempt is to be made to give effect to the
popular decision in favor of more progres-
sive and more honest and more effective
government. Party affiliations are to be set
aside for the time. The people will make
changes in the Council as now constituted.
In all probability at least two-thirds of
the next aldermen will be new men. These
new men will not be able to reduce the
tax levy, but they may be able to give tax-
payers a great deal more for their money.
And they will, it is felt, lift the
Council above the plane it has occupied for
some years, and avoid many of the mis-
takes and weaknesses of which
complaint has been made for a long time.
If the attention of most of the men
who have votes can be kept fixed, even
in a moderate degree, upon civic matters,
the next few years, the public money will
be spent to good effect. It is difficult
to do, and it always will be difficult, to
place the principal issues clearly before the
voters, for political parties, corporations,
and other interests affected by civic policy,
will seek to mislead the public and confuse
the questions to be dealt with.

There is in the March
Magazine a bit of fiction
which some useful information as to suc-
cessful efforts to make the voter do the
corporations with him to do. The story
is that of a speech supposed to be deliv-
ered by Colonel Lumpkin, who is candidate
for mayor, and who formerly "stood in"
with the corporations in their desire to
get control of valuable public franchises.
He tells how the city was carried by this
party and by that, in turn, but always to
the satisfaction of the corporations, which
perpetrated their control of the city coun-
cil. An extract will give an idea of the
lesson conveyed:

"We come now to the practical prob-
lem of carrying the precinct for Mr. Boodie.
But this is so easy that it is hardly worth
while explaining it. If there are one hun-
dred voters in Precinct Number One, how
many will be required to make a major-
ity?" Here the colonel paused as if
waiting an answer from the audience, but
as he received no reply he stepped to the
front of the platform and pointed his fore-
finger at a well-dressed young man in the
front row.
"My young friend," said the colonel,
"will you kindly tell us? If there are one
hundred voters in Precinct Number One, how
many votes will be necessary for a
majority?"
"Fifty-one votes," replied the young
man.
"No," exclaimed Colonel Lumpkin.
"That is just forty-six votes more than
we need. It only takes five votes to carry
Precinct Number One, my young friend."
"I don't see how you figure it," muttered
the young man, confused.
"No," continued the colonel, "I
am not sure, but I think it is five votes."
"I don't see how you figure it," muttered
the young man, confused.
"No," continued the colonel, "I
am not sure, but I think it is five votes."
"I don't see how you figure it," muttered
the young man, confused.

Republican pigeonhole. If we get five of
the remaining eight we carry the precinct
for Mr. Boodie. It is only necessary to
have five good men and true and, as we
have been playing the game for some time,
we have five such worthies handy. In
fact, we see it that they live in the
precinct.
"Now note the perfection of this arrange-
ment. We have carried a precinct where
ninety-two per cent of the voting popula-
tion is honest. Isn't it beautiful? We
keep the ninety-two honest men perman-
ently paired, their voting power canceled,
their sovereignty absolutely abdicated and
nullified. But it would be misleading to
say that it is necessary to buy all of our
five. Some venal voters are born and
made. For the statute prohibition to buy
such men would be an absolute waste of
good money."

The colonel makes mention of certain
voters who are already bought, because
they own stock in the corporations which
the election is to affect. His plan is by
publicity to prevent the people from
voting for men whose interests are iden-
tical with those of the franchise-grabbers.
The colonel is a mythical person, a city
larger if not older, and more corrupt than
St. John. Here the Street Railroad company
already has an invaluable franchise for which
it is willing to pay anything it has been
able to get from the Common Council say
additional privilege is desired. The city
and the legislature can restore relations
between the city and the company to a
basis of fairness and justice. But the city
must begin; and one step will be the ex-
clusion from the Council of such men as
the company has found useful, and the
defeat of new candidates whom the com-
pany is known to regard with favor. This
is an important matter and one that may
call for plain speaking.

THE UNDUKE HASTE OF COL.
SAM HUGHES
That intrepid warrior and perferid
patriot, Col. Sam. Hughes, is to the fore
again with the charge that all Canadians
who do not see eye to eye with him in
matters Imperial are deserting of him
nations Imperial as a measure of self-pro-
tection. It is not well for a single man to
commit himself to the true patriotism
in a large country like this, and from up-
on the rest of the population as regards
if not traitors to the Empire. That even
some members of Parliament do not re-
gard the Colonel's attitude with unmit-
igated admiration has been somewhat shock-
ingly demonstrated by one speaker whose sim-
ple, while powerful and not wholly just,
are still not of the class employed by wit
of the more polished class.

To have intimated that Col. Hughes
was dishonest was surely justifiable. It
has reminded him that he does not
monopolize Canadian honesty, patriotism
and wisdom was not only justifiable but
necessary as a measure of self-defense.
Col. Hughes may be as honest as the day
is long, is no doubt—but that fact alone
does not argue that in some directions he
may be as mad as one of this month's
hares. Canada is moving along the line
he indicates, so far as Imperial defence
goes, and the spectacle of an excited gen-
tleman beating other and well-behaved
members of the procession with the flat
of his sword and giving the shrilly the
while, is neither useful nor edifying.

If, on the other hand, Col. Hughes
simply desires to demonstrate the fact
that he is a mighty warrior and a patriot
of patriots, that were a very noble and
gallant, since "twere done long ago. At
this distance those ignorant of the
Colonel's motives will be inclined to say
of him that, however ornamental, he is
in some measure resembles Jehu the son of
Nimshi in that he lacks repose and is
like to run away from the procession, and
the main herd would soon leave the Colonel
alone with his own terrific vocabulary.

CONFUSION NOW—PEACE
AHEAD
In St. Petersburg today the men who
make up the Car's mind for him are to
decide between peace and war, and think
as are the reports of peace this morning
in London and Paris and Washington, the
bureaucrats may decide upon another cam-
paign. But, no matter what they may de-
cide, the known facts argue strongly for
peace in the near future. Russia—official
Russia—may issue another statement about
"fighting to the bitter end," or collecting
a second and greater army at Harbin, but
the blow Oyama struck at Mukden and is
driving home at Tie Pass, the frightful
losses of Kuropatkin, the collapse of the
Russian military machine and the ever-
growing wonder of the Japanese organi-
zation, the hesitation of Rojestrinsky and
the attitude of the men who hold the
purse strings—the world's financiers—all
these things make for peace, and against
the madmen in St. Petersburg today,
or tomorrow, or next month, will talk in
vain. They may "decide"—but their judg-
ment will not alter the facts. Whatever
is ahead in Russia proper, the situation in
Manchuria is hopeless, and only a con-
siderable breathing spell can better it.

In the other capitals the common view
is that negotiations must follow Oyama's
great victory. Count Cassini, at Wash-
ington, scouts this view, but the Russian am-
bassador in London is of another mind.
The British and American opinion is all of
one stripe, to the effect that Russia has
no choice. In our special New York
dispatch this morning there is a signifi-
cant comment on Russia's finances. It is
said that she has spent vast sums bitter-
ly in supporting her credit abroad, and
that the time is now approaching, if not
come, when the lenders are likely to make
hard terms and to advise, if not to insist,
that Russia throw no more good money

after the bad she has squandered in Man-
churia and as a result of that venture.
This condition, which no doubt is accu-
rately described, is probably in no small mea-
sure accountable for the prevalence of peace
talk in all countries save Russia, and even
in Russia only the official tone is warlike.
It does not follow that there will be im-
mediate negotiations of a definite nature.
"Russian prestige" is an idol to which
there have been many tremendous sacrifices,
and the desire to "save Russia's face"
may lead to much delay and possibly to
considerable further fighting. But as
Oyama appears to have the situation well
in hand and the Russian army can now
scarcely hope to give serious resistance
south of Harbin, the talk of terms must
grow. The proposal to organize another
army six months or a year hence and re-
take Manchuria is made by the men who
are responsible for Russia's ruin at home
and abroad. These men have not yet rec-
ognized the full meaning of Mukden.

THE 'UNBELIEVER'S BELIEF'
To the Editor of the Telegraph—
Sir—Permit me to express an opinion
concerning a sermon that appeared in the
columns of the Semi-Weekly Sun Feb. 18,
and the advisability of printing such matter.
The sermon in question was "The Un-
believer's Belief," by the Rev. A. M. Walker,
St. John.
In his sermon we are told that St. Paul
and our Lord were counted "unbelievers and
infidels" by the men of their day. Most
teaching and reform have been achieved
as a result of succeeding generations. Hence,
the Jew of Christ's day has been
counted our standard, our authority.
I have never known a man who has
been "converted" by the preaching of a
man "not believed in," even by prayer.
I have never known a man who has
been "converted" by the preaching of a
man "not believed in," even by prayer.
I have never known a man who has
been "converted" by the preaching of a
man "not believed in," even by prayer.

THE FREDERICK POST
OFFICE
The death of Mr. W. B. Phair, an es-
teemed citizen of Fredericton whose loss
is generally regretted, has directed public
attention to the condition of the post-
office at the capital. Very Rev. Dean Par-
tridge, in referring to the death of Mr.
Phair, found it necessary to speak in very
plain language of the overwork from which
he learns federal employees suffer, and
which, he apparently believes, at least con-
tributed to the death of Mr. Phair.
This post office was the subject of com-
munity in Parliament the other day, and
indignity by the postal department was pro-
ceeded. Nothing has been done, or, if the
official wheels have been set in motion,
no relief has yet been afforded. The case
needs immediate action. The staff, it ap-
pears, is insufficient, being smaller than
usual at present, whereas it should have
been increased some time ago. The men
on duty, or some of them, have been kept
at work for fifteen or sixteen hours to-
gether, and, naturally enough under such
circumstances, the men who apply them-
selves most earnestly to their tasks—
whom the late Mr. Phair was one—have
suffered. The Postmaster-General has
second for efficiency which leads to the
belief that if the facts in the Fredericton
case were placed before him in their
proper light, as should have been done
some time ago, the remedy would have
been applied.

NOTE AND COMMENT
Prince Edward Island "resolves" in
favor of a tunnel. The Islanders have a
good case.
Kuropatkin was unable to dictate terms
of peace at Tokio. The Mikado will pro-
bably dictate terms at St. Petersburg.
The writer of the letter signed "Internat-
ional Peace," treating of boys' brigades,
etc., should send name and address to this
paper.
Premier Tweedie found the weak points
in Mr. Hazen's argument. Now that the in-
evitable opening bout is over the House
may get down to business.
General Kuropatkin has asked the Car to
accept his resignation. He admits that he
is a weak man, but he is a patriot. He is a
great soldier, but he is undermanned. He
is exhausted as his enemy. There are
two things he left St. Petersburg for the
front he hoped to drive the Japanese in-
to the sea. They have done the driving.

In Amherst, where the Scott Act is
being enforced, the principal hotels have
closed their doors. The town will now
have to choose between the Act and the
hotels. In other places, where such a
choice has been made, the town has
usually decided that the Scott Act can-
not be enforced. Amherst may take the
other view.
JUST LISTEN TO MR. MAGUIRE
(Boston Transcript).
The predictions that they will envelop
and cut off the Russians do not seem to
take into account the undoubted fact,
already pointed out, that the Japanese are
not intended to appear before Mr. Walker's
court, if that is what he calls pure reason.
Long Point, (N. B.), March 15.

Denies Slaughtering Game Story
To the Editor of the Telegraph—
Sir—Stories are being circulated to the
effect that moose and deer are being
slaughtered without regard to law or re-
gard for game laws. I am in a position to
know there is no truth in the statements.
For four years past the big game has in-
creased rapidly in this section of the
country. Chief Game Warden Robinson is
largely instrumental in bringing this about.
He is a very efficient officer, as also is his
assistant, Wm. M. Connors.
I only know of one moose being killed
in this county in close season this year,
and that was by Mr. Robinson. He has
been here for the last two days, and if he
does not get the guilty parties, he is
close to them the score will be far pro-
portionate. The fact that they are very
poor may cause him to use a little judg-
ment. I would like you to give this a space
in your valuable paper.
Yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.
Upper Blackville, March 8, 1905.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
(The opinion of correspondents are not
necessarily those of The Telegraph. This
newspaper does not undertake to publish all
of the letters received. Unedited
communications will not be noticed. The
name and address of the writer should be
sent, every letter an evidence of good
faith.—Ed. Telegraph.)

THE 'UNBELIEVER'S BELIEF'
To the Editor of the Telegraph—
Sir—Permit me to express an opinion
concerning a sermon that appeared in the
columns of the Semi-Weekly Sun Feb. 18,
and the advisability of printing such matter.
The sermon in question was "The Un-
believer's Belief," by the Rev. A. M. Walker,
St. John.
In his sermon we are told that St. Paul
and our Lord were counted "unbelievers and
infidels" by the men of their day. Most
teaching and reform have been achieved
as a result of succeeding generations. Hence,
the Jew of Christ's day has been
counted our standard, our authority.
I have never known a man who has
been "converted" by the preaching of a
man "not believed in," even by prayer.
I have never known a man who has
been "converted" by the preaching of a
man "not believed in," even by prayer.
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been "converted" by the preaching of a
man "not believed in," even by prayer.

THE FREDERICK POST
OFFICE
The death of Mr. W. B. Phair, an es-
teemed citizen of Fredericton whose loss
is generally regretted, has directed public
attention to the condition of the post-
office at the capital. Very Rev. Dean Par-
tridge, in referring to the death of Mr.
Phair, found it necessary to speak in very
plain language of the overwork from which
he learns federal employees suffer, and
which, he apparently believes, at least con-
tributed to the death of Mr. Phair.
This post office was the subject of com-
munity in Parliament the other day, and
indignity by the postal department was pro-
ceeded. Nothing has been done, or, if the
official wheels have been set in motion,
no relief has yet been afforded. The case
needs immediate action. The staff, it ap-
pears, is insufficient, being smaller than
usual at present, whereas it should have
been increased some time ago. The men
on duty, or some of them, have been kept
at work for fifteen or sixteen hours to-
gether, and, naturally enough under such
circumstances, the men who apply them-
selves most earnestly to their tasks—
whom the late Mr. Phair was one—have
suffered. The Postmaster-General has
second for efficiency which leads to the
belief that if the facts in the Fredericton
case were placed before him in their
proper light, as should have been done
some time ago, the remedy would have
been applied.

NOTE AND COMMENT
Prince Edward Island "resolves" in
favor of a tunnel. The Islanders have a
good case.
Kuropatkin was unable to dictate terms
of peace at Tokio. The Mikado will pro-
bably dictate terms at St. Petersburg.
The writer of the letter signed "Internat-
ional Peace," treating of boys' brigades,
etc., should send name and address to this
paper.
Premier Tweedie found the weak points
in Mr. Hazen's argument. Now that the in-
evitable opening bout is over the House
may get down to business.
General Kuropatkin has asked the Car to
accept his resignation. He admits that he
is a weak man, but he is a patriot. He is a
great soldier, but he is undermanned. He
is exhausted as his enemy. There are
two things he left St. Petersburg for the
front he hoped to drive the Japanese in-
to the sea. They have done the driving.

In Amherst, where the Scott Act is
being enforced, the principal hotels have
closed their doors. The town will now
have to choose between the Act and the
hotels. In other places, where such a
choice has been made, the town has
usually decided that the Scott Act can-
not be enforced. Amherst may take the
other view.
JUST LISTEN TO MR. MAGUIRE
(Boston Transcript).
The predictions that they will envelop
and cut off the Russians do not seem to
take into account the undoubted fact,
already pointed out, that the Japanese are
not intended to appear before Mr. Walker's
court, if that is what he calls pure reason.
Long Point, (N. B.), March 15.

Denies Slaughtering Game Story
To the Editor of the Telegraph—
Sir—Stories are being circulated to the
effect that moose and deer are being
slaughtered without regard to law or re-
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FAIR PLAY.
Upper Blackville, March 8, 1905.

P. E. ISLAND MEETING
DEMANDS A TUNNEL

Delegates from All Sections Pass
Strong Resolutions—Third Power-
ful Ice-breaker Wanted Meantime.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 10—
(Special)—At a fairly attended meeting to-
night, of delegates from different sections
of the Island, mainly from the west and
Queens county, the resolutions passed at
a previous meeting of the board of trade
delegates were confirmed.
The first resolution stated that, whereas
the terms of confederation with respect to
maintaining an efficient steam service for
the construction of mails and passengers be-
tween the island and mainland, winter
and summer, have not been fulfilled to the
great hardship of the people and detri-
ment of the province on an equal footing
with the other provinces in matters of
transportation.
Resolved that the meeting calls upon the
federal government to fulfill the terms by
the construction of a tunnel at the most
convenient position.
Also that pending the construction of a
tunnel they demand that daily communi-
cation by navigation be maintained by the
construction and operation of a regular
steamer of the most approved ice-
breaking type.
Resolved also that the provincial govern-
ment be requested to urge incessantly
on the federal government the absolute
necessity of implementing the terms of
confederation and that the Island's claims
for compensation for non-fulfilling be-
cause of such terms be yearly served upon the
federal authorities.
The clause respecting the placing of one
steamer on the western route was strongly
opposed by Hon. George C. Hughes, of
Charlottetown, who moved an amendment
that if he struck out, seconded by A. J.
McGilligan, of Digbyville, the clause be
repealed to put this amendment, claiming it
was not seconded in time.
Another resolution was also before the
meeting that the federal government should
at once appoint a royal commission of ex-
perts in transportation to inquire into the
transportation service on the government
railway and the subsidized connecting rail-
ways between the mainland and P. E. Island
with a view of adjusting the same on an
equitable basis so as to put P. E. Island
as nearly as possible on an equal footing
with the other provinces in matters of
transportation.

BANISH THE WRINKLES
In Many Cases They Are Merely
Signs of the Ailments of
Women.
A woman's face plainly indicates the
state of her health. Wrinkles, which every
woman dreads, are not necessarily a sign
of age. Pale, fat, wrinkles and a pre-
maturely aged appearance are the outward
indications of those ailments that afflict
womanhood alone, and from which she too
often suffers in uncomplaining silence
rather than consult a doctor. In this con-
dition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a woman's
best friend. They actually make
new, rich, red blood, and this blood acting
upon the nerves and all the organs of the
body, brings new health and happiness to
the sufferer. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are
Mrs. John McKerr, Caledonia, N. W. T.,
tells for the benefit of other suffering
women how she found new health through
the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "For
some years," says Mrs. McKerr, "I was
greatly afflicted with the ailments that
make the lives of so many of my sex mis-
erable. The sufferings produced by
indigestion, by those who are similarly
afflicted. I tried many medicines, but
found none that helped me until I began
the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These
have actually made me a new person,
and the suffering I had endured all
most continuously has passed away, and
life is no longer the burden it once seem-
ed. I think these pills worth their weight
in gold to all who suffer from female com-
plaints or general prostration."
We ask every suffering woman to give
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. They
will not disappoint you, and the benefit
they will give is not for an hour or a day
—it is permanent. You can get these pills
from any dealer in medicine or by mail
from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brookville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six
boxes for \$2.50. Call the full name,
"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-
ple," is on the wrapper around every box.

Oak Point Entertainment.
Oak Point, March 11.—An enjoyable en-
tertainment and pie-eating was held here on
Wednesday evening, March 8, in aid of
the bad roads and stormy evening a large
number of people were present. Mr. Walker
acted as chairman and the following programs
were successfully carried out:
Chorus—Greensleeves.
Recitation—By Erna Flewelling.
Violin and autoharp selection—By Heber
and Ira Jones.
Diagrams—Boarding Around, by Leslie Brun-
dage, Arthur and Ernest Flewelling, Walter
Crawford, Blanche and Eddie Hamilton,
Leah Brundage and Florence Mahood.
Quartette—Walter than Snow, by Heber
and Ira Jones, S. Short

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905.

MUKDEN CAPTURED AND KUROPATKIN'S GREAT ARMY SCATTERED AND FLEEING IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Oyama and the Demon Japanese Bring About an Unparalleled Disaster to Russia--St. Petersburg Talking About Peace--Kuropatkin's Force Striving to Reach Tie Pass but is About to be Cut Off by Fifth Jap Army--Fierce Fighting for Two Weeks Never Before Equalled--St. Petersburg's Sorrow--Russians Lose Guns and Stores.

New Chwang, March 10.—According to reliable information received here the Russians have been driven out of Mukden and Fushun and are retreating in a demoralized condition to hill country towards the northeast.

Detached bodies of Russians are strongly entrenching with a view to checking the pursuit but no great rear guard action is being fought.

It will be impossible for the Russians to keep up any sort of resistance for many days as there are now no means of provisioning in the rough country through which they are retreating.

It is believed that the Russians may attempt to reach Kirin, 225 miles northeast of Mukden through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the direction of the Yalu river (probably Gen. Kawamura's force) threatens to cut them off. Gen. Kuroki is advancing northwest and is forcing the Russians against Gen. Nogi's armies.

The casualties on both sides have been enormous. The Russian sixteenth army corps was practically annihilated at Tatchekiao. Eight thousand Russians fell at Leukuanpo.

The fate of the Russian army of upwards of a quarter of a million men and 2,000 pieces of artillery with which it was confidently expected General Kuropatkin and his lieutenants could prevent the advance of the Japanese beyond the Shakhe and Hun river positions, is still in the balance.

They have been driven from these positions and are now rushing northward towards Tie Pass, around which are high hills which were prepared for defence after the battle of Liao Yang in September, there being no hope at that time that the Japanese would allow the defeated army to rest south of the Tie Pass.

That the Russians have lost many guns

and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies is certain, for with but a single track railway to the north it would be impossible to remove the large stores which had been gathered together at Mukden. These, it seems, have been destroyed.

The Japanese have not yet reported the capture of guns which they generally do almost immediately, but it seems hardly likely that Kuropatkin could have removed all his artillery.

On the first of January, according to correspondents who have just returned from Mukden, the Russians had in position along the Shakhe and Hun rivers, 1,800 guns, including a number of six and eight-inch guns on cement foundations straddling the railway just north of Shakhe station. In addition many guns arrived at Mukden during January and February, so that the Russian artillery, when the battle started, must have numbered nearly 2,000 pieces.

It is likely that Kuropatkin has sacrificed some of these and is bending all his energies to extricating his army. That this task is a difficult one all of the de-

patches indicate, but Russian sympathizers point to his retreat from Liao Yang where conditions were opposed to him. The retreat from Liao Yang was accomplished during a terrific rain storm over roads mud-soaked in mud, while at the present time the Manchurian roads are frozen hard as stone and have been worn smooth as asphalt by the continual passage of the big wide-tired commissariat wagons.

Will Oyama Complete Circle? The result of Oyama's great turning movement depends almost entirely upon Kawamura's army, which has not yet been definitely located, although supposed

to be moving from the east towards Kuropatkin's line of retreat. Should he reach the military road, which runs almost in a direct line from Fushun to Tie Pass, before the passage of the Russian army, the circle will be complete, as Nogi's guns already command the railway and should soon control the Mandarin road, which is but a short distance east of the railway and runs parallel with it.

The army of General Kaulbars, which has been pressed back across the western plain, fighting every inch of ground, is moving northward to protect the line of retreat from the attacks from the westward, while General Biderling is protecting the rear against General Oku and Nodua, and Linewich is doing his best to hold the military road against Kuroki.

They have numbers against them, but have succeeded against odds in similar retreats before. The appearance of General Kawamura would render futile all their efforts. General Rennenkampf's force of somewhat less than 10,000 men, which has been operating on the extreme left, is in a precarious position, but the

force is a mobile one and the officers know the mountain well.

Russians Fleeing North. With the exception of this latter force all the Russian troops are now concentrating on the roads leading northward and it may take another twenty-four hours before their fate is decided. The army, which General Gribenberg turned over to General Kaulbars when he left Manchuria, and a portion of which General Biderling commanded, consisted of Gregor's cavalry, Mitschenko's mobile division, and the fifth, sixth, eighth, tenth and seventeenth army corps, extending from the Liao river to the Mandarin road.

General Linewich's army, which held the important positions at the bend of the Shakhe river, including Erdagou hill, comprised the first European and the first, second, third and fourth Siberian corps, Ranschamp's mobile division and Samsonoff's cavalry. The troops which arrived in January and February, probably two corps, are not included in this list.

Peace Expected Soon Now. Even should Kuropatkin extricate his army it is believed in European capitals that peace will soon follow this latest Japanese victory. The calling to St. Petersburg of M. Lewsky, Russian minister to Denmark, who was formerly in Tokyo, is most significant. No time will be lost in starting the negotiations as soon as Russia intimates her wish to close the war. Shortly after the fall of Port Arthur, the chief office of the Japanese Foreign office arrived in London with authority to take up the negotiations so soon as Russia declared her desire for peace.

The losses in the operations preceding the battle and those in the battle proper, must have reached enormous proportions, but up to the present neither side has attempted an estimate. They will certainly exceed the Shakhe losses, in which the Russians alone lost in killed, wounded and missing, 67,000 men.

Kuropatkin's Hopeless Despatch. St. Petersburg, March 10.—General Kuropatkin has sent the following despatch to Emperor Nicholas under today's date: "Last night began the retreat of all our armies. During the night there was no fighting, but a heavy cannonade."

The greatest defeat in the history of the Russo-Japanese war was made known in St. Petersburg last night by General Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas, which were flung about the streets in newspaper extras and passed from mouth to mouth. The thoughts formed instantly in the minds of everyone, and two words were on every lip—Surrender—Peace—the former dreaded, the latter hoped.

General Kuropatkin is no maker of phrases, his words never are quoted like the famous "All is lost save honor," but his laconic message hides more than probably any other sentence in the literature of war. St. Petersburg knows nothing of the extent of the disaster, nor even the route to Tie Pass is still open, whether he is endeavoring to cut his way through to safety, or whether, as many of the pessimists believe, he has taken to the mountains. If it be the latter he will inevitably be hemmed in and starved into surrender, as Marshal Bazaine was at Metz.

The despatch has been studied as closely as was ever the most obscure text of scripture over which dogmatists have wrestled, and from the words "all our armies" the optimistic draw the deduction that the bulk of the Russian force got away clear, the commander-in-chief sacrificing, however, the devoted rear guard, who flung themselves as prey to the Japanese wolves who were waiting in on their trail and sacrificing also, it is concluded on every hand, the greater part of his heavy artillery, especially the siege guns, and enormous quantities of supplies and munitions.

Of the present situation of the army—whether it is utterly routed or merely beaten; of the proportion of Russians left in Japanese hands, or of the prospect of the escape of the remainder—St. Petersburg at this moment knows less than the Russian army. General Kuropatkin's preceding despatch, giving the last but scanty details as to the positions of the army having been written at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. The members of the general staff threw up their hands when asked for information. "We know nothing. We hope he will bring the army off safely but we do not know how he will do it. We only

know he has commenced to retreat; that is all."

Everyone is now discussing peace, which many of the staunchest advocates of the war, bureaucrats and officers, now declare to be inevitable.

Rojevstevsky's Fleet Recalled. It is openly bruited that Rojevstevsky's fleet has been recalled and is now on the way homeward. The admiral, when asked if the report were true, said: "We don't know; call again tomorrow," and declined to comment on the significance of the cancellation of the purchase of colliers or the direction of Rojevstevsky's voyage from Madagascar waters. It can be stated, however, that no overtures for peace have been made and none are likely to be made for a few days, before the extent of the disaster has developed.

Aside from peace, defeat may bring other consequences in its train. That an enormous impetus has been given to the reform movement is plain to even the most reactionary Conservatives; but the immediate result chiefly dreaded is the effect on internal disorders, not only in the capital, but also, since St. Petersburg is not Russia, upon the millions of peasants in the vast agricultural regions, among whom the spirit of revolt is now incubating and already has hatched pillage and arson in a few districts. It is believed, however, that the government is simply able to nip these outbreaks in the bud and prevent radicals in the city from bringing about anything more than demonstrations, and talk of revolution, aside from the peaceful revolution which has been under way the last six months, is scouted in all well-informed quarters.

St. Petersburg Calm. Outwardly St. Petersburg takes the defeat unconcernedly. A stranger in the street would never know that armies defending the honor and prestige of Russia had just sustained a crushing reverse.

OYAMA'S TRIPHAMMER. Washington, March 10.—Fushun has been captured by the Japanese forces, according to the following cablegram received by the Japanese legation from Tokyo under today's date: "Our detachments occupied Fushun on the night of March 9 and now are attacking the enemy who is posted at the angle of the heights north of Fushun."

Fushun in Jap Hands. It is more likely that Kuropatkin will fall right back to Harbin with what he can save and wait there for the reinforcements that St. Petersburg already has promised him. A possible obstacle to this plan is General Kawamura's army which has not yet been located and which also may be heading for the northern capital.

General Kuropatkin admits that 1,100 officers and 46,931 men are not responding to roll calls. This is rather vague, it may or may not include the thousands of wounded who have been sent north and again it may not include the losses suffered by the third army, with which the commander-in-chief was not in communication for some time.

The figures given by the Japanese war office appear more reasonable, namely: 40,000 prisoners, 20,500 dead left on the field and 90,000 killed or wounded, the latter figure of course, including the dead found by the Japanese. The Russian losses, therefore, total more than 100,000 men, or more than one-third of the whole army.

The fact that the Japanese report the capture of only 60 guns indicates that General Kuropatkin at the last moment succeeded in sending a considerable portion of his artillery northward on the railway. The Japanese losses up to this morning were reported at 41,222, not including the army which pushed north between Mukden and Fushun.

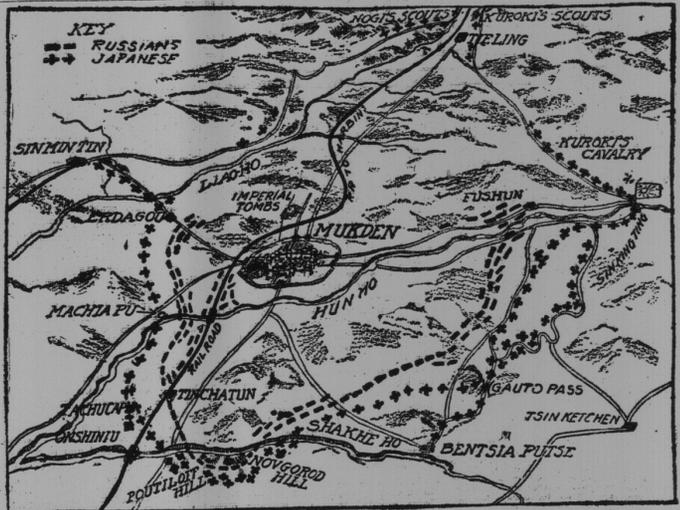
Official Russia is determined to carry on the war and St. Petersburg reports that orders have been issued for the mobilization of more troops. This may prove a difficult task with the temper of the Russian people in its present condition. There is still hope in St. Petersburg that Russia can exhaust Japan financially and for months there has been talk of the mobilization of an army on the Siberian border, which would compel Japan to keep her vast army in Manchuria.

Russia Will Fight to Bitter End. St. Petersburg, March 13, 2:10 a. m.—The immediate answer of the Russian government to the demand of the Japanese government that a new army will be raised and the forces in the Far East reorganized; that Vice-Admiral Rojevstevsky will be ordered to sail on and try conclusions with Togo, and that the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end.

This is the present temper of Emperor Nicholas and his dominant advisers, voiced in a firm official announcement that the position of Russia is unchanged and that the initiative for peace can only come from Japan. Should the island empire choose to tender "moderate" terms and recognize its adversary as the power in the Far East, peace could be easily arranged; but the voice of her diplomacy in various parts of the world indicates that she is not ready to do this, and the Russian government, with the full magnitude of the disaster at Mukden still undetermined, but with the 1905 campaign seemingly already hopelessly compromised, retreat to Harbin inevitable and Vladivostok practically lost, declares that the time has not yet come when Russia can be forced to humiliate herself.

Will Be Hard to Raise Another Army. But while this is the official attitude nothing but peace talk is heard in St. Petersburg. The difficulties of another mobilization on a large scale will be enormous; in fact, it is stated in some quarters that it will be impossible. Nevertheless it might be accomplished. The real hope, however, for anything like a successful termination of the war is admitted to rest upon the prospects of the financial exhaustion of Japan. Russian resources, it is figured, can stand the drain better than those of Japan, and a protracted campaign, if it is hoped, will bring about Japan's financial ruin. Financial Minister Kokovtsov, at the conclusion of the conference on the national finances a few days ago, is said to have tapped the table before him and exclaimed: "We can win the war at this desk."

The Russian capital is still in ignorance of the nature and extent of the reverse in Manchuria. The only information of its magnitude is that which has been de-



MUKDEN TO TIELING—VIEW SHOWING RUSSIANS ENVELOPED

Continued on page 7, second column.

KUROKI, THE KING OF FLANKERS



GENERAL KUROKI

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WAR HOME FROM WHICH BEATEN GENERAL IS DRIVEN



GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS JUST OUTSIDE MUKDEN.

NOGI, WHO ADDS TO HIS PORT ARTHUR LAURELS



LIEUTENANT GENERAL NOGI.

Continued on page 7, second column.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1903.

PREMIER TWEEDIE WINDS UP DEBATE ON ADDRESS

Leader of Government Answers Mr. Hazen's Criticisms-- Dwells on Great Benefit to Province by Development of Grand Falls Power--Has a Good Word for Salvation Army--Attorney General Tells of Fishery Award Claims.

Fredericton, N. B., March 10--(Special) The legislature adjourned at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Premier Tweedie was the only member on the government side to speak in the debate on the address and at the conclusion of his remarks, the address passed without division.

A number of the members, including Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley and Jones will spend Sunday at home.

The house met at 3 o'clock.

Petitions Presented.

Mr. Robertson read the petition of the St. John Local Council of Women and a number of other women's associations of St. John praying that the house will take the necessary steps to provide for the educational care of feeble-minded women and children now in the Provincial Hospital. The speaker said he was not sure the petition was in order, that it should have been addressed to the governor-in-council, but as it was not objected to he would receive it.

Mr. Tweedie presented the petition of the county council of Victoria in favor of a bill relating to the valuation of that county, and also a petition from the vestry of the Anglican church of St. John praying that the house will take the necessary steps to provide for the educational care of feeble-minded women and children now in the Provincial Hospital.

Mr. Purdy presented the petition of the common council of St. John in favor of a bill relating to the appointment of assessors.

Mr. Maxwell presented the petition of the common council of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the act relating to forest, light and power.

The Hon. Mr. Harris presented the report on agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.

The order of the day being taken up the Hon. Mr. Tweedie said:

I beg to congratulate the leader of the opposition in congratulating the new members of the house of assembly. Although one of these gentlemen is in opposition I have no doubt that he will prove an acquisition to the house.

I also congratulate the mover and second of the address on their excellent speeches. The mover is one of the substantial men of the house noted for his commonsense, a man who can always be relied upon. The second especially is to be congratulated on the able manner in which he carried out the business entrusted to him.

It is most gratifying to the leader of the opposition on the forestry matter which he delivered his speech, but I fear that I will not be able to congratulate him on the substance of it. He told us yesterday that the speech from the opposition was the best of last year and this year I think that remark might very well be applied to his own deliverance.

But there is this difference between the speech of last year and this year. Last year he was buoyed up with hope. A bye-election in St. John had gone against the government and he saw every possibility in that. He thought that the provincial government and the dominion government would go to ruin together for a dominion general election was then in the future. He stated he was with the result in St. John that he brought a copy of Langford's Poems in his pocket and read from it some well worn lines about a vacant chair.

A year has passed since then and there is now no vacant chair in the house except in the case of Northumberland, for which county the St. John Sun, with its usual accuracy, states that Mr. Murray was elected today, although the nominations do not take place until tomorrow.

The St. John Election.

The leader of the opposition declares that the government is discredited and not worthy of confidence but the result of the elections tell a different story. The government candidate in St. John carried the business portion of the city and the wards on the north side were only defeated by the Carleton vote.

In the county Mr. Lowell had a majority of 400, although he had only been a few days in the field while Tweedie-Pugsley did not dare to put up a man against Mr. Sweeney. In Carleton the leader of the opposition has told us he did not deem it advisable to oppose Mr. Jones for certain reasons. These reasons the house could easily guess.

The record of this government since 1900, when I became premier, is that of twenty bye-elections we have only lost one. The leader of the opposition is not in as good fighting trim as last year. He was then like the knight in search of the Holy Grail but the beautiful vision which then beckoned him on is gone and he is discomfited. It took him an hour and a half to discuss the terms of a speech which he said contained nothing. He complained that it was ungrammatical, but he did not designate the paragraph to which he objected. Perhaps it is the one relating to the development of the water power of Grand Falls, a paragraph which I carefully avoided.

He also charged that Mr. Skinner, who was the government candidate for the city of St. John, was not in favor of the government. The St. John Sun, the organ of my hon. friend, does not seem to have been of that opinion. On Dec. 10 on the eve of the election the Sun said: "There is no one in St. John but the three province members and the government candidates to say a good word for the government." On Dec. 23, three days before the election, the Sun said: "Does anyone believe that the province will be better governed than it is now if Mr. Lowell and Mr. Skinner should be elected this week? They approve of everything and are prepared to endorse everything that Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Pugsley have done."

My hon. friend has changed his tune since the election. He went about complaining that I was arbitrary and that I had put Mr. Skinner in the field. As I am not in the habit of nominating persons who are opposed to me, this statement would seem to dispose of what he says about Mr. Skinner. That gentleman has great reason to be proud of the handsome salary which he received. The business community of St. John gave him their support.

Always Against Any Policy.

It is a peculiarity of the opposition that no matter what policy we adopt, they have always decided it. That has been the case with respect to every measure which we have proposed. The highway act is a notable instance of this. Every effort has been used to make it unpopular before it has had time to come properly into operation. Even the severity of the present winter has been used against it. I submit that this is not a fair way to deal with a matter of such importance. The highway act only requires a fair trial to prove its usefulness. The opposition are not willing to give it such a trial. Attempts were made to obtain votes against it by the municipal council almost before it was brought into force. In some cases these efforts were successful but in the municipality of York, the council, although opposed politically, refused to study themselves by condemning the highway act before there was an opportunity of giving it a trial.

Opposition Obstruction.

The same course has been pursued with regard to every other measure of the government. When we undertook to press the Eastern Extension claims the leader of the opposition dealt with it as he has done with the fisheries claim and the readjustment of subsidies. He told us that he would not get the money, but we did get it and placed the handsome sum of \$275,000 in the provincial treasury. Now he tells us because we have not been able to obtain the payment of these other claims as soon as they were presented. Yet no one knows better than himself the great difficulty of getting the government to act quickly in such a case.

He tells us now that we should abandon our claim on the fishery award because Mr. Pugsley is against it. He tells us that Mr. Loggie, the new member for Northumberland, will oppose this claim. I may say here that it is not the policy of this government to turn back but to intend to press this matter and never to rest until we have brought it to a successful conclusion.

The same remarks will apply to our efforts to prevent New Brunswick losing a member in the house of commons. The leader of the opposition seems to be glad that the province was defeated. He rejoices because after an attorney-general's speech before the privy council the other side was not called on to reply. Yet he knows well that if we had not presented that claim we would have been repaid to our duty. Some way must be found to prevent the loss of members by the maritime provinces in consequence of the growth of the west. The government intends to bring forward a resolution to protest against our representation being reduced in this way. If this thing goes on the time will come when the representation of P. E. Island will be reduced to one member and that of New Brunswick to two or three.

The Fishery Claims.

He also assails the attorney-general by throwing doubt upon his statements with regard to the fishery case. It cannot relate all the conversations between the members of the government in regard to this case but I will say that every statement made by the attorney-general was true in every particular. If members of parliament go back on their understandings with us we cannot help it. But he pretends that the attorney-general expected that this matter will be disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

It is grossly unfair that we should be held up to the country as without faith or responsibility, although all the acts of the government show a desire to protect the interests of the province.

Not long ago we were accused of being under the influence of the lumbermen. We raised the rates of stumpage and mileage and then we were called enemies of the lumbermen. Both these statements are untrue. We propose to administer the lands of the province in the interest of the people of the province without regard to any personal considerations.

The Carleton Election.

I must now refer to the unfortunate occurrence in connection with the recent election in Carleton county. When we saw the statements that were made in the newspapers, the government came to the conclusion that this matter should be probed to the bottom. It was my intention today to move a resolution for the purpose of referring this matter to the committee on privileges but since then I find that the candidate had gone to the counts and filed a petition against Mr. Jones. I therefore feel that under the circumstances it would not be proper to refer this matter to the committee. My friend, the solicitor-general, desires to have the case fully investigated under oath and if the statements made were proved, there is no doubt he would resign.

This government will not be a party to any improper means of running elections for this province must keep its elections clear and not get the reputation of some of the other provinces.

The Asylum.

The leader of the opposition claims that he was the originator of the investigation into the affairs of the asylum. The government has had this subject in mind for several years but waited until the time before the election, the Sun said: "Does anyone believe that the province will be better governed than it is now if Mr. Lowell and Mr. Skinner should be elected

tion was fully justified for it shows that there are many people now in the asylum who ought not to be there. There is no intention, however, of putting the government to deal with these people. The matter will be dealt with differently and steps will be taken to prevent such persons from getting into the asylum.

The leader of the opposition referred to the immigration policy of the government and some of his strictures are correct. He is right in saying that to send out people who are not farmers or workers is a mistake, but it is difficult to stop the tide. Mr. Hickman tried to prevent useless people from coming but many did come. It is very difficult to get the right class of settlers, for farming is more difficult to carry on in the maritime provinces than in the west. Another reason why an attempt to do the best is that it is in the interest of the steamboat agents to send them through.

Praise for Salvation Army.

When in Ottawa I had a talk with Commissioner Coombes of the Salvation Army. There is no intention that I know of that is conducted in this manner. The organization as regards discipline, nor is there any better administrator than General Booth. The object of the Salvation Army is to help the 1,200 people to Ontario.

Mr. Coombes said to me: "We do not intend to bring people from the west. We intend to bring people from the east. When these people are brought out the army will take care of them and the cost will be a mere trifle to the government. The army has representatives everywhere and they will have these people placed before their eyes."

I am in favor of assisting the policy of the army in this regard. But there is a still more efficient way of bringing the people into the country by developing its industries.

Grand Falls Development.

There is no use bringing people in unless we can give them employment. The development of the power at Grand Falls, where \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 will be invested, great industries will be created and workers will come in to build up the province.

The leader of the opposition has endeavored to discredit our coal policy and insinuates that the bonds endorsed by the government are a robbery. The attorney-general is ready at any time to answer this charge.

The opposition press has endeavored to keep the people in the dark by ridiculing every effort we have made to develop our resources. That is not the way to build up the country nor is it a patriotic policy. It is to keep the people in the dark and to keep the coal within the radius of a few miles. It is true that our anticipations with regard to the output have not been immediately fulfilled. The history of life is full of disappointments. But I do say that it would be criminal on the part of the government to give up. These bonds so far have not cost the province a dollar in interest while the royalties from coal have amounted to over \$100,000.

There is no doubt whatever that the coal will be the centre of the G. T. P. system and that the coal of Queens county will become extremely valuable. The coal will turn out 600 tons a day and for every ton there will be a good market.

How are we to develop this country if we are afraid of the coal? We must take some risks. Our policy is to utilize our valuable water powers and to develop our resources and this is a policy that will win in the end.

With regard to the mines of Kent a dispute has arisen between the owners of the coal mine and the owners of the branch railway. Mining has been stopped because there are no means of taking the coal to market. The government has no control over these people and no doubt the material is being lost by an amalgamation of their interests.

Game Law Changes.

The leader of the opposition complains that there is a lack of legislation in the speech but the number of bills offered is no indication of the ability of a government. Have you not seen the bills that have been introduced in the last session? At least \$100,000 a year is now spent in this province by outside sportsmen. I think there should be a change in our game laws and that the fee should be raised from \$30 to \$50. All game wardens should be examined as to their fitness. There should be a guide's association and the chief game warden should reside in Fredericton. Bills will be introduced for the purpose of effecting these changes.

The leader of the opposition has endeavored to throw discredit into the house by pretending that certain members are disappointed with regard to the election. But how will it be with the leader of the opposition himself and some of his colleagues? How will he stand with his new colleague from St. John when he is asked to give his prohibition resolution with regard to that city? He is the candidate of the prohibition party and no doubt will carry out his pledges. The government will stand by its actions with respect to certain parishes to sustain and help him where any community desires to be free from the liquor traffic for the whole province.

Mr. Pugsley--With regard to the Fishery Award Claim I may say that at the session before last there was laid on the table of the house a printed pamphlet, which contained the case on the part of the government. I believe that this statement was agreed to verbally by the administrator of justice. We had no reason to doubt that he would adhere to this view he then held and we were justified in believing that the case would be submitted to the Supreme court.

The question was a narrow one, whether the proprietary rights of the province the fisheries vested in her majesty by right of the province or in the dominion. The only change suggested by him was

the insertion of the words "united kingdom," and to this we agreed. Subsequently the administrator of justice changed his mind and a communication was made to us that as the dominion government had received this money in good faith years ago and paid bounties out of it the question should be changed so as to determine whether our rights were such as could be enforced in a court of law.

The minister of justice had a perfect right to change his mind, but if we had assented to his proposition we would have given our faith away, for it was not based on the fact that it could be recovered in a court of law, but that the right to take fish belonged to the province and therefore when the money was paid over it was clothed with a trust.

Prior to the last session of the legislature we met the fisheries authorities again and wished to frame a new case. We wished to have the proprietary rights to the fisheries put in. We felt that we had an imposing case, the minister of justice was passed by the council, but when I returned in August found it had not been passed by the council, and that is the way the matter now stands.

Surely we have reason to believe that it will pass the council. We have stated the facts of the case honestly and openly, as they are and I cannot conceive it possible that a great and wealthy government should be so stupid as to hold on to this money unjustly, or will refuse to give up the money to the province. It would be a monstrous thing if this money belongs to us and we should be deprived of an opportunity of proving our right to it.

The house adjourned until 8 p. m., Monday.

Predict Early Opening

River Captains Say Salt Water Weight of Snow Will Soon Break Up the Ice--Reports from Various Points.

Those keenly interested in the matter of river navigation are somewhat confused at the variety of reports received from various points concerning the condition of the ice. A Washdenook farmer, who was asked to make a test, writes that he found but five inches of solid ice under the heaps of snow, while farther down the river he found directly opposite nature "plenty of ice, got tired cutting into it."

The opinion prevails among steamboatmen that the rigorous winter with all its snow has not had any effect of making exceptionally thick ice, as popularly supposed. Countrymen coming to the city by the ice routes say they have found "get-ting at many of the usually bad spots places where tide rips and running water are found. The entrance to the Belleisle at Oak Point and at the head of Narrows are as usual very open and the ice is not so much as usual."

Another condition upon which captains base their belief is the extreme lowness of the river. It had not been so low in years as it was when the freezing occurred, and the water from the Bay of Fundy reached as far as Evandale. It has been known to get as far up as Wickham, when steamers could not use the water because of the ice. This foreign element, they say, will cause disintegration of the ice, which is weighted down with pondrous snow drifts and slush heaps.

Reports from the river surface are now like mounds; constant travelling upon them has caused them to pack into ice, while the soft snow on either side is being blown by the strong east and easterly winds. Therefore when two teams meet, one or the other has to "pull out," which is in reality a pulling in, for horses and men are being pulled out of the water. This is a very dangerous condition, which becomes a muck as deep as the animal's knees and breast. The other teamster is usually called upon to extricate his obliging fellow traveler.

A couple of winters ago the river was opened and doing business a short time later than this date, and those who are following conditions closely predict an early commencement of traffic this season in spite of the snow and apparently sound state of the ice. They all seem to agree that an unusually high freshet will cause.

Starting of the Mills

An Idea When Sawing Operations Will Be in Swing.

There is but little going on in the lumber mills about the city, for the river is not yet open. Miller's mill does not expect to open until well along in April, and Murray & Gregory say that their establishment will probably open about the first of next month.

Cushing's saw mill has been running for a few days, and a small mill operated at Pleasant Point by Stetson & Oulter has been sawing. It is expected that the Hilyard mill will not open until next month, and there are six sawmills at Baker and J. R. Warner will open for the season.

There has been activity in lumber shipments at Indiantown, though, and at present there are six sawmills in Penobscot wharves. It is with difficulty at times that the stevedores can secure enough men to get a vessel loaded with reasonable despatch.

I. C. R. Brakeman Crushed to Death

Harcourt, N. B., March 12--(Special) Percy Ferguson, youngest son of Mrs. Archie Ferguson of Harcourt, and brakeman on the I. C. R., had his leg crushed while coupling cars at Chatham Junction at 8:40 this morning. He was immediately taken to Newcastle, but was considered too weak to undergo a surgical operation. He died at Newcastle about 7 p. m. The body will be brought home tomorrow.

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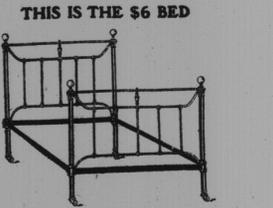
For \$4.50--White Enamelled Iron Bed, with Brass Knobs, 3, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/2 feet wide.

For \$6.75--White Enamelled Bed with Brass Trimmings, including a brass rod at head and foot. Widths, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 feet. Other beds in this style up to \$9.50, having bowed ends and shaped feet.

\$10.00 to \$18.00--Handsome assortment of White Enamelled Beds in various widths and in a large variety of designs and finishes. Curved Ends, rounded tops, four-shaded metal patterns, etc.

For \$20.00--An All-Brass Bed in 3 1/2 and 4 foot widths. Corner posts, Pillars an inch thick. A very handsome article.

From \$30.00 up--Very select line of highly lacquered English Brass Beds, with square posts, round posts and many other designs of metal work. The richest and most up-to-date showing of brass furniture in Lower Canada.



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OBITUARY

Chas. F. Kinnear.

The death of Charles F. Kinnear took place suddenly at his residence in Carleton street Sunday shortly after 1 o'clock. Mr. Kinnear was in good health in the morning and attended a meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the vestry of Trinity church. Soon after the meeting he was taken ill, and was accompanied to his home by Dr. J. H. Scamwell. Dr. Preston, the family physician, was summoned, and Mr. Kinnear recovered somewhat, but shortly afterwards he started for his usual place of business at 115 o'clock.

Mr. Kinnear was the son of Harrison G. and Maria Kinnear and a native of this city, being born here on March 31, 1829. He had three children, two daughters and one son. He was educated in St. John and received his early training in the fashioning business. He started for himself in 1858, and, joining his brother, John H., in 1860, he conducted with him a profitable mercantile enterprise for many years or until his retirement in 1898.

In 1858 Mr. Kinnear was married to Margaret M. Landonow, daughter of Thomas Landonow, who was at one time sheriff of Kent county (N. B.). His children, as follows: Margaret M., of this city; Mrs. Daniel, wife of Rev. Ed-ward Daniel, rector of Fort Hope (Ont.); Harrison, residing at Sydney (C. B.); Charles A., at South St. Marie, and Frank A., at home. Two sisters, Miss Emily I. and Miss Isabella E., who reside in Princess street, also survive him.

Mr. Kinnear some twenty years ago was on the vestry of the bronze church, and for thirteen years was superintendent of the Sunday school. In later years he filled the same position in connection with Trinity church, and was also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

At the time of his death he was an active member of the Wigan's Male Orphanage Institution, and a director of the Fernhill Cemetery Company. He was also in later years on the committee of the church of England Institute and remained a member of that body.

Mr. Kinnear was of a most kindly and generous disposition and will be greatly missed by many sections of the community. Unostentatiously but in many ways he contributed liberally in the cause of charity and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. In his years of business life he gained the confidence of his associates and by his strict adherence to upright principles won universal regard as a citizen. There will be sincere sympathy for his family in his grief.

Mr. Dennis Moriarty.

On Saturday morning the funeral of Dennis Moriarty took place at Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased will have the profound sympathy of all who know them. Mr. Moriarty's death came with terrible suddenness. He is altogether likely that the shock was too much for the frail wife who had been ill for some time. Two children--a son and a daughter--survive. They are Mr. P. W. Moriarty, of Boston, and Mrs. John Kennally of this city.

Henry Rubins.

Henry Rubins died Saturday morning at his residence here, aged 74 years. Deceased, who was English by birth, came to this city when a boy and had been a resident ever since. For some years he was a member of the blacksmithing and galvanizing firm of Wills & Rubins, Water Street. He had a very large circle of friends who looked on him with respect. Mr. Rubins was a widower, and leaves four daughters--Mrs. H. J. Powers, of Montreal, and three daughters at home, and one son, John Rubins, merchant tailor, is a brother of the deceased.

Valentine Graves.

Valentine Graves died Sunday morning in the private hospital at the advanced age of 84 years. He was born in Penobscot, but for years was prominent in the business life of St. John until the big fire. His place of business was in Nelson street where he carried on trade as a wholesale merchant and he also was interested in lumber and chartered many vessels. He moved to Boston about 1877 and lived there until a few years ago when he returned, and had spent most of his time since in Hampton. His wife, who was Miss Harriet Harding, daughter of the late Thomas Harding, died eight years ago.

Mrs. Edward Curran.

Mrs. Edward Curran, who died Friday night at her residence, 160 Brittain street, was forty-three years old and a daughter of the late Thomas Paddock. She is survived by her husband.

Patrick Bain.

Patrick Bain died at his residence 120 Pond street yesterday, aged 29 years. Deceased was the son of Patrick and Sarah Bain and was well known and esteemed as a promising young man. He was employed in Mackay's brass works. He was a member of A. O. U. No. 1 Division. He knew her well enough to invite her into his kitchen. "Who was that lady who came into the front door just as I came out the back door?" "Cook--I suppose it was the woman who lives in the other part of the house. I don't know her well enough to invite her into my kitchen."

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ago. Three sons in the United States and one daughter, wife of F. A. Peters, of this city, survive. His funeral will be at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon from Mr. Peters' residence.

Henry J. Bennett.

Henry J. Bennett, one of the oldest residents of Albert county, died Friday at his home at Hopewell Cape, last Friday. Mr. Bennett leaves a wife, daughter of the late Capt. David White, of Hopewell Hill, and three sons--Richard B., barrister, Calgary; Capt. Ronald, of the North American Steamship Company, and George, of the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; also two daughters, Miss Evelyn, teacher at Hopewell Cape, and Mildred, at home. He was 63 years of age.

John G. Reicker, Belleisle.

John G. Reicker died at Belleisle last Tuesday. Mr. Reicker, though a native of Belleisle, had lived in St. John for some years. He left the city some time ago to visit his relatives at Belleisle, and contracted a severe cold, and this was the cause of death. Mr. Reicker was about 46 years of age. Mrs. Reicker, who was a daughter of Charles E. Logan, died nearly two years ago. One son, about eight years of age, survives.

Mrs. Wm. Ryan.

Moncton, March 12--The death of William Ryan occurred on Saturday morning at the home of her son, William Ryan, Lewisville. Deceased was about 78 years of age, and had lived in Lewisville a long time.

Mrs. Annie Dickson.

Last Sunday evening Annie, the beloved wife of Frederick Dickson died after a tedious illness of lung trouble. Deceased, who was only nineteen years old, leaves besides her husband two small children. She had been married only three years and her many friends will be sorry to hear of her death.

The Branch Railroads.

The management of the Harvey & Salisbury railroad expected the road to be open today. It was open as far as Hillsboro but no trains are moving as yet. It is said that the reason for this is that the men are working on the Albert and the line.

The N. B. and P. E. I. railway is about clear and the management expect to have the road open for traffic tomorrow. It is reported that no effort is being made as yet to get the Moncton & Buctouche line clear.

Kitchen Visitor--"Who was that lady who came into the front door just as I came out the back door?" "Cook--I suppose it was the woman who lives in the other part of the house. I don't know her well enough to invite her into my kitchen."