

WAS BLOWN UP BY MINE

Russian Torpedo Transport Destroyed By Accident.

NINETY-FIVE LIVES WERE LOST.

Cruisers From Vladivostok Sink a Japanese Steamer—Another Merchant Vessel Escapes to Port—Seizure of Masampo Deemed Important—Financial Situation is Very Critical.

St. Petersburg. (By Cable).—An official report has been received from Viceroy Alexieff saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur.

The Yenisei sank and Captain Stepanoff, 3 officers and 91 men were lost. An imperial ukase has been issued. It commands that all the troops in the military establishments in the Siberian military districts be placed in readiness for war; that all the divisions in the Far Eastern vicerealty be brought to war strength, and that the army and navy reserves in the Siberian and Kazan districts be called out for active service. The authorities are empowered to requisition the necessary horses.

In response to the appeal of the Dowager Czarina several grand duchesses and numerous other noble ladies have organized committees in St. Petersburg. The Official Messenger daily prints pages

Baron Hayashi said: "Whatever may be the eventual result of the war, Russia, in allowing us to occupy and fortify Masampo, has created for herself another Dardanelles. With the fortification of Masampo the integrity of Japan is assured forever."

"No fleet can now pass there against Japan's wishes. Even if we were beaten we will not give up Masampo."

It is understood that the Japanese troops are advancing rapidly toward the Yalu River. There it is expected they will meet and engage the Russian forces. The Japanese declare that the numbers of the Russian troops are greatly exaggerated.

The plan of the Japanese appear to be to take the road which leads almost straight to Mukden. They profess to have no doubt that they will be able to drive back the Russian forces toward Harbin.

Baron Hayashi points out that the Mukden road, though nominally under Russian military control, will be subject to constant raids from Chinese bands, who will swoop down from the hills. Proceeding diagonally, the Japanese intend to cut the line of communication between Port Arthur and the mainland of Manchuria, not only preventing reinforcements from reaching the Port Arthur garrison, but inflicting damage on the Manchurian railroad.

Referring in the House of Lords to the Russian charges on the subject of Wei-Hai-Wei, Foreign Minister Lansdowne declared the report that Great Britain had given Wei-Hai-Wei as a base for the

safety of our realm. Nevertheless, Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other powers, is still in occupation of Manchuria; has consolidated and strengthened her hold on those provinces, and is bent upon their final annexation. And since the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China, and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the far East, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and to secure thereby permanent peace. With that object in view, our competent authorities by our order made proposals to Russia, and frequent conferences were held during the last six months.

"Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by wanton delays put off a settlement of serious questions, and by ostensibly advocating peace on one hand, while on the other extending her naval and military preparations, sought to accomplish her selfish designs. We cannot in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She rejected the proposals of our government. The safety of Korea was in danger and the interests of our empire were menaced. The guarantees for the future which we failed to secure by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms."

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

of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the "neutrality law," the acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

The regulations of the neutrality laws are given.

SENATE AND PANAMA TREATY.

Executive Session Results in Decision to End Long Discussion.

Washington, (Special).—Behind closed doors the Senate reached an agreement to vote on the Panama canal treaty February 23.

After the executive session Senator Cullom, who has charge of the treaty, conferred with the leaders on the democratic side, with the result that when the doors were closed an agreement was speedily made looking to the termination of the long contest.

The correspondence which the President sent to the Senate in executive session was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and that committee will examine the documents and decide what portion shall be printed as an executive document. When this correspondence was received objection to its reference was made by Senator Cullom on the ground that it was of such a confidential nature that it should not be printed in any form. Discussions have disclosed the fact that some parts of the corres-

BALTIMORE'S BIG FIRE

Monumental City Recovering From Effects of Conflagration.

TOTAL LOSS PUT AT \$125,000,000.

Confidence and Hope Has Been Restored to a High Degree by the Knowledge That All the Cash and Securities in the Vaults of the Destroyed Financial Institutions Are Safe and Sound.

Baltimore, Md., (Special).—Baltimore has experienced one of the greatest calamities that ever befell a city in this country. Hundreds of its handsomest buildings are in ruins, its business section almost totally destroyed, and thousands of people are thrown out of employment.

The fire started on Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m., and raged with unceasing vigor until Tuesday morning, when the city fire department aided by detachments from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Wilmington and other cities, succeeded in getting it under control.

PERIL POINT SAFELY PASSED.

The City's banks are now open and are paying out money. Business houses are receiving orders and are confident of filling them. Streets in the ruined territory are being cleared by thousands of workmen and altogether great steps have been taken toward recovery from the effects of the conflagration.

Confidence and hope has been restored to a high degree by the knowledge that all the cash and securities in the vaults of the destroyed financial institutions are safe and sound and can be put to use immediately.

Federal troops have replaced the State militia and guard the wealth which is being taken from former depositories into temporary quarters where affairs are now being conducted.

Excitement and worry have given away to zeal and enthusiasm for the work of making a new Baltimore.

SOME INSURANCE PAID.

The insurance companies are also cooperating with the bank people in their efforts to relieve the financial situation. The largest companies and some of the smaller ones, too, have decided to immediately pay 50 per cent of the amount of the claim presented to them where the loss was total, or nearly so, leaving the remainder to be paid after the insurance has been finally adjusted. This will enable many business men to resume business at temporary quarters who have not the means to start to go ahead with their arrangements. A few small claims have been paid by some companies.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of citizens, too, for the purpose of considering the general situation. E. Clay Timanus, president of City Council was chairman. The sense of the meeting was this—and this practically tells the prevailing spirit of the people, and winds up the story of the day—"Instead of despairing, we'll hustle. Instead of giving up our business, even in this time of stress, we'll reach out for more. We'll stick by one another, and show the world what Baltimore men are made of."

\$35,623,000 IN THE VAULTS. A fairly accurate estimate of the vast wealth buried in the vaults of the wrecked banks and trust companies may be had from the following compilation of figures taken from the last report of the United States Comptroller of the Currency. United States bonds, \$4,570,000; other securities, \$31,053,000, total, \$35,623,000.

All of this great amount is safe. There is supposed to be even more securities in the district than those named. As it is, the currency kept there must be added to these figures.

PUTS LOSS AT \$125,000,000.

One of the expert insurance adjusters here says: "The aggregate of loss mentioned by each company has undoubtedly been underestimated. I am convinced that the total actual loss will be \$125,000,000, of which the insurance companies will lose probably \$75,000,000."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

War, Fire and Cotton Were Adverse Factors—Situation Encouraging.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

War, fire and cotton were the adverse factors of the week, yet the country stood the shocks remarkably well and there are numerous encouraging symptoms.

To a large degree the outbreak of hostilities in the Orient and the collapse of the cotton boom had been discounted, and the disastrous loss of the conflagration was offset very largely by the stimulus it will give to many industries, notably structural steel. In restoring Baltimore there will be great activity in the building trades, while large stocks of goods must be replaced and orders filled by jobbers and manufacturers elsewhere. The labor situation throughout the country is almost devoid of friction. More or less traffic congestion results from the weather, and this factor accounts for the small loss of 1.7 per cent in railway earnings during January.

Actual business is still restricted in the iron and steel industry, but there is more confidence in the future, and the extensive starting of plants by the leading producer suggests that foreign markets will be entered more aggressively than ever before. Structural steel prospects have greatly improved because of the Baltimore fire, as it is certain that an enormous tonnage will be required to restore the ruined buildings. As to pig iron, no improvement is seen. Minor metals have developed irregularity, but hard coal is in good demand.

Failures this week in the United States are 228, against 246 last week, 302 the preceding week and 320 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 25, against 29 last week, 29 the preceding week and 20 last year.

All Powers May Fight.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—"It is extremely probable that the United States—and each of the great powers—will do actual fighting before this war is over. The United States has taken a strong and courageous position." Dr. Toyokichi, formerly a secretary in the foreign department of the Japanese government, made the above prediction. Dr. Iyenaga has just completed a series of lectures in Chicago under the auspices of the University of Chicago.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Man has succeeded in getting within 238 miles of the North Pole, but has been kept at more than three times that distance (772 miles) from the South Pole.

Up in Minnesota wolves are killing the deer. Who can blame them when hunters are killing each other under the supposition that they are shooting at deer?

The London police counted 118 men, 25 boys and 719 women going into a public house in nine hours. The astonishing feature of this is the mathematical ability of the London police.

Boston school directors have decided to prohibit gum chewing among either pupils or teachers. As people of the Bean City are only addicted to the spruce variety, this will be rather hard upon the gum industry of Maine.

The world keeps getting smaller. The Paris ticket agents now announce through tickets from Paris to Vladivostok, Port Arthur and Peking, by way of the Trans-Siberian line. The scheduled time for the trip from Paris to Peking is sixteen days.

How to raise chickens will be taught at the University of Missouri. The curators have decided to offer a full course in poultry raising. The poultry business has become one of the leading industries in Missouri, the annual income being estimated at over \$10,000,000.

It having been decided that Porte Ricans are not aliens, our brothers and sisters from that island can come over to the mainland to do their shopping without fear of being jailed for violation of our import laws.

Multiplication is very generally regarded as a species of subtraction. Prof. A. L. Baker, in Education, argues against this idea. When one fraction is multiplied by another it is plainly seen that the correct result cannot be secured by any process of addition, thus showing that the commonly accepted notion of multiplication will not hold good.

Newspapers in various parts of the country have chronicled of late the exploits of heroic women who have captured burglars or put housebreakers to flight, comments the New York Tribune. All praise to the members of the gentle sex who have taken on a courage and heroism in protecting their homes which unfriendly critics hardly deemed it possible they would manifest.

A Frenchman has invented a trackless train. Which means that when you hear the whistle or bell there would be no means of telling whether you were in the way until you had been run over, remarks the Memphis News. We believe in tracks for trains. Nobody would feel safe with locomotives roaming around the country with no chance for the pedestrian to discover whether he was on the track or not. Bother that Frenchman He means mischief.

The Lancet has just completed an analysis of the English plum pudding and finds that it contains cellulose, glucose, dextrine, acetic acid, tartaric acid, insoluble fats and several other more or less deleterious substances. Its nutritive value is less than that of dried figs and it causes a great strain upon the digestive organs. Plainly another dietetic fallacy has been exposed. Yet we may suspect that, after all, the proof of the pudding will continue to be in the eating.

SWEDISH COOKING.

Vagaries That Explain the Lack of a Scandinavian Restaurant in Town.

The Scandinavian population of the city of New York, already considerable, is being added to largely through immigration, but there is not a notable Swedish or Danish restaurant in town. The reason for this, when every nationality is represented in the cosmopolitan life of New York, is found not in a theory but a condition.

What is it? It is what may be called a gastronomic lottery—the custom of Scandinavian and especially Swedish cooks to mix ingredients which would have more than justified the historic suicide of that conscientious French culinary artist who did not wish to survive the knowledge that one of his fish sauces was a failure.

A Swedish cook follows the German or French style, with variations; and it is these variations which operate as a bar to the establishment of Swedish restaurants.

With a world of soups to draw from, a Swedish cook will make a soup of lager beer. With abundant opportunities for delicacies in the line of desserts, a Swedish cook will, as a gastronomic diversion, mix turnips with a custard.

On prime ribs of roast beef, a Swedish cook, if not dissuaded, may sprinkle nutmeg, and a consommé of milk and prunes is always to be feared.

It is the uncertainty of these variations introduced into a dinner without notice which in many cases deprives Swedish cooking, ordinarily wholesome and substantial, of the recognition which it would otherwise obtain.—New York Sun.

Map Showing Full Extent of the Baltimore Fire.



of loyal addresses from Zemstvos and municipalities and Government and private corporations. The Czar takes pains to personally thank the senders of addresses in each case.

The situation in financial circles here is slightly improved, but is still very critical.

RUSSIANS SINK STEAMER.

Whole Squadron Fires on Two Small Ships—One Escapes.

Washington (Special).—The Japanese Legation received the following dispatch from Tokyo: "Two small Japanese merchant ships Zensho Maru and Nakonoura Maru, while on their way to Otaru, a port on the western coast ofezo Island, from Sakate, a port on the northern coast of the main island of Japan, were fired on on February 11 by four Russian men-of-war off the coast of Aomori prefecture, and the latter was sunk, while the former had a narrow escape.

"The Russian men-of-war are still seen off the western coast ofezo Island. They are supposed to be the first-class cruisers which have been shut up at Vladivostok and tried some time ago to join the main squadron at Port Arthur."

PORT ARTHUR BELIEVED DOOMED.

The British Expect Its Fall Within Several Days.

London (By Cable).—The British Government has information which leads it to believe that Japan is likely to be in possession of Port Arthur a week from now. In the best informed Japanese circles here it is privately thought that the war will be over by July. Those British officials who are cognizant of the extraordinary thoroughness with which Japan prepared for the war are inclined to share the Japanese view regarding the duration of the struggle.

China Will Be Neutral.

Washington, (Special).—Minister Conger cabled the State Department from Peking that the Chinese Government would immediately issue a proclamation of neutrality, having received from the Russian Minister, the declaration of war. If this proclamation is observed it will of course prevent the threatened invasion of Manchuria by the Boxers. China also must prevent the use of her soil by either Russian or Japanese troops.

Japanese operations against Port Arthur were entirely unfounded, and, so far as he could conjecture, it was a "mischievous fabrication."

EMPEROR PROCLAIMS WAR.

Declares Russia Disregarded Solemn Pledges to Powers.

Tokyo, Japan, (By cable).—The existence of a state of war with Russia was formally announced by an imperial proclamation. The following is the text: "We, by the grace of heaven Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty since time immemorial, hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects, as follows: "We hereby declare war against Russia and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her, in obedience to their duty, with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their duties, to attain the national aim with all the means within the limits of the law of nations."

"We have already deemed it essential in international relations, and have made it our constant aim, to promote the pacific progress of our empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly ties with other states, and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the far East, and assure the future security of our dominion without injury to the rights or interests of other powers. Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to all that will, so that our relations with all the world, which are steadily growing in cordiality. It was thus entirely against our expectations that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia."

"The integrity of Korea is a matter of the gravest concern to this empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm. Nevertheless, Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other powers, is still in occupation of Manchuria; has consolidated and strengthened her hold on those provinces, and is bent upon their final annexation. And since the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China, and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the far East, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and to secure thereby permanent peace. With that object in view, our competent authorities by our order made proposals to Russia, and frequent conferences were held during the last six months.

May Not Impress American Liners.

Seattle, Wash., (Special).—The Iyo Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for Seattle, sailed from Yokohama for Seattle. The Aki Maru is scheduled to follow her February 23. There has been a persistent rumor afloat to the effect that the Japanese government would impress the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners to serve as transports. The fact that one of them is now en route to Seattle is interpreted by local officials of the company to indicate that the American line of the company will not be disturbed.

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

President Roosevelt Declares Friendship of United States for Both Nations.

Washington D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt issued the proclamation declaring the neutrality of this government in the Russo-Japanese War. It says: "Whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between Japan on the one side and Russia on the other side; and whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with both the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and whereas, there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties; and whereas, there are subjects of each of the belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade or other business or pursuits therein; and whereas, the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest; and whereas, it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and

pendence should be prepared in form for use by the senators, and it is expected that this matter will be so arranged.

The Senate was in executive session more than four hours, and after the agreement to vote on the treaty had been reached nearly the entire time was devoted to general discussion of the encroachments of the Senate and the President on each other's prerogative under the constitution.

MRS. LORENZ ACQUITTED.

Court Directed Jury That Evidence Was Not Sufficient to Convict.

Washington (Special).—In the post-trial after the recess Justice Pritchard directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mrs. Lorenz, saying that there was not sufficient evidence to hold her. The Government, after presenting its rebuttal testimony, rested, and Mr. Kulmer moved that the jury be directed to return a verdict of not guilty as to Mrs. Lorenz.

Mr. Conrad said that at this stage of the case he would oppose the motion, but he added: "I think you might trust that much to us." He said he was going to deal in his argument with the utmost fairness as to which of the defendants in his opinion should be dealt leniently with and which should be dealt rigorously with.

Safe Blowers Get \$15,000.

Woodstock, Ont., (Special).—Burglars blew open the safe of the Midsona Bank, at Aylmer, and stole \$15,000. They also blew open the safe of the private bank of James Munro, at Embro, securing a large sum of money. The thieves were frightened away from two other banks.

Senator Hanna's Fight for Life.

Washington (Special).—Senator Hanna is battling for life, and despite the desperate condition in which he is from typhoid fever, Drs. Rixey, Osler and Carter say that he still has a chance, how great a chance they will not say. Sunday was a gloomy one at the Senator's home in this city, and those who had been by his bedside throughout the night continued as constantly throughout the day, as there was no telling at what minute the patient might become worse and his death ensue.

Had Dynamite in Trunk.

Liverpool, (By Cable).—The customs officials found eighteen pounds of dynamite and 3,360 detonators in the possession of an Austrian emigrant on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which left New York February 3. The Austrian's trunk had a false bottom, in which the dynamite was concealed. The man, who gave the name of Ivan Sijnbanovic, and who ostensibly was bound for Carlsbad, was arrested and remanded until February 20.