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FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION RESULTS IN DEATH TO MANY

While Racing on the Ohio River the Tow Boat Defender Blows up and Few on Board Escape—Many Bodies Lying at the Bottom of the Ohio—Some Picked up in the River.

HUNTINGTON, Va. Jan. 4.—(Special).—By the explosion of the boilers on the tow boat Defender in the Ohio river, near here a number of lives have been lost.

Of the crew of thirty eight men, only nine have escaped serious injury.

Several dead bodies have been recovered already and five others are so badly burned or scalded that they will die.

Six more of the crew cannot be accounted for and it is believed that their lifeless bodies now lie at the bottom of the Ohio River.

The statement is made that the steamer was racing at the time of the explosion. The Victor was about a mile ahead of the

Defender at the time and her crew knew nothing of the disaster that had befallen her.

The work of rescuing the victims was difficult owing to the darkness and only a few yawls could be secured to go to the scene.

Capt Woodruff of the Defender was picked up about fifty yards from the steamer by some small boys who rowed in a yawl from the Ohio shore, and was taken to that side of the river. He is not seriously injured.

One victim was found half a mile below the scene clutching a portion of the wreckage, being so chilled that he could not speak.

The boat almost immediately after the explosion sank to the bottom fifty yards from the West Virginia shore. The barges in tow were soon all aflame but they were cut loose and they floated down the stream where they were finally landed and the flames extinguished by the fire department.

Those secured from the steamer are so seriously injured that they can give no names or information regarding the catastrophe.

It is believed that many bodies were blown into the river and may never be recovered.

It is impossible to give any accurate list of the dead or wounded as yet.

THE MCKINNON VS. CARRIAGE CO. CASE

Has Been Settled in St. John Out of Court McKinnon Gets Practically \$4000 Damages.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 4.—(Special).—The case of Malcolm McKinnon against the McLaughlin Carriage Co. Ltd; J. W. V. Lawler and Daniel Mott which was to have come up for hearing before Chief Justice Tuck today was settled this morning.

McKinnon claimed \$10,000 as damages for false arrest and he was indebted to the Carriage Co. to the amount of four thousand on a judgment and a note.

The terms of the settlement are the release of the claims by both parties, each side paying its own cost.

McKinnon withdraws his action and the company releases his note and gives satisfaction of judgment, the whole being practically equal to \$4,000 damages to the plaintiff.

Currey and Vincent, St. John and A. J. B. Mellish, Charlottetown for McKinnon. Harrington, Teed and Harrington for the Defendant Company.

STOESSEL PRAYS THE CZAR FOR PARDON AND FOR MERCY

The Garrison at Port Arthur had been Reduced Almost to Shadows—Many Were Sick and Wounded During the Long Siege—The Report by Nogi on the Town's Condition.

TOKYO, Jan. 4.—(Special).—The following report was received from General Nogi at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

"Order is maintained at Port Arthur by the officers, the people are quiet.

"Our minute investigation was not finished until Tuesday night.

"The total number of inhabitants is about 35000 of whom 25000 are soldiers or sailors.

"The total number of sick or wounded is 20,000.

"Common provisions and bread is plentiful but there is a scarcity of meat and vegetables."

There are no medical supplies at Port Arthur.

The Japs are strenuously succoring the people.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—(Special).—The Russian Embassy has transmitted to Foreign Minister Delcasse a protest against the Japs' alleged violation of the Hague stipulations relative to the immunity of Hospitals from attack.

The protest is based on General Stoessel's report that the hospitals at Port Arthur were struck during the Japs' bombardment wounding some of the inmates.

M. Delcasse will forward the report to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—(Special).—General Stoessel's last despatch dated January 1, prior to the surrender of Port Arthur details the Japs' attack of December 31 and concludes as follows:—

"We shall be obliged to capitulate

but everything is in the hands of God. We have suffered fearful losses. Great sovereign pardon us. We have done everything humanly possible. Blame us but be merciful! Nearly eleven months of untiring struggles have exhausted us. Only one quarter of the garrison is alive and of this number the majority are sick and those who are able are obliged to act on the defensive without even short intervals of repose and are worn to shadows."

While the terrible losses of the Japanese in the present war have shocked and horrified civilization, medical men have been struck with the unusually small percentage of deaths among the wounded. From a strictly military point of view, a soldier is better killed than disabled. If he dies at once, there is an end to the matter, but if he lives and remains helpless, he makes a demand on the resources of the army which has been held to be equal to that of one hale enemy. Strategists have reckoned that a force caring for 500 wounded men is at the same relative disadvantage as though the enemy had received reinforcements of 500 men. In the early and savage stages of the war the wounded were usually killed by their companions, but now that this old brutal practice has given place to theory that a wounded soldier has the strongest of all claims on his country, the utmost effort is made by leaders to nurse their sick to health.

Here are some of the wonders of Japanese surgery described by Dr. Seaman:

"Up to the time of our first visit in July there had been more than 600 operative cases, and only six deaths.

In one of the wards we found fifteen surgical cases, six of which had experienced hemorrhages from the lungs, and several in the abdominal cavity as the result of bullet perforations. All were recovering, and ten were able to stand up and remain in that position while we were in the ward.

"Nine patients had been shot through the brain, the orifice of entrance and exit being plainly visible. All were recovering.

"Another case was that of a man shot directly over the region of the heart. There was no point of exit for the bullet, and probably he carries it around with him today.

"Up to August 1, 7890 cases had been received at the hospital, of which 6,630 were cases of the wounded. Of the entire number up to that time only 34 had died—most marvellous exhibit of successful surgical and medical treatment the world has ever seen."—Mail and Empire.

HOW PORT ARTHUR FORTRESS FELL IN '94

The Japanese once before, says a London exchange, captured Port Arthur, their opponents on that occasion being the Chinese. On October 26, 1894, after the war with China had been in progress for some months General Oyama, who commanded the besiegers in the recent operations, landed at Honen Ku, 85 miles northeast of the fortress, with 20,000 men. Kinchow and Tallenwan were captured after brief contests, but it was not until Nov. 20 that the attack on the fortress began. It is thus described in the Annual Cyclopaedia: "The artillery went ahead and the Japanese co-operated in the attack on the forts along the bay, the gunboats closer in shore were shelling large ships moving in line ahead, while the Chinese lines fell back before the combined attack, abandoning one position after another. The naval attack at every point was simultaneously with the land attack and while the ships kept out of range it prevented the heavy guns of the coast batteries from being used against the attacking column. The land defences, which had been left very incomplete previous to the Japanese investment, were strengthened by 100 new guns, and the Chinese gunners at Hokinsan and other forts served the Krupp guns skillfully. The Japanese kept up a heavy fire with their field artillery, machine guns and infantry, and when each fort was taken the cavalry cut off the retreat of the garrison. The Chinese made a sortie in three columns, and supported by

the forts, brought the advanced guard of the Japanese to a stand, until after several hours fighting the artillery came up and the infantry put the 2,000 Chinese to flight. When the Japanese came up to the line of forts the artillery went in advance, and was admirably placed and well served. In the morning of Nov. 14 three forts on a high hill were silenced after two and a half hours bombardment and the position was then carried by assault. The eight other forts on the land side were taken soon after noon though the Chinese pound shot and shell upon the assailants from fifty guns. The cruisers created a diversion by shelling the town from both sides of the peninsula, and the torpedo boats, just as the final assault was made dashed into the harbor and piled their machine and rapid fire guns upon the water forts, driving the gunners from their fifty-ton guns, who fired fifteen rounds, but did neither the cruisers nor the torpedo boats. The sea forts were taken on the morning of Nov. 22. The Chinese Generals escaped early, and the troops utterly demoralized, fled while the gunboats and cruisers threw shells among them. The inhabitants of the town, who had been armed with express rifles, fired on the Japanese after they entered the town, and many people were killed by the angry soldiers, who stormed the houses. About 18,000 troops were engaged on each side in the fight. On the Japanese side 230 were killed and wounded, and on the Chinese 2,000 most of whom were killed in the cannonading during the night of Nov. 20. The victorious army captured in Port Arthur an enormous quantity of rice and 10,000 tons of coal. They took eighty guns and much ammunition, and great quantities of torpedoes. Finding some of the vessels that had been disabled in the Yalu fight undergoing repairs in the docks, they completed the work, and fitted them out for their own use.

FURTHER TROUBLE FOR ELMER E PRYOR

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Elmer E. Pryor, the scion of a prominent Boston family, who created a sensation by marrying Miss Elizabeth Ross of Shediac, while he had an alleged wife in Boston, is in further trouble. He is under arrest at Pittsfield for an alleged statutory offence, the complaint having been made by the state police. Pryor was not amenable to the laws here on a bigamy charge as the alleged polygamy was committed in Canada. His first wife, formerly Miss Isabel Sanborn of this city, has obtained a separation, and the Ross woman left Pryor when she learned that he had a wife at the time of the peculiar wedding at Shediac.

LEAPS FIFTY FEET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—"Where's this man Lewis?" said a big negro to Mrs. Julia Scott, janitress of an apartment house at No. 128 West 134th street, last night. She said William Lewis lived on the fourth floor.

"I've got a little business with him," replied the visitor, drawing a revolver and starting up the stairs.

"Look out, up there. He's got a gun. Shouted Mrs. Scott, in loyalty to her tenants. Lewis, who is also a negro, went to his door, and looking out, saw the visitor and his pistol approaching. He slammed the door and jumped out of the airshaft window without stopping to raise it and carrying sash, glass and all with him. His right arm was broken. The visitor had disappeared when the police arrived, and Lewis was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where his fractured arm was said to be the only injury from his fifty foot fall.

A WITNESS FOR NAN PATTERSON

Another man who claims to have witnessed the death of Caesar Young, the wealthy lookmaker, with whose murder Nan Patterson is charged in New York, has been found in Jacksonville, Fla., according to information received in New York. The alleged witness is W. B. Meyers, who is said to be a wealthy naval stores dealer in the Florida city. According to the story which came to New York in a letter from Judge H. D. Twigg, of Savannah, Ga., to the council for the prisoner, Meyers claims to have seen the tragedy in the cab, and declares that Young fired the shot which ended his life. Judge Twigg writes that Meyers came to him for consultation in a legal matter soon after the Young tragedy and casually mentioned that while in New York a few days before he, had witnessed a most remarkable affair, and in reply to that question, Judge Twigg writes, Meyers said that he had seen a man shoot himself in a cab, giving at the same time the exact location of the spot where the Patterson-Young affair took place. He said that he had learned that the man's name was Young, but beyond that he knew nothing. When informed that Nan Patterson had been arrested charged with the murder of Young, Judge Twigg says Meyers declared that he knew the girl to be innocent, and said that he would send her his name, and that he would go to New York to testify if she were put on trial. Continuing, Judge Twigg says that he followed the proceedings in the Patterson trial carefully, watching eagerly for the testimony of Meyers and was greatly surprised when he did not appear. Finally, concluding that Meyers had not written to the girl or her counsel he decided to do so himself and forwarded the letter.

BELCOURT IS MADE PRIVY COUNCILLOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—(Special).—Belcourt, the retiring Speaker, has been created a member of the Privy Council of Canada. This is in accordance with the practice inaugurated by Sir John Macdonald of conferring this honor upon the retiring Speaker of the House of Commons, carrying with it as it does the title Honorable for life.

MUNROE DOCTRINE IS A SAFEGUARD

Referring to the recent speech of Mr. Root on the Monroe doctrine, the Spectator says: "Canada has indeed shown her dislike to it when stated in an extreme form, but on Mr. Root's definition, it is an added protection to Canada since any interference with her integrity by a European power would come as much under its ban as would a German settlement in Mexico.

BLUCHER WOULD HAVE SHOT BONAPARTE

There has just been discovered in the family archives of a landed proprietor in Mecklenburg a hitherto unpublished letter written by the celebrated Marshal Blucher to his water on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. The letter is couched in the unique style and spelling peculiar to the old soldier, which, however, are partly lost in the following translation from the German: "Comprenee, June 17, 1815.

"Here I sit in the room in which Mary Louisa spent her bridal night. It is hard to imagine anything more beautiful than Comprenee. What a pity that I must part from here tomorrow because within three days I must be in Paris.

"It is possible, and most probable that Bonaparte will be handed over to me and Wellington. Do not think that I can do anything better than have him shot. This would be a service to mankind. In Paris he is wholly deserted; everybody hates and despises him.

"I believe this will be all over in a short time, and then I shall hasten home. There are many pretty things here, but I must not take anything away.

"BLUCHER."

EXCLUDING OF THE JAPANESE

Whatever justice there may be in the prohibition of Chinese immigration, it does not apply to Japanese immigration. China has a population of 400,000,000; Japan has a population of 45,000,000. It is possible that Chinese immigration might become of such volume as fairly to deluge Canada. But there is no possibility of any such deluge by Japanese immigration. Moreover, there is a vast difference in the character of the Chinese and the Japanese. The latter are proving themselves to be among the greatest people of the earth and are displaying the utmost intelligence, strength and courage in the art of commerce and the arts of war. It is not at all likely that many Japanese will ever care to leave their own country, now that is taking a foremost place among the nations; but those who do leave it ought to be welcomed to Canada as making very desirable additions to our population.

That steps should be taken towards a better regulation and discrimination is true, but this discrimination ought not first to be exercised against a people who have displayed such marvellous capacity as the Japanese.—Trade Review.

SUCIDED WITH CARBOL

TORONTO, January 1.—Donald McTaggart, a well known citizen of London Ont, took carbolic acid to end his life on Saturday night, and succeeded. He had just returned from a trip to the South for the benefit of his health.

FAILURES IN N. B.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 31.—For the year closing today there were 35 failures in New Brunswick with \$317,000 liabilities. Last year there were 25 failures with \$275,000 liabilities.

We have just received a large assortment of

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS

all the newest styles. Very dainty and reasonable in price. Ladies' spring heel slippers, 4 straps, sizes 2 to 5. Call and inspect our stock.

GOFF BROS.

GLASS WAS ON HATSUSE

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 1.—The Associated Press correspondent from Honolulu says that word has been received there by relatives that Captain Glass, of the British navy, was aboard the Japanese battleship Hatsuse when she was sunk some months ago, and was drowned. The presence of the British officer on the ship had not been made public, but the news now is said to be official.

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CHICAGO MARKETS.

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