

MUST EITHER DIE OR GO TO MATSUHAMA PRISON.

This is the Choice Presented to the Russian General in Port Arthur--Canadian Correspondent Sends Graphic Story From Beleaguered City.

A correspondent of the Montreal Star, at Nagasaki, cables under date of Nov. 8, an interesting account of a visit to Port Arthur now menaced by Japanese guns, whose fall is daily expected.

"After having arrived, along with a companion at the lighthouse on the Liao Tshien promontory, close to Port Arthur, as narrated in a previous cable, the boat in which we had sailed from the Miaotao Islands was picked up by a small Russian torpedo boat attached to the battleship Peresviet and towed to that vessel which lies two miles outside of the harbour. The Peresviet is as badly battered by Japanese shells as the Ozarevitch. Both ship and crew were in a filthy condition. From the Peresviet we were taken to Admiral Viron who was on board the Bayan outside of the Tiger's Tail. The Bayan was also badly damaged and dirty. Admiral Viron asked news of the Baltic fleet and learning that it was still at Revel expressed his despair. From the Bayan we were taken to visit Rear-Admiral Lecsinsky on board the flagship the Ostrashny, one of the smaller vessels in the east harbour. None of the smaller vessels appeared to be seriously damaged and there were no vessels being repaired in the dry dock.

Admiral Lecsinsky invited me to breakfast on board the Ostrashny. The interior of this vessel was in a disgustingly filthy condition. The officers were charmingly hospitable. On learning the news of the Baltic fleet, they openly declared themselves lost. Later on I was allowed to visit the other ships. All the vessels are moved to new anchorages every other night in order to avoid the occasional shells the Japanese are dropping in the harbour.

Among other vessels in the harbour is the big white red cross ship Amur, which has on board more than 100 sailors wounded in Admiral Withoft's sortie.

"Altogether there are sixteen fighting ships in the harbour. None of these have been dismantled. The sailors are kept on board and only the small machine guns have been sent ashore. There is plenty of coal, but ammunition is scarce. The harbour entrance is swept by four searchlights, two of which are on the shore. An immense Russian ship has been sunk across the narrowest part of the entrance to the harbour. It is flanked at each end by two Japanese wrecks. Outside the obstructions is a boom which can be raised and lowered at pleasure. Many mines also succeeded in making the channel to the harbour narrow and tortuous.

"Outside the boom are to be seen the remains of the other Japanese vessels which were sunk during the vain attempt to block the harbour. The Russians pointed to them with ridicule, as evidence of wasted effort. Two wrecked Russian torpedo boats also lie not far from the Japanese wrecks. They were sunk by accident at each end by mines. Six torpedo boats and eleven vessels of lighter craft are constantly sweeping the outside channel for mines, in the distance, ten miles off can be seen the smoke of Admiral Togo's blockades.

"The Japanese have been doing little bombardment of late. The Russian naval men hope that Togo will attack, otherwise when General Nogi's bombardment grows unbearable or the fortress is compelled to surrender, the ships will sortie some dark night and steam for Vladivostok.

"However, they still hope for the arrival of the Baltic fleet. No blockade runners have been able to make the harbor for a long time. There has been no news from Vladivostok, Admiral Viron was under the impression that Commander Watusевич, whom I interviewed at Tsintau, was dead. He also believed that Bruik,

with the aid of the Novik had escaped. He expressed his distress and surprise at the loss of the two naval attaches who left Port Arthur. Admiral Ukhomsky has not been court-martialed, but is under a cloud.

"In the naval prison, behind Golden Hill, there are thirty-three Japanese, among them two subalterns and Mr. Micemura, the Tokio Ashi's correspondent, who was detached from a despatch boat and is acting as prison interpreter.

"From the flagship I was escorted to the harbour master, who was engaged in a bomb-proof cellar under the Admiralty building, equipped with telephone, telegraph and electric mine connections. He telegraphed to General Stoessel, who sent Adjutant Keisinko with a private carriage to drive us from the Chinese city to the new city. A steep hill in front of General Stoessel's house was ascended. The General's residence is next door to Smirnov's and to that of Prince Ukhtomsky. All along the road to the General's house were seen the ravages of the incessant bombardment. The Japanese guns fire at ten minutes intervals; the Russians reply every half hour. One battery of ten guns is placed a few rods from the General's house. Another battery crowns the hill across the public square. The Japanese shells frequently explode just before this battery. Ninety per cent. of the Japanese shells do no damage.

"Most of the killed are coolies, the weekly average being thirty. The city is remarkably tranquil. "Two restaurants are running, meals cost two rubles (\$1). There is no fresh food except horse flesh. Ten horses are slaughtered daily. One hundred horses are all that remained when I left. There is plenty of canned stuff and large supplies of rice, wheat and bean cake. There is no lack of vodka. A single egg cost thirty kopies (15 cents).

"Since the Japanese captured the reserve there is nothing to be had but cistern water. Typhoid is prevalent. Nobody apparently minds the bombardment. Children play in the streets. Coolies work under guard. Carriages and carts are driven about. I observed an officer teaching a lady to ride a bicycle, while the bombs coursed overhead.

"I was presented to Gen. Stoessel and to his staff in the parlour. Col. Reitz, Chief of staff, speaks French, but Stoessel speaks only Russian. Presenting a letter of introduction from Count Cassini, I was accorded a very courteous reception.

"General Stoessel is a man of winning personality, big, simple, modest, frank, democratic, with no bluster, no ostentation, no medals, no epaulettes.

"General Stoessel said that he is constantly asking for official news from the Consul at Che Foo, but that none is forthcoming. He complained bitterly of the inactivity of the Che Foo Consul, and said that the Marconi communication promised between that port and the fortress had proved a miserable failure. He also said that he believed that the consul was purposely withholding discouraging Russian despatches as there had been no outside news for more than five weeks. The general learned from me for the first time of Kuropatkin's defeats. He was not inclined to credit the story until convinced by some Che Foo papers I showed him.

"It perfectly astounded him to know that Kuropatkin is at Mukden. He believed him to be advancing southward. Turning to Zeitz, the General said in Russian, "There is no help then but to die or to go to the Matsuhama prison. He asked that Kuropatkin's reverses be concealed from the Garrison which still believed that Kuropatkin is attacking General Nogi's rear. Stoessel praises the bravery and kindness of the Japanese, who take great care of the Russian wounded. He feels proud of fighting such a foe."

WERE BOLD ROBBERS.

Locked Treasurer in Vault and Stole \$15,000.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 9.—James B. Storm, county Treasurer of this county, has been found locked in the steel vault of his office, bound and gagged, with \$15,000 missing from the cash funds of the Treasury.

Mr. Storm has been in the vault sixteen hours when found today by his daughter. He says that about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, while seated in his office, two men entered the door with handkerchiefs tied over their faces and presenting a revolver at his head, ordered him to throw up his hands. Storm complied and the two men closed the door of the office and bound his feet and hands with wire. They then forced a handkerchief into his mouth and pushed him inside the vault. After gathering up \$15,000 and leisurely ransacking the office for more money, the men closed the door of the vault, locked it and departed. Storm was unable to give any accurate description of the men.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.—Several thousand rioters entered Kaifung, the capital of the province of Honan, 295 miles north of Hankow, and destroyed ten miles of telegraph wires. The rioters are well armed and serious trouble is feared.

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CUBA NOW PROSPERS.

Palma so States in His Message to Congress.

MUCH IMPROVED

By Increasing Revenues --New Loan to Pay Army Claims Is Urged --Heavy Army Obligations--Industrial Situation.

Havana, Nov. 8.—Congress resumed its session yesterday. A message was read from President Palma, in which he touched on all the usual subjects, such as education, the courts and the rural guard. He referred to the case of yellow fever near Santiago, which, he said, was probably due to some mosquito coming aboard ship from Vera Cruz, Bahia and Puerto Cabello. He called the attention of Congress to the fact that by the treaty with the United States, Cuba is responsible for maintaining sanitary conditions, and he recommended that the State take charge of the sanitation of Santiago, at once, Congress giving the necessary credit therefor.

He said that the condition of the country is as satisfactory as it was last year. He went extensively into the question of paying off the balance of the debt due the army. The total of the debt thus far passed on by the Claims Commission amounts to \$56,768,426. The outstanding claims number 1220. President Palma assumes that the total army debt will not amount to more than \$57,000,000, of which \$28,500,000 is now being paid off. He asks how the rest should be dealt with: He then points out the importance of not burdening the State with too large a financial debt. He said that Cuba is only just beginning her national life and should take care not to strain her financial capacity nor weaken the foundations of the republic so as to throw it into the air. The expenditures for the present year considerably exceed \$16,500,000 and the imperative needs of growing public obligations and the necessity for encouraging the agricultural wealth of the country by building roads, in addition to other demands, have made a budget of \$19,000,000 necessary.

If the revenues continue to increase in the same proportion as in previous months the total revenues by June, 1905, will considerably exceed \$20,000,000, and it is probable that the future expenditures will be assumed present. It will not be large surplus in future years. If the revenues continue to increase there will be by July, 1905, an unencumbered surplus of from two to three million dollars in the Treasury unless new special credits are voted. Meanwhile however, when once the expenditures reach \$20,000,000 annually a surplus such as this will not re-occur. However, it should be remembered that the State pays \$5,764,811 annually on account of municipal matters, such as schools, prisons and hospitals, all of which show the need of a large budget. It will therefore not be safe to count upon surpluses in the future, especially in view of the growing demands for health and works, dredging, etc. There will also fall due within twenty months the contract with the church, when the State will have to pay for the custom house and other church buildings now occupied by the State the sum of \$1,431,000 or build new buildings.

The special loan taxes now produce \$3,360,000 annually. Deducting \$337,562, the cost of collection, and \$1,750,000 interest on the loan, the balance will be \$1,373,438. When the amortization begins in six years the tax on exported sugars and cigars, it is estimated, will yield \$550,000, will go into effect, giving a total of \$3,910,000. The amortization will amount to \$1,020,000. Thus the annual balance of the special tax income after the first six years of the loan, when amortization begins, will be \$802,436.

In view, therefore, of the Platt amendment forbidding the contraction of external or internal debts save on certain conditions, Cuba must either reduce the debt to the army or create new taxes in order to raise a loan of \$25,325,000. President Palma advises the raising of a loan of \$11,000,000 for paying the ex-soldiers forty-six per cent of the balance due them. He points out that 26,103 persons have sold part of their claims at an enormous discount. The only available sum to pay off the balance due the army is the surplus of the special taxes imposed for the service of the \$35,000,000 loan, which will permit a loan of \$11,000,000. Another way to settle this obligation would be an internal debt paying three per cent interest, the State reserving the right to cancel it at the rate of forty-six per cent.

Regarding the Cuba Railway Company, President Palma says it is in a difficult situation. The company spent \$13,000,000 in construction and had to give a mortgage of \$5,523,000 in bonds, which pay 5 per cent interest, being \$276,150 annually. It would be a tremendous loss if the company had to suspend traffic owing to want of funds. President Palma recommends that the State guarantee interest on the bonds for three years.

During the first six months of 1904 the imports amounted in value to \$39,900,000, an increase of \$7,400,000. Since 1901 the imports from the United States have shown a tendency to fall off, the loss in 1902 being \$3,000,000. Therefore the change this year is doubtless due to the reciprocity treaty, though the

time is too short to make a definite statement. For the fiscal year ending June 30, the imports were \$74,492,000, an increase of \$11,873,000. The exports for the same period were \$94,399,000, an increase of \$16,000,000. Sugar alone accounted for \$57,700,000, an increase of \$14,000,000.

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PEACE CONFERENCE.

Constantinople, Nov. 8.—The American Charge d'Affaires today communicated to the Porte, President Roosevelt's invitation to the peace conference. An answer was promised shortly.

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8 Cor. Mill and Pond Sts.
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15 Brussels St. near old Everitt Foundry.
16 Cor. Brussels and Hanover Sts.
17 Cor. Erasmus Sts.
18 Union and Carmarthen Sts.
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23 Cor. Germain and King Sts.
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35 Cor. Queen and Germain Sts.
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47 Foot Sydney St.
48 Cor. Sheffield and Pitt Sts.
51 City Road, near Skating Rink.
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53 Exmouth St.
61 City Hospital.
62 York Cotton Mill Courtney Bay.

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- 121 Bridge St. near Stetson's mill.
122 Cor. Main and Bridge Sts.
123 Street Railway car sheds.
124 Cor. Adelaide Road and Peel St.
125 Engine House, No. 5 Main St.
126 Douglas avenue, opp. Hon. James Holly's.
127 Douglas avenue near Bentley St.
131 Cor. Elgin and Victoria Sts.
132 Opp. Hamilton's mill Strait Shore.
133 Rolling Mills, Strait Shore.
135 Cor. Sheriff St. and Strait Shore.
142 Cor. Portland and Camden Sts.
143 Police Station, Main St.
145 Head Long Wharf, Main St.
154 Paradise Row, opp. Mission Chapel.
231 Engine House No. 4, City Road.
241 Cor. Stanley and Winter Sts.
253 Wright Street.
312 Head Millidge St. Fort Howe.
321 Cor. Barker and Somerset Streets, Fort Howe.
412 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane.
421 Marsh Road.

WEST END.

- 112 Engine House, King St.
113 Ludlow and Water Sts.
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116 Winslow and Union Sts.
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