

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

CLERK WANTED.—See advt. of W. S. Loggie Co.

See Harris new advt this week, of interest to farmers—

WANTED.—Salesman; salary from start-permanent place. Brown Bros. Co. Nureymen, Toronto, Ont.

LIME.—The attention of farmers desirous of obtaining lime for fertilizing purposes, is directed to the advertisement of The Maritime Sulphate Lime Company.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A gospel temperance meeting, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will be held in the temperance hall, on Sunday evening at the close of the church services.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—Next Sunday morning the Rev. Wm. Harrison, of Sackville, will preach. The offering will be in behalf of the Educational Society of the church. In the evening the pastor will preach.

GAZETTED.—In the County of Gloucester, —Albert J. H. Stewart to be a Justice of the Peace.

In the County of Northumberland, —Charles F. Remner to be a Justice of the Peace.

ARROW DAY.—In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 20 (2) of the School Law Manual, Inspector Mercereau has appointed Friday, May 17th to be observed as Arrow Day. Teachers are requested to observe the conditions referred to in the section above named, Sub-Section (b).

GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. F. A. Crowe, who has filled the position of assistant secretary in the Y. M. C. A., Truro, has been engaged by the Chatham Association to succeed Mr. Payson. Mr. Crowe who comes highly recommended entered upon his duties on Saturday.

A \$10,000 LEGACY.—Mr. Michael Quinn, of South Branch, Richibucto, recently received a telegram, stating that her brother John Kinsler had died in Bangor, Me., and left her an estate worth nearly ten thousand dollars, and receiving the news she and her husband left at once for Bangor to take charge of their newly acquired property.

THE ICE GONE.—The ice broke up and ran out of the upper South West on Saturday, but remained fast opposite the town till Tuesday. The river was quite clear on Wednesday and Capt. Harland had his ferry steamer running. The "Nelson" will be launched today and will probably commence her regular trips on Friday or Saturday. Tuesday was the only day there was no crossing here.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDING.—There seems to be a remote possibility that the new Post Office and Custom House will be opened to the public before the close of the present year. Mr. Charles Johnston late engineer of the "Miramichi" has been appointed janitor and now occupies the upper story of the building. Carpenters are engaged in completing the internal fittings and the building will probably be occupied shortly after the dissolution of parliament is announced.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Mr. Clifford Hickey son of Michael Hickey, Esq., has opened a new drug store, known as Apothecaries' Hall, in the Prince of Wales street. The building has been remodelled and refitted. The electric light has been put in and the shelving and fittings of ash and oak give the store a highly creditable appearance. The large and well assorted stock of patent medicines, perfumes, sundries &c., is very tastefully arranged. Mr. Hickey's advertisement will appear next week. No doubt he will secure a share of the public patronage.

A CRUEL JOKE.—One of our practical jokes, who was in the Supreme Court on Friday, when the Chatham case came on sent a telegram to our police magistrate tendering "congratulations." This, with great judicial acumen, was construed to mean that the court had refused to entertain the motion of Dr. Eggey. Han shanking, street interviews and the possession of the street were the order of the day. On Saturday morning the dream was dispelled and slowly and sadly it dawned upon the mind of our magistrate that the telegram was "Tommy Rot."

FAREWELL TO MR. PAYSON.—At a member's meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held last evening, the following resolutions, moved by Mr. Jas. Nicol, seconded by Mr. W. B. Snowball, were unanimously passed:

Whereas, Mr. E. J. Payson, who has been the General Secretary of this Association for the past year, is about to sever his connection with us:

Therefore resolved, That this association hereby records its expression of the esteem in which Mr. Payson has been held by all its members, and of their appreciation of his services in all departments of the work—the education of the physical department in the association, being the wholly to his efforts and his fitness for this work. We regret that, owing to financial causes, we are not able to retain Mr. Payson's services for the coming year. We trust he may be long spared to us as good work among young men and boys as he has done here.

LOOS ADRIFF.—It was stated on Monday that the heavy freshet and the strong ice up the southwest branch of our river had torn away a number of loadings, and that the logs were adrift in the ice with every prospect of being totally lost. Between one million and two million feet is estimated to be the number of logs carried away, owned by Messrs. Richards, Lynch, Swin, and others.

The ice was rapidly running past yesterday and between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning the logs were to be seen in large quantities in the ice on their way to sea.

It is unfortunate that the winter's labor of so many men should thus be swept away without a loss to the owners of a large sum of money, probably in the vicinity of \$10,000. Many men have thus lost their entire winter's work, and hence will have nothing to meet their bills for supplies from our lumber merchants.—(Advocate.)

SACRED CONCERT.—The Castle Square Theatre Co. wretchedly played "The Two Orphans" to a fair audience in the afternoon on Saturday evening, and announced a sacred concert for Sunday evening at the close of the church service. The chief feature of the evening's show was the performance of the high singer Zaida. From the nature of that entertainment one would have supposed that it would have been impossible for such a company to secure the hall for Sunday evening. Nevertheless, a concert which was a spiritualistic séance interspersed with low songs recitations and readings, burlesquing things sacred, was given to a small audience. Where were the authorities? Not long since the policemen were directed to destroy posters which shocked the sense of decency of the police magistrate and yet this disgraceful concert went on uninterrupted! Let there be no hiring of our hall to such people for any purpose on the Lord's Day.

CHARISMATIC EXHIBITION.—The calisthenic exhibition given in the Masonic Hall, on last Monday evening, was a grand success. The various exercises through which the young ladies went comprising marching, dumb bell drill, water drill and club swinging reflected great credit upon their instructors, Mrs. Payson.

The Indian club swinging, accompanied by Miss Bertie McDonald with the violin was heartily enjoyed. The exercises of the small children were particularly worthy of note, and Miss Queenie McCoy's club swinging with vocal accompaniment elicited vociferous applause.

The exhibition was heartily appreciated by the audience and regret was expressed on all hands that Mrs. Payson's connection with the charming people is soon to terminate. Mrs. Lester, Miss Connel, Snowball, and Nicol contributed selections of instrumental music to the performance, and Miss Annie Bowser acted as accompanist.

Subscription Lists.—Subscription lists have been opened at the Bank of Nova Scotia for contributions in aid of the rebuilding of Miss Stirling's home for destitute immigrant children at Hillfoot Farm, Aylesford, N. S. The home recently destroyed by fire as is well known. A princely charity like this, especially when overtaxed by such a calamity, is most deserving of sympathy in a practical way from the philanthropic public, and it is to be hoped that this appeal for aid will meet with a ready response.

Andrew's Society and Clan Mackenzie. To all these he had held offices of trust. His wife, who survives him, was a Miss Gethink of Northumberland county. His son Frank, is in Minnesota, and a daughter is at home. Mr. Forrest's death was caused by dropsy. He was a warm-hearted, generous man, well liked by all who knew him, and many valued his friendship.—(St. John Globe of Thursday.)

The funeral of the late Mr. J. Forrest took place this afternoon from his residence, Summer street, and was largely attended. Rev. E. E. Daley conducted a short service at the house and then the remains were conveyed to their resting place in the Rural Cemetery, where Rev. Mr. Daley again offered prayer. The procession was a lengthy one. The various societies with which Mr. Forrest was connected turned out in large numbers. At his request they followed the hearse instead of preceding it. They fell in behind the mourners in the following order: Ancient Order United Workmen, Foresters, Freemasons, St. Andrew's Society and the Mackenzie Law Society, citizens generally. There were no pall bearers, but a guard of honor—

present master and immediate past master of his own lodge in the first three societies named—walked beside the hearse. The only music was the bagpipes, Mr. Forrest having expressed a wish that they should be played at his funeral. Among the floral tributes was a large cross from the St. Andrew's Society. This and the beautiful remembrance of the friends will be sent to the hospital, Mr. Forrest having requested this disposition of any flowers. (Globe of Saturday.)

Blackville Notes.—DEAR ADVANCE.—I am happy to say we are enjoying prosperity in this section of the county at present. It is a fine day, and smiling and their new spring suits like a die.

The warm sun is bringing the green fields into view, but the roads are very wet and muddy.

Mr. Gibson's new steam mill is about completed and will start next week.

Dr. Alexander has been looking round with a view to locating himself in Blackville. He hopes the good doctor will decide to come to stay with us.

Barber shops seem to be the order of the day here now, as there are two going up. Mr. S. Brown has just completed adding a store, and expects to have a good "artist" to take charge in a few days. Mr. Dale is the other barber who will be the town barber.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

Yor's Dakotian correspondent referred to log having been cut this winter, on ground which was swampy land, and he told him. He says none of the logs were under two inches. This is his own statement and there is no one who knows him who will question his veracity.

Another man states that on a place where he had a camp and log 40 years ago, a man cut for a tree saw log large that he was obliged to leave it to fall. It fell, and team not being able to haul it to the landing, he cannot work for this big tree story, and he was obliged to leave it to fall.

agreed between the parties that the matter should be until the next session of Legislature when a bill will be introduced by which the thesaurus shall have driving powers as well as the power conferred upon them by "The Stream Improvements Act."

A Wordy War.—The Montreal Herald in its report of the scenes and incidents in that city on Wednesday evening of last week, gives the following account of what the French call a "terrible fight":—

Shortly after the announcement of the election results at the Windsor last evening, Hon. Peter Mitchell stood up on a chair, and after a brief and fiery speech, called for three cheers for the Liberals. The response was rousing, and fitting the victory. Shortly three-quarters of an hour after, Hon. Peter and Robert Meighen, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., engaged in hot argument over past Government policies. One thing led to another, and Mr. Mitchell made some reference to the late Sir John Macdonald.

"You've got to retract that," said a voice near by, and when Peter turned about he was face to face with Jas. Jacobs, secretary of the late Sir John Macdonald Club. "If you have no respect for the dead you might have some respect for Sir John's friends," said Mr. Jacobs.

"I repeat it," said Mr. Mitchell, adding that Sir John Macdonald did more to the country at present than he did at any other time.

"Only your age saved you," said Mr. Jacobs, with his right pulled back ready to strike.

"Don't let my age stand in your way," I am quite able to take the change out of you," said Mr. Mitchell, vehemently, making his way towards Mr. Jacobs, who was now in the hands of D. A. McCaskill and James O'Brien, safe from harm. Mr. Mitchell said, when he was told who his dangerous enemy was, he did not know it was Jacobs or I would have given him more. I don't need a puppy like him to give me advice."

The rotunda was crowded, and the greatest excitement prevailed, as the difference in the physique of the two "scorpions" was so marked as to cause considerable alarm. Whispers of censure passed around and all sorts of suggestions were quietly made for Jacobs to leave and for Mr. Mitchell to leave. They unfortunately both refused to leave, and the fever of the fight grew hotter as each man gave further vent to his feelings. Mr. Mitchell was just in front of the hotel office, and was talking to J. Corby, M. P. for West Hastings. Then Mr. Jacobs crossed his path again, and Peter repeated his first harsh statement about Sir John. Joe made a charge at Peter and dared him to strike, but there was no striking.

"You are a puppy," said Mr. Mitchell, "I can lick you with one hand."

Jacobs raised his silver-tipped cane aloft and cried defiantly, "I shall never forget myself. You are not fit to wipe Sir John's shoes. Go away from me."

"You go away," said Hon. Peter. "You don't know as much about Sir John Macdonald as I do."

With this, Mr. Jacobs walked quietly away with his friends, and the storm was over.

(N. T. Herald.)

Survey of the War.—BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE NINE MONTHS' HOSTILITIES BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The struggle between China and Japan has lasted not quite nine months. The first act of war occurred on July 25, of Punglo, when three Japanese cruisers met the Chinese war vessel conveying troops to Korea. One of the Chinese was a dispatch boat, was captured; one, a gunboat, made a desperate resistance, but was driven on shore and destroyed; the third, a protected cruiser, ran away. Of the three transports, two got into port safely; the third, the Kow Shing, was sunk.

July 30—Capture of Asan. The first blow struck by Japan at sea was speedily followed up by others on land. On July 25 the Japanese troops in Korea attacked the Chinese forces at Asan, a town on the coast at Suikwan, with a result which the Chinese were routed, 500 being killed, wounded, after five hours' fighting. A loss to the Japanese of seventy men killed and wounded. The following day Asan, the Chinese position in Southern Korea, fell, and its garrison beat a retreat northward.

September 15—Battle of Ping Yang. With the foregoing preliminary operations round Seoul the Japanese had established a base whence to operate. The only other move of the Chinese in the peninsula was the capture of the Chinese port of Suikwan, situated on the coast from the Korean capital to the Manchurian frontier. Outside the town every commanding position was strongly entrenched, sheltering breakwaters being thrown up to cover the infantry with Krupp and Gatling guns, mounted behind regular parapets. Altogether the place was defended by about sixteen thousand men.

After days' intermittent fighting all the fortifications on the east and south-east were captured. The column advancing from the south and southwest surrounded and captured the first position over a parapet four metres high. This was the only point at which the assailants met with a serious repulse, and the Manchurian troops under General Yappo appear to have fought well.

The northwestern column, which started on the 15th from Suikwan, met in face of the enemy's intrenchments. Toward the city the Japanese met with no resistance of any consequence, the only outlying defenses on this side falling into their hands. The operations for the day were virtually finished on all sides by two p.m., and the Japanese summoned the defenders of the city to surrender.

September 17—Battle of the Yalu. About the middle of September the Chinese authorities, becoming anxious about the progress of the Japanese, despatched a number of transports with troops from Taitien Yalu, near Port Arthur, to the Yalu. The transports were sent up the river, the main body of the fleet remaining at anchor some ten miles to the westward. About ten o'clock in the morning of September 17 the Japanese, fleet under Admiral Ito, was seen approaching. It consisted of four very fast cruisers in line ahead, followed by a second squadron of three coast defense cruisers, and a third of three torpedo boats. The Japanese fleet was met by the Chinese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

The Chinese fleet which consisted of two vessels, fought bravely, with the exception of the Tai Yen and the Kwang Ki, which were sunk and the Kwang Ki, which was captured. The Chinese fleet was met by the Japanese fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Ding, and the two fleets engaged in a battle which lasted for several hours.

the Japanese, for a few days the cruisers were patrolling the enemy's coasts.

TRIUMPHANT ON THE REGENT'S SWORD.—November 21—Fall of Port Arthur. The capture of Port Arthur on the Regent's Sword, which was the next day, the event in the war. It was effected in the careful and deliberate style which has characterized the Japanese campaign throughout. For a whole fortnight the invaders drew their net slowly around, two divisions marching so as to command both sides of the harbor. The Japanese standards and to keep in touch with the fleet. After another defenceless succumbed, the Chinese fighting pluckily for once, and the Japanese advanced almost foot by foot for two days. Finally a flotilla of Japanese torpedo boats entered the port and distracted the attention of the Chinese fleet. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished. The besieged did not want to be burdened with prisoners and left no room for flight open. The Japanese then made a smart assault on the remaining vessels carried the day, leaving the Japanese masters of the most important arsenal and dockyard in China and in command of the Gulf of Pechili. Fifteen thousand Japanese were engaged against 13,000 Chinese, and the result was a complete rout. The rest vanished.