

THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL.

Will He Become the Nelson of the Navy?

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MAN IN COMMAND OF THE FLEET.

Has Already Made a Reputation as a Sea Fighter.

More perhaps is heard and known in this country of the army of Japan than of her sister service; but without her navy she would not, and could not, be the centre of the world's interest as she is today.

Admiral Togo, the man in chief command at sea of her splendid fleet, is likely to be one of the foremost figures of our time; for on him will devolve, in all probability, as prodigious a responsibility as fell to the lot of Nelson in our own national history.

It is his destiny to wield one of the finest, one of the most formidable instruments ever forged. In her navy Japan has created in less than ten years, as perfect and as tremendous a fighting machine as any on the globe. At this perilous crisis in her fortunes she has chosen to place the working of this machine in the hands of Admiral Togo—a choice, that has been made with the utmost deliberation and after a complete survey of all the possibilities of the situation. Japan feels this is a matter in which there must be no mistake, and the unanimous approval of the nation expressed on his appointment to the chief command shows that he is regarded as the right man in the right place.

A SIMPLE GENTLEMAN.

Admiral Togo is now about fifty-five years of age. He is not of princely or noble birth, but is a simple gentleman, a samurai of the great Satsuma clan, as so many of his fellow-officers are. His senior in rank, Admiral Count Ito (not to be confused with his namesake Marquis Ito), who was in chief command of the navy during the China-Japanese war, and is now Chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff in Tokyo, is also a Satsuma samurai, and formerly the whole Japanese fleet was officered and manned by the Satsumes, in the same way that the Japanese army was drawn from the Choshu clan. Nowadays, neither navy nor army is entirely given over to these, the two most powerful of the clans of Japan; but many men from all over the Empire are to be found in both services. When Togo entered the navy, however, its whole personnel was Satsuma.

Admiral Togo received a great part of his education at the Naval College, Greenwich, where he went through the regular courses of instruction current some thirty odd years ago. He thus understands a good deal of the history, training, and traditions of the British Navy, and he has brought the knowledge thus acquired to bear on his own with excellent effect. Returning to Japan, he was employed in various capacities. In 1894, when war broke out between China and Japan, he was in command of the Naniwa, a cruiser of 3,650 tons, one of the vessels composing what was then known as the First Flying Squadron of the Japanese navy. During the war he greatly distinguished himself, and earned the reputation of being a first class fighting man.

SINKING THE KOWSHING.

It was in connection with the episode of the sinking of the Kowshing that his name first came into world-wide prominence. At the time some adverse criticisms of his action on that occasion were heard, but these died away on a fuller knowledge of the circumstances. The story reveals something of the character of the man, so it is worth telling again.

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Though there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over

Corea. Warships had been assembled and large bodies of troops were either on the field or were on the way to the scene of conflict. The Kowshing a transport vessel flying the British flag, with a British captain and crew, and carrying some eleven hundred Chinese soldiers for Asan, was met by Togo in the Naniwa, who signalled to her by firing two blank cartridges to stop, which she did. Thereafter a Japanese lieutenant went on board the Kowshing with a peremptory order from Togo that the transport must proceed no further towards her destination, but at once accompany the Naniwa to the main Japanese fleet. Captain Galsworthy, of the Kowshing, was willing to obey these orders, but not so minded were the officers of the Chinese forces on the vessel; they immediately raised a great clamour, and threatened Galsworthy.

STARTING A WAR.

Seeing what was occurring, Togo sent a boat to bring off Captain Galsworthy and his crew; but, meanwhile, the disturbance and confusion on the Kowshing had increased, and the Chinese prevented them from leaving her. Some time then passed, and at length Togo signalled Galsworthy to take one of his own boats and come over to the Naniwa; but the British captain was not allowed by the Chinese to do so. For four hours Togo stood off and on trying to save him and the ship, but finding there was no chance of this, he at last ordered the red flag, which announced that he was about to fire, to be hoisted. A few moments later, a well-directed shot from the Naniwa struck the engine-room, and penetrated the hull of the Kowshing, which soon afterwards filled and sank. As Galsworthy and his men leaped over the bulwarks of the transport into the sea, they were fired on by the Chinese. Togo at once sent out boats, and rescued as many as he could.

In this way Togo began the China-Japanese war. His countrymen have never forgotten the part he played in this episode. "Togo!" they say, "it was Togo who sank the Kowshing." And they draw a confident augury from it.

In the course of the war Togo saw a great deal of actual fighting, so he is a naval man of no little experience. He was present at the first battle of Phungdo, at the battle of Halyang, took part in the bombardment of Tangchow, and saw the final overthrow and destruction at Wei Hai Wei of all that was left of the Chinese fleet. Nor did his ship the Naniwa, pass entirely scathless through these ordeals, though she received no vital damage. But even the fame of Togo Heibachiro grew, he was known as a man of resolution and resource, most of all as a hard and determined fighter.

HIS POSITION TO-DAY.

After the war he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral and promoted to the third command in the Japanese fleet. Prior to his present appointment he was commander-in-chief at Maizuru, a dockyard on the sea of Japan. Maizuru is not one of the largest yards in the Island Empire, but it may become of great importance as a suitable port from which troops can be despatched to Corea, owing to its comparatively nearness to that peninsula. His present rank is that of Vice-Admiral.

All information with respect to the Japanese fleet has been so absolutely withheld for the past few weeks by the censor that it is not quite certain on which ship Admiral Togo has hoisted his flag; but it is understood that the Hatause is the vessel. The Hatause is a sister ship to the Mikasa; that is to say, she is one of the largest and most powerful battleships afloat, having over 15,000 tons displacement.

In person Admiral Togo is a short, somewhat stout man, with full black beard and moustache, and is of distinctively Japanese appearance. He is not a great talker; indeed, in manner he is somewhat reserved. Above all, he is a cool, resolute, determined, very courageous sailor, quick and alert of perception, but calm and unprecipitate in action. He knows his fleet well—knows what it can do to a nicety. He knows the spirit and temper of his men, freshly and passionately moved at this time by a consuming fever of patriotism. Japan confidently expects much from him and them, and has no fear that they will disappoint her fervent anticipations.

LIFE'S LITTLE ILLS

Are the Ones Which Cause the Greatest Amount of Suffering.

It is every day ill that distress most—those which seize you suddenly and make you irritable, impatient and fain't-finding. The root of these troubles lies in the blood and nerves, and you cannot get rid of them until the blood has been made rich and pure, and the nerves strengthened and soothed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this, and will do it more speedily and with more lasting results than any other medicine. In proof of this Mrs. James Patterson, Chilliwick, B. C., says: "My daughter was in poor health, and her system badly run down. She was pale, suffered from severe headaches, and very nervous. We decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using six boxes, she is a strong, healthy girl. I gladly recommend the pills in similar cases."

These pills cure all blood and nerve troubles, such as anaemia, neuralgia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, kidney troubles and the weaknesses which afflict women. Be sure you get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid, at 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Pa, said little Tommy, getting a bright idea. I can do something you can't. What? demanded pa. Grow, replied the youngster.

It's the toughest kind of tough luck to have your watch stolen when you are on your way to pawn it.

ONE OF THE VILEST DISEASES

Is catarrh which first attacks the nose and throat and finally spreads all through the system. The one sure cure is frequent healing Catarrhazone which is sent by the air you breathe direct to the root of the trouble. Mr. T. Y. MacVicar of Yarmouth suffered for years from catarrh and says: "In my long experience with this loathsome disease I never used any remedy that relieved and cured as quickly as Catarrhazone. When my nostrils were so stuffed that I couldn't breathe I found that a few inhalations of Catarrhazone was sufficient to clear away the mucus. I am perfectly cured by Catarrhazone and free of the disease entirely." Use only Catarrhazone. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

Annie—Do you pray in the morning, too? Maisie—No; I'm only afraid at night.

Maud—Generally speaking women are—He (interrupting)—Yes, they are. Maud—Are what? He—Generally speaking.

In some of the Swiss valleys the inhabitants are all afflicted with goitre or "thick neck." Instead of regarding this as a deformity they seem to think it a natural feature of physical development, and tourists passing through the valleys are sometimes jeered by the goitrous inhabitants, because they are without this offensive swelling. Thus a form of disease may become so common that it is regarded as a natural and necessary condition of life. It is so, to a large extent, with what are called diseases of women. Every woman suffers more or less from irregularity, ulceration, debilitating drains or female weakness, and this suffering is so common and so universal that many women accept it as a condition natural and necessary to their sex. But it is a condition as unnatural as it is unnecessary. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription strengthens the delicate womanly organs and regulates the womanly functions, so that woman is practically delivered from the pain and misery which eat up ten years of her life—between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Micky—Say, Swipsey, what do yer expect to have in yer stocking Christmas morn'n? Swipsey (mournfully)—Holes.

YOU MAY HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE

If your back aches and you suffer from dragging pains it is an evidence of diseased kidney. Get Ferrozone at once and take it regularly. "I was bothered a great deal with my kidneys last year," writes S. G. Denton of Everett, "but got quick relief from Ferrozone. My trouble manifested itself by pain in the back, dull heavy feeling and constant headache. I quite recovered after using a few boxes of Ferrozone which has given me more strength and better health than I ever had before. I can recommend Ferrozone as a positive cure." Price 50c. at all druggists.

MR. EMMERSON

Discussed the St. John Bye-Election While in Halifax.

AND EXPLAINED CAUSE OF THE LIBERAL REVERSE

New Morning Paper to be Started in St. John.

(Halifax Chronicle, Feb. 18.)

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, arrived in the city on the maritime express from Moncton last evening. This is Mr. Emmerson's first official visit to Halifax since he assumed the railway portfolio, and he will spend the forenoon in looking over the terminals. He will leave on the Sydney fast express for Truro to look into the matter of the proposed extensive railway improvements at that centre and will thence proceed to Moncton and afterwards to Fredericton to attend the centennial celebration of Senator Wark.

Mr. Emmerson was met at North street by Premier Murray, Alex. Johnson, M. P., William Roche, M. P., N. J. Gillis, M. P., and a number of other prominent Liberals, and during the evening a large number of personal and political friends called on the minister, who is in excellent spirits. He talked freely to a representative of the Chronicle about the result of the St. John election and seemed to be nowise depressed by the outcome. He said:

"The result in St. John is due to a number of causes, most of them quite foreign to the general policy of the government. In fact, neither the tariff nor the administration of public affairs formed any part of the Conservative campaign. Speakers for the opposition candidate fought shy of these issues altogether."

"To understand the situation in St. John, said Mr. Emmerson, "it is necessary to realize the effect produced in that city by Mr. Blair's withdrawal. Mr. Blair had been elected in 1900, after a desperate struggle, and was the head and front of the equally strenuous local campaign last year. When, therefore, he withdrew from the cabinet and later resigned his seat in parliament, the liberals of St. John were exceedingly discouraged. It meant a breaking up of the party forces in such a way as to utterly destroy anything like organization. This was the condition of affairs when the campaign was brought on, and the Conservatives saw that an opportunity had come to them which must not be neglected. They made their fight on the Grand Trunk Pacific and Mr. Blair—not on the merits of the railway measure, but solely with reference to the interests of St. John. From every platform they declared that St. John would be passed by, and the traffic of the railway be carried either to Portland or Halifax. The strongest possible appeal in this direction were made to local interest, and in a city like St. John, where the winter port view overshadows everything else, the campaign was very effective."

"To make matters worse," continued the minister, "we were without a morning newspaper. The Telegraph, which had been for many years the chief organ of Liberal opinion in St. John, was against us. This was the direct result of Mr. Blair's defection, and had nothing whatever to do with political considerations. That journal has been reorganized and equipped by contributions from Liberals, and the men to whom the control had been entrusted not only turned the paper against Mr. McKeown, but his personal friends and family connections were among the most active opponents of the government in the fight. This newspaper situation, however, will soon be adjusted. Within a few weeks a new and strong morning paper will be started in St. John, and the great disadvantage under which the party labored in this respect in the struggle of yesterday will be removed."

"Apart from these things," added Mr. Emmerson, "it must be borne in mind that there were 1,300 fewer votes cast yesterday than in 1900. These absentees from the polls were not Conservatives, they were Liberals. They were the discouraged and disgusted friends of Mr. Blair, many of whom felt that they might stand aside without damage to party interests. They believed that Mr. McKeown would be elected. This apathy was known to the opposition men and they saw to it that every available Conservative vote was polled. There were many staunch and zealous workers on the Liberal side, to whom great credit is due for their untiring efforts; but in some notable instances the men who were depended to look after election interests on polling day were, either because of indifference or over confidence, exceedingly negligent. There were also cases in which the conduct of hitherto reliable men were open to the suspicion of treachery, and I was informed of actions on the part of two or three government employees that may call for investigation."

"The result," concluded the minister, "will do good to the Liberal party in St. John. Probably the apathetic supporters of yesterday regret their course by this time, and will be among the first to undertake measures of reorganization. There is nothing like defeat to bring about cohesion, and when the next contest takes place in St. John it will be safe to predict a sweeping Liberal victory; for the conscience of the community is with the government. Personally, I cannot reproach myself with having done anything in a positive way which weakened the Liberal party in the recent struggle, nor was anything left undone by me which could have altered the result."

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Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Miss Gadsbourn—Do you distrust fat men, captain? Captain—No; but I always give them a wide berth.

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"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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