



GEN. KUROPATKIN IS IN DISGRACE.

Dismissed Without a Word of Praise---Tired and Beaten the Veteran Soldier Is Recalled in Terms That Plainly Spell Complete Humiliation---Czar Will Continue the War.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—1:05 p. m.—With the Japanese hanging on the heels and flanks of the remnants of the broken, defeated Russian army, General Kuropatkin, the old, idol of the private soldiers, has been dismissed and disgraced, and General Linévitch, commander of the first army, is appointed to succeed him in command of all the Russian land, and sea, forces operating against Japan.

The word "disgrace" is written in large letters, in the laconic imperial order gazetted this morning, which contains not a single word of praise, and also disposes of the rumor that Kuropatkin had asked to be relieved.

A Bitter Rebuke.

The Russian military annals contain no more bitter imperial rebuke. While it was known that the war council had already decided to supplant Kuropatkin after the Mukden disaster, the decision to confer the task of saving the remainder of the army on Linévitch, in the very midst of its flight, although bruited last night, came as a surprise.

It transpires that Emperor Nicholas, upon the advice of General Dragomirov, and War Minister Sakirov, determined that the step was necessary when it became apparent yesterday morning that Kuropatkin, while concentrating for a stand at Tie Pass, seemed unaware that the Japanese had worked around westward again, and practically allowed himself to be surprised.

Old reports, brought by General Gripenberg, regarding Kuropatkin's failing mentally, also had influence. Under the circumstances therefore, it was considered imperative, in view of the exceedingly perilous position of the army, to turn over its command to Linévitch, who alone had been able to bring off his army in order, after the battle of Mukden. His record during the Chinese war, had also demonstrated his capacity as commander. Kuropatkin will return to St. Petersburg forthwith.

The Task of Linévitch.

The task confided to General Linévitch of withdrawing what is left of the great army of 350,000 men, is a difficult one. He is hemmed in on all sides. General Kawamura, presumably is pressing northward through the mountains to the eastward, ready to sweep down. Generals Nogai and Oku are on the west of the Russian forces. The whole line of the railroad is threatened, if not already cut, and Chinese bandits are even reported to be in the rear of Harbin. A consumption of the Mukden disaster is feared. Napoleon's plight in the retreat from Moscow with Kutusoff's Cossacks harassing the starving, freezing Frenchmen, was hardly as bad or dangerous. Nothing further has arrived from the front, but it is feared that the decimated battalions, which had hardly recovered from the demoralization of the Mukden retreat, have again been thrown into confusion by Field Marshal Oyama's relentless, merciless pursuit. The war of attrition greatly fears that more of the siege and field guns, which Kuropatkin managed to save at Mukden, have been sacrificed in the hurried flight from Tie Pass.

The question of food and ammunition is also vital as it is known the Russians were compelled to burn further stores at Tie Pass, where the commissariat was only beginning to feed the half-famished troops, when the new retreat was ordered.

Will Fight on.

But even in the face of the possibility of the complete loss of the army, and the admitted fact that Vladivostok is already possibly lost, the Emperor still shows no signs of yielding. Preparations for continuing the war on a larger scale than ever are proceeding. The dietum has gone forth that another army of 450,000 men is to be dispatched to the Far East and in order to avoid delay, it has been decided, instead of sending only reserve men, to form new armies largely of regular units, leaving the reserves to replace the regulars in garrison duty at home.

Belated Word From Oku.

General Oku's Headquarters, Monday, March 14.—via Fusan.—In the recent fighting around Mukden, General Oku lost between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and it is estimated "The army has inflicted on the Russian force a loss of 50,000, including prisoners. General Oku's army suffered the heaviest of the Japanese armies, for the reason that it was forced to meet the entire Russian force to protect the retirement of General Kuropatkin's army.

Don't Want the Philippines.

Washington, March 17.—Keigoro Takahiri, the Japanese minister, replying to a published statement asserting that the Japanese are planning to insist on the possession of the Philippines as soon as convenient after the conclusion of the war with Russia, declared in an interview with a Post reporter yesterday, that such was not the case. He added: "The possession of the islands by the United States is beneficial to Japan and its people. The United States has given an object lesson to the Orient of a more effective civilization and we are trying to do our best to teach the Koreans, as well as the Chinese. It is true that the advent of the United States as the controlling power in the rich possessions of the Philippine Islands, is a matter of close interest to Japan. Before 1898 there was little intercourse and trade between the two groups of islands, but since the American occupation, it is a notable fact that both have increased considerably.

"My opinion regarding the relation Japan should maintain with the Philippines, is very simple—that they should be good neighbors, whose social and political commerce should be social and peaceful. Japan wishes other nations to be peaceful and prosperous so that she may be also."

Official Entry to Mukden.

General Oku's Headquarters, March 15.—Field Marshal Oyama and staff, entered Mukden this evening. They were met at the south gate by many troops encamping near Mukden, who lined the streets displaying their tattered battle flags. The Chinese officials welcomed Field Marshal Oyama, and thousands of Chinese congregated in the streets to witness his en-

try. The buildings and streets were decorated and thousands of Japanese flags were exhibited.

The Tie Pass Operations.

Tokio, March 17.—9 a. m.—A telegram received today from army headquarters in the field says:—

"The railway station at Tie Ling is a splendid structure and its arrangements equal those of the station at Liao Yang. The enemy's provisions and fodder, piled around this station, were set on fire and two thirds of the material was destroyed. We have captured numerous spoils, but have had no time to investigate them. A great number of prisoners have been taken in the direction of the right wing, but the details of their capture have not yet been received."

Had Half a Million Men.

General Oku's Headquarters, Saturday 11, via Yinkow, March 16.—From information received from Russian prisoners and residents of Mukden it is estimated that General Kuropatkin's forces at the beginning of the battle of Mukden consisted of over 480,000. His loss in killed and wounded, before March 10, is estimated at 70,000. Nearly all the wounded were removed north, before the railway was cut. Less than 1,000 remained in the Russian hospitals at Mukden. Three hundred Japanese were found in these Russian hospitals also. Reports as to the number of prisoners captured are yet incomplete. Over 2,000 were captured in Mukden, including the wounded. The Russians set fire to stores and the railway station, but they were only partially destroyed. The Japanese saved large quantities of flour and bean cake and other supplies. Many buildings in the Russian settlement were burned, the Chinese having fired them when the Russian retreat began, supposedly for the purpose of robbery. Many outrages were committed in the Chinese city during the retreat, according to stories told. It is said Cossacks murdered two Italian merchants because they refused to give them money.

The Japanese are investigating all reported outrages. The work of clearing the second army's battlefield, west of the railway began in earnest today. Decomposed bodies of the Russians are being buried, and those of the Japanese are being cremated. The battle field, especially in the vicinity of Likampu, five miles west of the railway, presents a terrible sight. Fully 2,000 bodies, are still lying on the fields. This locality was the scene of the fiercest fight of the left armies. A division of the Japanese, attacked Likampu, and a small village to the south, and drove the Russians out, inflicting much suffering, and serious loss. The Russians, on being re-inforced, counter-attacked the village in turn driving out the Japanese, and inflicting enormous losses. The thirty-third regiment, south of the village, was



"YES, POOR OLD WINTER'S BACK IS BROKEN."

—Our City Journal.

NARROW ESCAPE.

I. C. R. Train Just Missed Going Through a Bridge --- Moncton News.

Moncton, N. B., Mar. 17.—(Special.)—The Shediac train which leaves Moncton at nine twenty-five, met with an accident at Smith's siding, just this side of Shediac, last night. A plow was being run ahead of the engine and at the point named it left the rails, throwing the baggage and second class cars from the track also. The track was torn up and the end of a rail went through the door of the second class car and out through the roof. Brakeman Mike Sweeney was standing in the side door at the time, and his life was saved by the door pushing him back as the rail struck the car. With the exception of a hand slightly hurt Brakeman Sweeney escaped injury. The run off occurred just the other side of Shediac bridge. One report says the plow left the rails on the bridge, but kept on the sleepers until it crossed and then turned round, derailing the cars. The railway men, however, say the run off occurred at the siding. Shediac bridge is thirty feet high, and had the train gone into the river, a fearful catastrophe would have been recorded. An auxiliary crew was sent out from Moncton and the line cleared about four this morning. The damage was not great. The high school ball team leaves this afternoon for Fredericton to play the capital high school team a return match. Last night's Maritime express from Halifax was delayed about three hours at Birch Cove, by the engine being off the track.

APPRAISERS BUSY.

James Hamilton, custom appraiser, has returned to his duties today, after an extended official tour of the province and United States border ports. Two other Dominion officials accompanied him. The appraisers' rooms and office is a regular hive for work these days, on account of the orders recently received from Ottawa, whereby every single package of merchandise that is imported has to be examined. Also one package out of every ten of large importations are sent there. The appraisers have their work cut out for them as each package has to be examined with the invoice. Today the warehouse is blocked with goods.

HACKMEN FINED.

"The case of the persons reported for driving vehicles in the city without licenses, and going beyond the place appointed to solicit passengers at the I. C. R. station came up at the police court this morning. The names of those reported are: John Barry, Wm. Corbett, John McManus, John Flynn, Frederick Watson, Wesley McFarlane, Murray Northrup and Henry Golden. All pleaded guilty and were fined \$2, each, and cautioned that if the offence were repeated, a heavier penalty would be imposed.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Sarah Patterson took place this afternoon at 2:30. Her late residence Waterloo St. Rev. Dr. Raymond conducted the burial service and interment took place in Fernhill cemetery. The funeral of the late Mrs. F. W. Simmons, took place this afternoon at 2:30 from her husband's residence, Charlotte St. Rev. Dr. Raymond conducted the burial service and interment took place in Cedar Hill cemetery.

LIQUOR LICENSE CASE.

The case of Eben Perkins, vs. the Liquor License commissioners, which was to have been resumed this morning, has been further postponed until Tuesday morning next. Mr. Trueman asked that the case be postponed, as Colonel Blaine had met with an accident; and, although able to be at work could not appear in court.

A POOL ROOM CASE.

Daniel J. Britt has been reported for keeping his pool-room and licensed beer shop open in prohibited hours.

The place was visited last night by Sergt. Campbell, and policeman Finley and Ward, who report that it was open at 2:30 o'clock, this morning. Several persons were found on the premises, who will be called as witnesses. The case will come up tomorrow morning.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY WAS CELEBRATED.

Ancient Order of Hibernians Attend Mass in the Cathedral and Hear Eloquent Sermon on Ireland's Apostle---Many Entertainments Scheduled For This Evening.

IN GO BRAGH.

(Written for the Times.)

the day come again and I mind it with pride. Though I'm far from the land where my fore-fathers died. But the scenes of my youth, and Killarney arise. Through the tender tears, as the beam in my eyes. And my love steals to you,—Ah, no matter my lot. There's no place on earth like "the little green spot." That land of my birth, "neath a far away star, And the angels smile down, on fair "Erin-go-bragh."

So fill up the glass—to the dregs drink it clean. There's a gleam of soft suns in the depths of potheen. A music that thrills me, and brings me once more, The things that I loved in the long, long ago. And the hero of old Tara with its mystical strain. Steals through my heart in its pathos again. Though the wide seas divide us—your shores rise afar, I pledge this one toast, and it's "Erin-go-bragh."

JOSEPH HARRISON.

This is St. Patrick's Day, an event which is always looked forward to, by every son of the Irish race.

The St. John admirers of Ireland's patron saint, like their confreres in every country, are commemorating the day in a most befitting style. Today, the shamrock is much in evidence, and the green ribbons are very conspicuous. The day is a national one, and is being duly celebrated.

This morning, at 9:30, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, congregated at their hall, on King St., and lined-up in march file, to the number of over eighty, including the Hibernian Knights, who carried the two flags presented to them last night.

One was green, with a representation of the harp, and the lettering "Hibernian Knights, St. John, 1898." The other was the Canadian ensign, bearing the motto of the order: "Friendship, Unity, Christian Charity." The presentations were made by Mrs. Edward Finegan, president of the auxiliary.

The Knight's line up was in charge of Capt. Kicham and they were in full regalia, presenting a fine appearance.

Mr. Pedersen, the florist, in commemoration of the feast of St. Patrick, made the police court radiant this morning, with three pots of genuine "sweet little shamrock of Ireland."

The officials are delighted with the donation, and desire to express their sincere thanks to Mr. Pedersen for his kindly remembrance.

This Morning's Mass.

At the Cathedral high mass was celebrated by Rev. A. W. Meahan,

with Fathers Carleton and Coughlin as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively.

The sermon, which was both appropriate and eloquent was preached by Rev. Father Holland.

In his introductory remarks he said:—"Today we are assembled within the walls of this stately cathedral to do honor to one of God's sons, a son who is called the apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick. He was grand, noble, generous. He was a man who commanded attention whether in church or state. The state has heroes just like the church has her saints. The state heroes of the past and present are forgotten, "but," said Father Holland "God's saints never grow out-of-date. Their history shines forth, for the thrones of God's saints are established forever."

St. Patrick's history can never decay. Dealing with the early life of St. Patrick, the preacher said that little is known. Efforts have been made to place him into the dim distance. However, it is known that he was born in North Britain in 372 A. D., by the shores of Ireland. Various claims are made as to his birthplace, but Ireland was the land of his adoption. When 16 years old he was snatched from home and taken a captive to Ireland, where he was sold as a slave. He was appointed a shepherd and that appointment meant that he was in after years to take charge of the Irish fold. During the years of his captivity, God sustained Patrick in his trials. He sustained himself by prayer, always remembering the injunction "come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will refresh thee."

After six years he escaped, but was again captured and sold to the Gauls.

He remained there only two months. He had longed to convert the Irish race to the Catholic creed, and went to Rome, where after studying for many years, he was appointed Bishop, and missionary to Ireland. He was no longer a shepherd, for time had made a great change. He set his foot on Irish soil, as an accredited ambassador of the Most High God.

An Eloquent Effort.

At this juncture Father Holland gave a most eloquent word picture of the hill of Tara, St. Patrick and the Druid priests. On that occasion, St. Patrick picked from the ground a shamrock, a symbol of the adorable trinity, and from that day to this, the shamrock, has been the symbol of the Irish race.

Concluding, Father Holland said:—"I ought not the Irish race be thankful to St. Patrick? He brought them from darkness, into light, he has saved them from slavery and received this priceless gift. Accept the teachings of your religion and defend them resolutely. Our faith is founded on sound principles. Let your faith be a living, acting faith. "Fifteen hundred years have passed, since St. Patrick passed from earth to heaven. Many changes have taken place, in that time, but during those fifteen centuries, our faith has spread throughout the world.

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CRITICISES THE GRAND JURY.

Police Magistrate Ritchie Declares That Had They Consulted Him and Police Clerk Henderson Their Remarks Would Have Been Modified

"I don't see why the grand jury dared to suggest the reduction of fines, without first obtaining information either from myself or Mr. Henderson," said Magistrate Ritchie in referring this morning to the recommendations made by the grand jury, regarding the reduction of fines. Continuing, his honor observed:—"It seems to me it was a pretty cool piece of business. Had they consulted me in the matter, I would have given them the records of all, or most, of the prisoners that have been before me, and what I could not have given them would have been furnished by Mr. Henderson."

"Why should they suggest that Judge Forbes or anyone else come in and tell us what to do with these people? Why, I don't know of a single instance in which we have imposed or pressed heavy fines when we were aware that the men's families were depending on them for support."

"Where we are dealing with these

people every day, is it not only reasonable to assume that we are best qualified to judge in the matter? What do they know about these matters, or why should they pass judgment?"

"In many cases the men who are brought before me are better in jail, because, instead of being a help, they are of no actual benefit to their families."

"In some instances their people come here and say they have no money to pay the fines, but will try and borrow it. We tell them, no, we don't want borrowed money. We are not here, as many people think, to grind money out of them, we are not anxious for their money, our duty is to carry out the law."

In concluding, his honor observed that it was perfectly true that had they consulted him, the report of the grand jury might have been different.

Police clerk Henderson expressed views entirely in accordance with those of the police magistrate.

Something dropped in the vicinity of the jail yesterday. It was distinctly heard by aldermen who dote on jail reform, and it fell from the hands of the grand jury.

This week's contest between Kuropatkin and Oyama resulted in a Tie.

STANDS ON HIS RIGHTS.

In the course of an impassioned address on the rights of the individual voter, delivered before the Hon. Club last evening, Mr. Peter Binks said:—

"Follow Citizens—I am opposed to dividing this city into districts for election purposes. I want to exercise my blood-bought franchise and vote for or against every candidate for the city council. I would widen the privilege. I would give every man the right to vote for or against every member of the legislature and of the dominion parliament. I would have a ballot three miles long, if necessary, and spend a day or two working it. It is a great—I may say an inestimable privilege. What does it matter

whether I know a man or not—or ever heard of him before or not? It is my right to vote for or against him, or stay home and not vote at all, just as I choose. Perish the thought that I should vote only for two or three men and trust to other people for the rest. Never! I say again—never! What are systems? We want men. And the only way to get them is to vote, whether you know who you are voting for or not—and whether you vote or not.

Would I vote for only two or three aldermen? No sir. I'd stay home first. Give me liberty—liberty."

Mr. Binks was asked if he would be a candidate himself, this year. "What? Canvass this whole city? Do you think I am a lunatic? Why I'd be beaten by some fellow I never heard of."

But Mr. Binks will defend his whole city vote, if he has to take down the fashions that last flashed at Waterloo, or somewhere.

Chief Clark met an old friend yesterday. It was his frequent recommendation to the city council for improvement of the police department.

and it was very attractively dressed up by the grand jury.

EXPLAINED HIS JOKE.

A man with a club came to this office this morning and asked for the new reporter, who he asserted had insulted the whole Irish race by some jocular allusions yesterday to certain patron saints, St. Patrick included.

The new reporter laid aside his spray of shamrock to save it from being crushed, pushed back the furniture, and lammed that counterfeited Irishman till the sporting editor pulled him off.

"What I want him to understand," said the new reporter, "is that a man who can't see or take a joke is not an Irishman at all, and must have been born on the other side of the Hickey Road."

Then he restated the spray of shamrock and proceeded to edit Joe Harrison's St. Patrick's Day verses.

The Citizens' League met last evening, talked for two hours and adjourned. A city council could do no more.

The Times New Reporter.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR ERIN.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and John Redmond United in the View That Ireland's Prospects Are Better Now Than Ever.

New York, Mar. 17.—That Ireland has awakened to new life and hope of prosperity since the British government adopted the policy of buying in big estates and selling the land to the tenantry, is the opinion of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who arrived last night on the liner Kron Prinz Bismarck, says the Herald.

Lord Beresford has come over "to take a holiday" as he expressed it last night, coming up from quarantine. He is going to-morrow, in a private car to Mexico, where he expects to try a hand at "bronco busting" and afterwards will go to Florida to fish for tarpon.

"There is no doubt that the new scheme for Ireland has proved a great boon for the country," said Lord Charles. "I was recently over there, and saw evidences of prosperity on every side. The people now have a great deal of money in the banks, and it all comes from the products of the country."

Lord Charles would not discuss the

Russo-Japanese war. "Thank goodness, we did not go to war," was the reply when asked about the Baltic Sea incident. "The whole affair was not big enough for it."

Lord Charles was asked what he thought of the frequent recurring controversy over the usefulness of battleships.

"The battleship must settle the ultimate issue in war, no matter what we build," was his reply. "As I once said in an address over here, battleships are cheaper than war. They are a sort of insurance, if we have sufficient and they are efficient for peace. If we two nations, the Americans and the British, get together, there is no doubt that we will control the peace of the world."

Lord Beresford will take command of the Mediterranean fleet June 1. London, March 17.—John E. Redmond, speaking at an Irish banquet last night, said the political prospects of Ireland were never brighter, and the Irish question now dominated parliament.