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NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR ROBINSON, DECEASED, LATE OF SAHLE LAM, B. C.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Robinson, who died on the 10th February, 1904, are required, before the 12th June, 1904, to send to the undersigned a statement of their claims, and to produce any securities held by them. After the date of the 12th June, 1904, I will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and I will not be liable for any assets of or any part thereof to any persons or parties whose claims shall not have been notified to me at the time of such distribution. Dated 11th March, 1904. EMILIE ANNIE ROBINSON, DANCAN, B. C.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Mines for permission to purchase, across Works for permission to purchase, across of any meadow land situated at Chertaco, and designated Lot 330, Group 1, Cariboo District. Dated this 21st day of March, 1904. F. C. COPPLAND, A. C. ALICIA Creek, B. C.

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JAPANESE HARASS FLEEING RUSSIANS Engagement Fought Twenty Miles South of Liao Yang--Mikado's Troops Are Approaching Newchwang.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The swift march of events at the theatre of war, and the virtual abandonment by the Russians of all their advanced positions deep Manchurian littoral has created a deep impression among the people and a feeling of apprehension which the announcements contained is unwarranted by a calm consideration of the situation. While not attempting to minimize the importance of the advantages gained by the Japanese in the occupation of Liao Yang peninsula and the advance from Yalu river, the general staff nevertheless declares that if it had not been for Gen. Zassalitch's rash stand at the Yalu, the retreat and the concentration of Gen. Kouroupatkin's army upon its normal line of defence would have been regarded as a masterpiece of strategy. The equality of the government is shown by the free publication of all news telegrams from abroad, some being of a purely military character. At the general staff department the one dominant idea is that the developments of the last few days make it certain that the war will be long and bitter. There, it is said, had half a million men been required to hold southern Manchuria. The real truth seems to be that Gen. Kouroupatkin has not much over 200,000 men south of Harbin, and he is determined to pursue the plan which has been mapped out at first: to allow the enemy to follow him back into the heart of Manchuria until strong enough to assume the offensive. The Associated Press is informed that the Russian garrison is still at Newchwang, the untenability of the position is fully realized, and preparations for abandoning the fortress are being completed. The Russian garrison there will be about 10,000 men. The same thing applies to Hai Ching, 25 miles southeast of Newchwang. The question of holding the Russian position at Liao Yang depends upon circumstances. The Russian high command commands the westerly approach, but it is realized that the position there will be rendered untenable if the enemy succeeds in bringing up superior force along the northern road to Mukden. An ultimate retreat to Harbin might possibly incur the danger of a Chinese uprising, which increases with the Japanese successes, and must be taken into consideration. Should the news of the enemy's victories inflame the Chinese residents in Manchuria against the Russians, the latter's withdrawal north of the zone of their hostility might become imperative. The possibility of active operations against Vladivostok also has to be reckoned with. The general staff invests against a too pessimistic view of the situation, pointing out that the Japanese must land an army before they can hope to make a strong advance movement, which will require time. In the meantime, the strength of Gen. Kouroupatkin's army and his position will daily increase. The general staff repeats the words of the commander-in-chief: "Patience, patience, patience." They also insist that the extent of the Russian losses on the Yalu river has been published. "It is no guess work of our losses," says a member of the general staff. "Every man has been accounted for. Let the enemy publish theirs."

Paris, May 9.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris telegraphs as follows: "Gen. Kouroupatkin has ordered a general retreat, and no doubt intends to avoid a battle until he has sufficient force. He actually has at his disposal not more than 150,000 men, exclusive of the garrison at Port Arthur, which consists of 30,000, and the garrison at Newchwang of 15,000. A general who knows of the mobilization tells me that the last 100,000 men making up the required 300,000 men will leave Karan on July 21st. His addition 'we will be very sick if the railway is not working well.' It is not likely that Gen. Kouroupatkin will attempt his 'strategic necessity' unless the Japanese press him to the point from Liao Yang to Mukden, or even to Harbin. Retreat certainly is painful, but it is now indispensable." Reinforcements. St. Petersburg, May 9.—The reinforcements prepared for Gen. Kouroupatkin are being hurried. The last stage of the mobilization of the 10th and 17th army corps has been signalled by the calling out of the reserves in the Moscow and Krasnovodsk provinces. They will go to the front, thus placing another 100,000 men at Gen. Kouroupatkin's disposal. The announcement of the mobilization of four army corps along the Volga is expected next month. The reserves of each army corps involve about 20,000 men. Shan Hai Kwan, May 10.—9 p. m.—It is reported the first Japanese army corps, having followed the Russians retreating from the Yalu river, overtook them 20 miles south of Liao Yang yesterday, and a severe engagement ensued. The Japanese dragged their guns up hills believed to be insurmountable. The Russians thereupon continued to retreat north. A division of the first corps is approaching Newchwang, which is now garrisoned by a handful of Russians. Japanese scouts have been seen six miles from Newchwang. Nineteen women were the last civilians to leave Newchwang for Shan Hai Kwan. They arrived here tonight and confirmed the reports of evacuation of Newchwang. RAILWAY REPAIRED. Report of Reopening of Communication With Port Arthur. St. Petersburg, May 10.—The following statement was made to the Associated Press to-day regarding the reported epidemic at Mukden: "There are some cases of dysentery and smallpox, and several cases of typhoid in the Mukden hospitals, but there has been no application for more serious nor for special remedies or serum, and it is entirely misleading to say that epidemics exist." The correspondent of the Associated Press has absolute confirmation of the report that railroad communication with Port Arthur is again opened. The first locomotive came through last night, and the second at 9 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock this evening, according to the information received by the general staff, the bridge blown up by the Japanese near Port Adams, Liao Tung peninsula, has been repaired and permanent way is unimpaired. Telegraphic communication with Port Arthur is not yet open. It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Stoesel, commander of the military forces at

Port Arthur, has successfully engaged and driven off the enemy. The general staff has no confirmation of the report and explains the withdrawal of the Japanese from the railroad as being either due to pressure from Gen. Stoesel, or to the forces left from Gen. Kouroupatkin at Kalping and other points on the railroad. While without definite information, the impression here is that the strength of the Japanese force landed at Pitzevo was over estimated, and that either it was not strong enough to take charge of the railroad, or it moved eastward to effect a junction with the Yalu army. The Emperor received news of the reopening of communication with Port Arthur last night, and seemed greatly pleased. He had a message from Port Arthur an hour before by pigeon post, via Liao Yang, reporting that all was well at the fortress. As Gen. Stoesel has not reported the investment of Port Dalny, the reports from abroad of the capture by the Japanese are now disbelieved by the general staff. The admiralty heard to-day from Vladivostok that Admiral Jensen's squadron is there and reports all well. STRONGLY ENTRENCHED. Russian Guns From Newchwang Placed in Position at Anping. Newchwang, May 9.—Delayed in transmission.—Of five Russian regiments which were in garrison here four have left, and the other received orders to go to-day, but this order was cancelled an hour later. The Russians are strongly entrenched at Anping, where the guns from the Newchwang forts have been sent. A QUESTION OF DAYS. Russians May Soon Abandon Newchwang—Japs On the Mukden Road. St. Petersburg, May 10.—An Imperial ukase issued to-day calls out the reserves of several districts in the governments of Pologva, Kure, Kharoff, Kangas and Eule, with the view of the completion of the units to be sent to the Far East from the military district of Kieff and Moscow. Although it is hardly credited here, as it is known Gen. Kouroupatkin is withdrawing his advance posts along the Manchurian littoral on Liao Yang, it is announced this morning from Mukden that the railroad between Port Arthur and Liao Yang has been repaired and is working. Hai Cheng, north of Newchwang, is already reported to have been captured, but there is nothing official on this point. The Japanese garrison still remains at Newchwang, but the abandonment of that place is only considered to be a question of days. The army organizes the Russian retreat, and the Japanese are retreating on Liao Yang, leaving "temporarily" the defence of Port Arthur to the naval squadron and garrison. The great bulk of the Japanese army has already landed at Taku Shan, west of the Yalu river, thus assuring a junction between Gen. Kuroki's army and the Japanese forces on the peninsula. The army organ thinks the force disembarked at Taku Shan is probably part of the third army, comprising the mobilization of which the Japanese have so seriously spread misleading reports. It commends the retirement from Feng Huang Cheng, which it considers to be of no strategic importance. There is a complete absence of official information. The authorities are as silent as the grave concerning the Japanese plans, only declaring that their tactics would be vindicated. The appearance of the enemy at Kwan Tien Shan, on the Mukden road, from the Yalu, causes some disquietude. The report is three days old. Only small detachments of infantry and cavalry then appeared, but it is possible that they were advance skirmishers of Gen. Kuroki's division who were sent northward to protect the Japanese right flank. If the Japanese could get on this road, above Liao Yang, the Russian position there would be threatened. The papers here seem more concerned about the effect of the Japanese successes upon the Chinese than about the ultimate result of the campaign. The Russ, reviewing the war to date, says the fears expressed as to the effect of the temporary successes upon the Asiatics are more general, and are beginning to seriously alarm many of the leaders of European public opinion who dread further complications. Moderation and caution are now the principal orders of the day for all European governments. The Bourge Gazette remarks: "It is not given us to know how long we might last, but we know the morning will come. This is not only a question of the Far East, but of our position in Asia and in the world. Our great development since the Crimean war is not to be destroyed by the Japanese army penetrating into Manchuria." The admiralty declares positively that the report of the destruction of the armored cruiser Dupik is false. A semi-official dispatch from Mukden, dated to-day, denies the reports that the Japanese have captured Port Dalny. FOR THE RUSSIANS. Story of Fight in Which Both Sides Lost Ships. St. Petersburg, May 10.—A foreign embassy here professes to have information to the effect that Vladivostok and

Port Arthur squadrons have effected a junction after a naval battle in which the Japanese lost three cruisers and the Russians two cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer. There is every reason to believe that the above rumors are without foundation. BUSHY BROODING. Japanese Patrols Are Spying Out the Land. Mukden, May 10.—Delayed in transmission.—Japanese patrols from Feng Huang Cheng have been observed in the direction of Xaoyi, a small Japanese detachment of infantry and cavalry has occupied Kwan Dian Shan, and the railroad station at Ba Fan Dian has been occupied by Russian troops.

THE BALTIC FLEET. Russian Warships Will Not Be Sent to Far East. Chicago, May 10.—The correspondent of the Standard says he has received authoritative information that the admiral has definitely abandoned the intention of sending the Baltic fleet to the Far East, says a dispatch from London. COMMISSARY SERVICE. Gen. Hilber Goes to Far East—Cotton Contraband of War. St. Petersburg, May 10.—An Imperial order declaring cotton contraband of war was officially gazetted this morning. Gen. Hilber has been appointed commissary-general of the Russian army in Manchuria. KILLED WHILE CELEBRATING. Disaster at Tokio During Demonstration in Honor of Japanese Victories. Tokio, May 9.—During the popular demonstration last night in honor of the victories achieved by the Japanese forces twenty-one people were killed and forty injured. The killed and injured were mostly boys who caught against a closed gate at the angle in the old palace walls by the throng and crushed or drowned in an old moat.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—The most important official news from the front up to this hour is that telling of the complete re-establishment of railroad and telegraphic communication with Port Arthur, though how it was brought about and whether a battle was necessary to accomplish it, are mysteries which Viceroy Alexieff failed to clear up. The election of the authorities, a natural consequence of this achievement, is sobered by an official dispatch showing the activity of the Japanese in eastern Manchuria. Information received to-day that the northeast of Feng Huang Cheng, was occupied by the Japanese on May 5th. This enables an advance along the roads to the bank, either at Liao Yang or Mukden. The territory between the main road to Feng Huang Cheng and the River Yalu has been penetrated by a strong force of Japanese as to lead to the suggestion that another army has landed at Taku Shan, of which the outside world has not before heard. Information which was received by the Emperor to-day set at rest all rumors affecting the Vladivostok squadron. The Associated Press was authorized to-day to say that there is absolutely no intention on the part of Vice-Admiral Skirzdoff to order an attempt to make a junction with the Port Arthur squadron. The squadron will use Vladivostok as a base for raids, but will be preserved intact until the Port Arthur garrison is relieved, when it will proceed to sea and report to Admiral Rojestirsky at a certain selected spot. The Associated Press is further informed that the garrison at Port Arthur is stronger than heretofore has been stated. There is no reason to keep the strength of the garrison at Port Arthur secret," said the informant of the Associated Press. "The Japanese know it because of their perfect information. We have 20,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors there. The latter will not be used on the fortifications excepting as a last extremity. The Japanese will not obtain possession of our fleet, even if they capture Port Arthur. The orders to the commander there are that he shall, when a fall is inevitable, put to sea and engage the enemy." THE ADVANCE. London, May 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of May 10th, says that the Japanese army is advancing in three divisions. The first from Feng Huang Cheng, towards Liao Yang, the second from Pologva and Chunchon and Yangachang, and the third from Sullencheng, to occupy Kollenshia, with the object of severing communication with the rear of Port Arthur. The Japanese are allowing Liao Yang, where only small preparations for defence have been made. One of the explanations of the restoration of the Port Arthur railway suggested here is that the landing of the Japanese at Pitzevo was interrupted by a gale and compelled their retirement to the coast, or the Japanese are allowing the line to remain open for the removal of non-combatants from Port Arthur prior to a bombardment. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Shanhaiwan, under date of May

10th, says that the Japanese first army from the Yalu river is already threatening the Russian position at Haijeng. The second army marching in three divisions in order to co-operate with Gen. Kuroki has defeated the Russians near Waungtien with great loss, the correspondent says, and he adds the Japanese artillery was splendidly handled. The Daily Chronicle's Tokio correspondent declares that Port Arthur will be bombarded with heavy guns and that an assault will be made on a well-known vulnerable point in the defenses. The correspondent of the Times at Tokio says it appears that the capture of Feng Huang Cheng was effected not by the troops which fought on the Yalu, but by a second brigade under Major-General Sasaki, which marched eastward on a patrol across the Yalu at Changseng, and moved on Feng Huang Cheng by a mountain road. Rumored Bombardment. London, May 10.—The Tokio correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of May 10th, says that a high angle bombardment of Port Arthur is proceeding. Has Fight Occurred? Paris, May 11.—The Matin's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is persistently rumored that there has been a big fight near Maotienling pass, between the Russians and Gen. Kuroki's men. The Russians, he says, lost heavily. Lieut-General Zassalitch being among the killed. Skirmishes. St. Petersburg, May 10.—The general staff has received a dispatch from Major-General Karkevitch, dated May 9th, which says: "On May 6th our scouts discovered at Linohaiopon, 14 miles north of Taku Shan, on the left bank of the Taku Shan river, a Japanese detachment of 100 men, consisting of a rifle company and a line of Japanese sharpshooters one Cosack was killed. At Lunnykau, eight miles north of Taku Shan, on the mountain of the river, our scouts were subjected to firing from the right bank. On the same day they met on the main road from Feng Huang Cheng, four and a half miles from Sullencheng, on the Taku Shan river, and 21 miles north of Taku Shan, the extreme outposts of the enemy's scouts who hid in the mountains. "According to Chinese information, Japanese detachments, numbering three infantry regiments in all, are in the mountains 15 or 20 miles from Doyanche." A telegram from General Karkevitch, dated May 8th, reports that the Korean garrison of Peking on the Yalu, consisting of 75 men, has surrendered to the Russian scouts, the town also giving up 700 pounds of food and forage prepared for the Japanese. Russian Protest. St. Petersburg, May 10.—Viceroy Alexieff is telegraphing to the Emperor as follows: "During the night of May 10th, the railroad communication with Port Arthur was restored. The telephone line is being repaired. Russia has protested to the powers against the action of the Japanese in firing on the Red Cross train from Port Arthur on May 6th, when 200 sick and wounded on the cars, two were struck by Japanese bullets. The general staff is authority for the statement that the health of the Russian troops is exceptionally good considering the length of the campaign in fighting. It is sometimes impossible to keep the men from entering. The total number of cases in the hospitals does not exceed one per cent. of the Russian forces. The condition of Mukden is no worse than other places. Japan's Policy. London, May 10.—Baron Sayematsuki, son-in-law of the Marquis Ito, and former Japanese minister of the interior, who is here, in the course of an interview to-day, with reference to the fears expressed on the continent as to the effect of Japanese success on Japan's policy after the war, declared emphatically that Japan's policy is well defined and her success will make no difference. The future status of Korea would be that of a Japanese Cuba or a Japanese Egypt. Russia will not be allowed the least political or territorial hold there. Regarding Manchuria, Japan desires no rights there beyond what are enjoyed by other powers. Manchuria will be given back to China, but under conditions. Possibly Manchuria may be made a buffer state under China's sovereignty. Discussing China's neutrality Baron Sayematsuki said the chief danger was Russia, which was either willingly or unconsciously irritating the Chinese, thus tending to breach of neutrality. He did not believe that any changes in China's attitude would involve France or Germany in the issues of the war, and concluded with declaring that Japan's aims were perfectly legitimate, her policy being to ensure absolute freedom for all powers in the Far East, and no Occidental power need have the slightest anxiety that Japan will suffer from a "swelled head" as a result of the conflict.

THE CHEMULPO FIGHT. Report of Russian Minister on the Attitude of Commander of Vicksburg. St. Petersburg, May 10.—7.45 a. m.—The first word regarding the combat at Chemulpo, Korea, has been pronounced by M. Pavloff, the Russian minister to Korea, whose official report is gazetted in the official messenger this morning. M. Pavloff says: "The Russian commander of the Vicksburg and

sees a boat with a surgeon to offer medical help to the wounded on the cruisers Varyag and Korietz, but the officer in charge stated, in the name of his commander, that it was impossible for him to take any Russians on board his ship. The commander of the Varyag thereupon declined the offer, stating that I would go on a French cruiser. "Twenty-one Russians, who were on the French cruiser Pascal, were suffering from gangrene, and fearing that the disease would be communicated to the wounded, the commander of the Pascal signalled to the Vicksburg and asked if she would receive these men, but the American commander positively refused to do so."

HIGH PRICE FOR RICE. Relief Must Be Sent to the Mine Laborers in Korea. Seoul, May 9.—4.30 p. m.—Delayed in transmission.—Owing to the heavy purchase of rice by the Japanese army the price of that commodity in the vicinity of the American mines at Ur San has doubled and is now quoted at three yen per twenty-five pounds. The forces of Korean coolies in military employment are not affected by this advance in prices on account of the extraordinary high wages they receive, but the mine laborers are hard hit, and it has been necessary to send junk loads of rice north to prevent the threatened distress. MESSAGE FROM TOGO. Explosions at Port Arthur—Russians Believed to Be Sinking Ships. Tokio, May 11.—Noon.—Admiral Togo reports that since the 6th of May many explosions have been heard coming from the vicinity of Port Arthur, but their cause has not been ascertained. The impression here is that the Russians, despairing of their ability to defend Port Arthur, are destroying their ships before evacuating the place. UNOFFICIAL. Report That Russians Have Destroyed Their Fleet at Port Arthur. Chetoo, May 11.—5 p. m.—An unofficial Japanese dispatch has been received here to the effect that the Russians have destroyed their fleet in Port Arthur. REACHED PORT ARTHUR. Train Which Left Liao Yang Tuesday Arrived Safely at Destination. London, May 11.—A dispatch to the Central News from Liao Yang, dated to-day, says: "A train, which reached Port Arthur yesterday, the Russian officials say that no Japanese troops were observed near the railroad, but that some Japanese cavalry were seen behind Feng Huang Cheng." The dispatch adds that advances from Gen. Yang that 450 Cosacks are still at Seng Jeng, about 140 miles north of Gen. ANOTHER LOAN. Of \$50,000,000 Will Be Floated By the Japanese. Tokio, May 11.—At a cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to float another loan of \$50,000,000 at 65, redeemable in five years, with interest at one per cent. payment to be in ten instalments, commencing in June next. An Imperial ordinance providing for the loan will be issued about May 20th. Should the loan be oversubscribed, an equal distribution will be made among the applicants, instead of giving preference to small subscribers, as was done in the case of the last loan. JAPANESE LOAN. Prospectus Issued in London—Issue Price is 53%. London, May 11.—The prospectus of the Japanese loan of \$50,000,000 was issued this afternoon. The issue price is 53%. FOR JAPAN. Over One Million Silver Dollars Shipped From Mexico City. Mexico City, May 11.—It is reported that last week over a million silver dollars were shipped from here to Japan via San Francisco, Japan paying a small premium over the London quotation. RUSSIAN RED CROSS. Alleged Irregularities in Connection With Management. Berlin, May 11.—Die Post publishes a new agency dispatch from St. Petersburg which says that Gen. Schwedloff lost over half a million dollars through speculation in stocks and took the money from the Red Cross treasury. In order to avoid scandal the Empress Dowager, who is the protectress of the Red Cross Society, and a friend of Gen. Schwedloff, reimbursed the sum. The dispatch further says that Prince Galitzin and Count Lansky have also been guilty of irregularities in connection with the Red Cross management. STORIES OF RUSSIANS. Wounded Officers Tell of the Battle on the Yalu River. Liao Yang, May 8.—The first lot of wounded from Kullencheng arrived here yesterday. They were on a sanitary train and receiving careful attention by medical officers. General Kouroupatkin was on the train, chatting with the wounded. He distributed a number of medals for gallantry in action. Col. Malister and Capt. Filadoff, who were among the wounded, were interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent, to whom the following statement was made: "Without fear of the enemy's artillery on April 20th the Russians began to prepare for battle. The second battery and the sixth brigade occupied the Kullencheng position. On April 20th, twelve of the enemy's 3-inch guns appeared suddenly on an island opposite Kullencheng and then the battle began. The enemy shot bravely, their sharpshooters bursting over our heads. In a few hours our battery was destroyed by that of the enemy, which opened with howitzers, which could not be seen; this tended to demoralize our men. "Our army" was quickly re-harassed and it was necessary in the

the British coast at Newchwang had not asked for a gunboat for the protection of the British interests there in view of the probability of an attack by brigades. Newchwang being in the theatre of war, His Majesty's government some time ago took the only step possible, in requesting theelligents to safeguard the interests of British subjects. The Russian government promised that all precautions would be taken should the Russians retire from Newchwang. The secretary did not suppose there would be any protection for British life or property against brigades until the entry of the Japanese into the town.

YALU RIVER BATTLE. Another Report on the Casualties—Japanese Guard of Honor at Funerals of Russians. Antung, May 6, via Seoul, May 11.—An official report of casualties at the battle of the Yalu shows a list of 31 Japanese officers killed and 29 wounded, and 160 men killed and 696 wounded. On the Russian side 1,362 men were found dead on the field, 475 wounded in Japanese hospitals, and 138 men were taken prisoners. Most of the Russians who surrendered at Haman, west of Chuhlencheng, where the Japanese charged the Russians, were wounded. The Russian soldiers who have since died in hospitals are buried on a hill top near Antung, and were interred in a grave by a Japanese guard of honor and the staff officers. A Danish Lutheran missionary, the only foreigner living at Antung, read the funeral services over the remains. The captured Russian munitions of which are being brought into Antung, include 20 field pieces, 10 machine guns, small arms ammunition, 20 transport wagons, two ambulances and hand baggage, the latter perforated with bullets. Most of these things were abandoned in the precipitate flight of the Russians.

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