JAPS DEFEATED ON THE YALU, REPULSED BY THE RUSSIANS.

sian vessels entered the harbor of Gen san at 11 o'clock. The crew of the Goy Maru were ordered ashore, but it is no

Maru were ordered ashore, but it is not known that they went, and whether they escaped or not has not been re-ported. While this move on the part of the Russian squadron is regarded here as supplementary to the recent occupa-tion of Sungjin, it is also considered as a diversion from the activity of the Yalu River.

ATTACK ON GENSAN.

Object of the Cruise of the Vladivostock

St. Petersburg cable says— The Emperor has received a despatch from the commander of the Vladivostock squadren confirming the report of the sink-

CROSSED UPPER YALU.

Right Flank.

St. Petersburg cable says — It is an

force will consist wholly of mounted men with some light guns. The force will be extremely mobile. It is

believed that it is intended to threaten Gen. Inouye's right flank, compelling the latter to detach a large

part of his army to hold his commun

COALING THE FLEET.

How Supplies at Port Arthur Will Be

These will convey 70,000 tons of

stock. The freight rate, according to

Replenished.

Crossed on Pontoon Bridges During the Night.

Charged a Russian Position and Were Driven Back.

Japanese Army Has Crossed the But River at Several Points.

fantry from Ping-Yang. The Japanese garrison refrained from firing on the Russians in order to avoid retaliation, and thus save valuable property. Further details of the sinking of the Goyo Maru have reached here. The Rus-Liao-Yang cable says-On April 23 the wer: making preparations to cross th Yalu River.

On the night of April 25 two steam ers and two torpedo boats were notic ed at the mouth of the river. They approached the shore at daylight, and the Japanese commenced to build a pontoon on the left tributary. A sec-ond pontoon was being prepared ten

miles up the stream.

At 3 o'clock the same afternoon the Japanese occupied the Island of Samoindo, to which they carried pontoo

boats, etc.

The night passed quietly, the torpedo boats maintaining a careful watch in case the troops ashore should be attacked, and examining the mouth of the

river by searchlights.

At 3.40 next morning the Japanese crossed the river near the village of Tchindiagon, where, however, the Russian outposts commenced firing upon them. The Russian advance guards had them. The Russian advance guards had been furnished with a small gun, and they succeeded in destroying the pontoon constructed near Wiju. The wrecked pontoon was carried away by the current, and further Japanese bridging operations ceased, but the Japanese continued to cross by another pontoon southward of Wiju.

A Japanese column with a battery of artillery approached Turnchen at mid day, but the Russian skirmishers met Cossacks Now Threaten Gen. Inouye' hem with sharp firing, evidently giving them trouble, as they retired with the nounced that a large part of Gen. Rennenkamp's Cossacks have crossed the Upper Yalu. They will be joined by the cavalry that lately crossed the Tumen River, and that is now marching to the southwest. The united force will consist whally of mounted.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

Russian Censors Admit Japs Are in Man-

St. Petersburg cable says—The Censors' Committee did not to-night give out the despatches received to-day regarding the movements of the Japanese across the Yalu River. It was intimated the Japanese had crossed the river, but this was accompanied by a factorment, that the spream of the statement that the success of the enemy should in no sense be regarded as an important victory, the Russians having no intention of vigorously con-testing the passage, their plan being to annoy the enemy as much as possible. !t is regarded as possible that when

London cable says — The Daily Mail lengthily details the proposed Russian scheme of coaling the Baltic fleet on its voyage to the Far East. Large vessels chartered from one of the Atlantic lines will, according to the Mail, believe the mind of the Russians will be ade.

No report has been received.

o report has been received here, ofor otherwise, showing casualties a either side

he night of the 25th and the morning t the 26th the Japanese forced the age of the Yalu River, two com-stock. The freight rate, accorded to the paper, is nearly £3 per ton. names crossing between Tehangdjiu probably Changju), and Siaopoussikhe. hangju is about fifty miles north of shangil is about fifty miles north of surface, the treaty port at the mouth of the Yalu, and places the Japanese force much higher up the river than previous advices had represented. As a stal they seemd to have conducted the operation in a highly skilful manner, they seemd to have conducted the operation in a highly skilful manner, and they seem to be said they seem to be said to b operation in a highly skilful manner, and to have accompanied it by a feint at Tatungkao, a port near the mouth of the Yalu, and opened by treaty to Japan shortly before the outbreak of the war. Heavy firing is reported as having been heard near Tatungkao, which must have proceeded from a naval attack, the river being too broad at its mouth to permit of an attack in cruisers are superior in speed to those

at its mouth to permit of an attack in any other manner, and was in all likelihood accompanied or followed by the disembarkation of a Japanese force on the Liaotung Peninsula.

As the Russian army of occupation and thus covering the Manchurian crossing by the Japanese at Changju-would cut the enemy's force in two and place the right wing in serious jeopardy.

A London cable says — Nothing can the learned of the strength of the eut the enemy's force in two and place the right wing in scrious jeopardy. A good road leads from Antung to Liaoyang, which is nearly equidistant between New-Chwang and Mukden, but with left wing driven to the north and statements, the Russians do not in-passage, believe the Liao-Vang road the Japanese who are reported to have position there. According to current with left wing driven to the north and statements, the Russians do not inwith left wing driven to the north and away from the Liao-Yang road the Japanese would have achieved a distinct either because they do not believe strategic advantage.

MAY BE DROWNED.

Mot Known Whether Crew of Merchantman Escaped.

Tokio cable says—in connection with vesterday's descent of the Russian war.

yesterday's descent of the Russian war-paips from Vladivostock upon Gensan, and the sinking of a small Japanese would gain by attempting to force the coasting vessel, it is reported in several quarters here that the Russian land the north bank. We have the best force, of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, which as been moving southward from Kung-Sung, along the coast road, after burning Sungjin, has ar ived at Janchun, 35 too circumspect to try an extensive campaign from the Russian land the north bank. We have the north bank. We have the community in great strength thence to Liao-Yang and Mukden. We believe the enemy to be carried to be fleeing from the Russian land; the north bank. We have the control of the c from the Russians, Another report, how what value to attach to their alleged ever, says that the inroad of the Russians has had a marked effect in stimu-would not be seriously opposed. Ours is lating a friendly feeling with the inhabitants. The garrison of Gensan was recently reinforced with artillery and sinlave shown then hand. We do not bemight be expected to reach 125,000 men

lieve that Gen. Kouropatkin would waste time or men in harassing the Japanese right flank in Corea, for their communications are all by the left flank, and they can be easily maintained from the sea. When the Japanese strike it will be in the neighborhood of Port Arthur, and Gen. Kouropatkin knows it. Everything else is mere bluff."

The St. Petersburg corespondent of the Paris Temps and other correspondents in the Russian capital concur in stating that the Japanese continue to cross the Yalu in small bodies, but they add that the Russians do not intend to seriously oppose them,

CHARGED A POSITION.

Were Repulsed by Russian

Liao-Yang cable says — The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu north of Euitjiou (Tehangdjiou?) charged, during the night of April 26-27, the Rusting partition resulting and the control of the contr sian position near Lizavena, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu. They were repulsed, but their loss is

Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, when a Russian field battery at Amisan opened Russian field battery at Amisan opened upon them, resulting in a duel, which lasted for twenty minutes. The Rus-sian fire was too hot, and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of

The Japanese were facilitated crossing by their occupation of Island of Samilanda.

PRONT OF RIGHTY MILES.

Impossible to Prevent the Japanese Crossing.

St. Petersburg cable says-Disappo St. Petersburg cable says—Disappointment prevails in St. Petersburg that no official despatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu River have yet been made public. The press despatches are so meagre as to becloud rather than enlighten the people, who are hough awaiting news. are hourly awaiting news.

The Associated Press has obtained from the general staff the following

squadron's cruise is to destroy all trans-ports traversing the Sea of Japan, show the Russian flag in Corean waters and impress the population advantageously, also compelling the Japanese to guard all their transport expeditions. from the general staff the following clear statement:

"Beginning the passage of the Yalu, the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Gens. Kouroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 100,000. The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength.

are inferior in strength.

"The Japanese commenced the passage of the river, and the Russians realized that it would be impossable to prevent their crossing. The Japanese front extended from Wiju as far as Piektong, over 80 miles. We faced the possibility that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harass and impede the crossing, for every day gained enabled us to push our preparations and bring up more men. are inferior in strength.

"We know that the Japanese cross at two points at least. Their first attempt to force a passage near Chandchekow, 20 miles above Wiju, near Siaopoussikne, on the Poussikhe, a tributary off the Yalu, was successful. This is important, because a road leads from Siaopoussikhe northeast to from Siaopoussikhe northeast to Kwantien, which commands one of the roads to Mukden.

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several channels by islands. , be into several channels by islands, the the largest of which is Samilando. f re- Above and below Wiju was bridged at employed for this purpose in the Mail, bet employed for this purpose in the Mediterranean. With the view of replenishing the coal supply at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, the Russian agent in London has chartered about 20 steamers, British, German and Amergen. These will convey 70 000 tone of

three points.
"Up the stream near Sindiagou the was practically unopposed. At Turen-chen, lower down, our outposts directed can. These will convey 70,000 tons of coal, nominally for a German firm, to a Chinese neutral port, whence they will dash for Port Arthur and Vladivochen, lower down, our outposts directed fire from a field piece so successfully that they destroyed the moorings and wrecked the pontoons. The enemy was thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss. Still further down the stream the Japanese proceded to make a third attempt at crossing.
"We do not think that the Japanese

will attempt to land at Takushan or Tatungkau, now that they have crossed the Yalu. The object of such landings has been to cause a diversion, so as to has been to cause a diversion, so as to enable the Japanese to cross the river. Takushan is not a good strategic point. The road leading therefrom is bad, and troops could only be supplied with great difficulty. olty.

Russians will not show their

hand at this stage, but will continually harass the enemy, choosing their own time for a battle."

THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

The Number of Troops at the Front

(Toronto Globe.) London cable says—The military correspondent of the Times ridicules the story, of Russian origin, that General Kouropatkin will have half a million men in the field in a few days, and the Russian steam roller will then begin its entirely inevitable progress. "If," says the correspondent, "we divide the latthe correspondent, "we divide the lat-est Russian figures by two, we shall re-main on the safe side. So far as can be ascertained, General Kouropatkin has not more than 250,000 men in his combe made before we can arrive at the strength of the field army. There are strength of the heat army. There are not less than 30,000 men at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, 30,000 more are guarding the railway, and 10,000 are occupied other duties on the line, probably ten per cent. are in hospital and convalesc-ing, and the garrison towns and forti-fied points other than those on the railway absorb another 20,000 men.

The Field Army.

There remain no more than 135,000 to form the field army, and the extent of territory this army has to occupy or cover against attack by an enemy

by the midle of May, and there is no sign that these limits will be exceeded. Russian Transport Weak. CHICAGO THIFVES

Russian Transport Weak.

It will always be possible to bring up more men, if all the horses, wagens and equipments which are concomitants of a mobile force are omitted, but it is useless for Russian purposes to amass a horde of infantry in Manchuria without transport, and tied to the railway. Then, as things stand, we are without information as to the mobility of the Russian field army, and some acute observers on the continent declare that not half the necessary number of wagons and animals were assembled when hostilities began for use of the troops in East Asia.

Kouropatkin Tied Down.

"In view of all these considerations, it

"In view of all these considerations

"In view of all these considerations, it is a somewhat large assumption to hold that the Russian army is double the strength of the Japanese." The correspondent says that General Kouropatkin, under his own hand, certainly has not more than 80,000 men, and these are spread over a large territory. "The only reason," says the correspondent, "that General Kouropatkin has not delivered a vigorous counter stroke against the first Japanes army is that he has not the necessary force to act offensively, and cannot let go his hold on one point or another until the objective of the enemy becomes patent.

"The initiative is still with the Japanese. It is impracticable for the Rus-

ese. It is impracticable for the Russian commander, with any regard to prudence, to commit himself to adance orudence, to commit himself to adance in force into Corea while in the dark as to the main line of attack of the enemy Gen. Kouropatkin is tied by the leg unti the fog disperses and the direction of the main force becomes apparent."

Alexieff's Humiliation.

The correspondent, discussing the reported resignation of Viceroy Alexieff, says it is probable the Viceroy offered to resign, but failed to receive the Improvement of the correspondent of the corre perial permission. The correspondent goes on to say: "The Viceroy, who was appointed with such a flourish of trumpets some nine months ago, has been recently shorn of the chief part of his powers, and has lost the command of both the army and the fleet. The civil administration is still in his hands but now that a state of war exists, and the entire country is practically foreign territory in Russian military occupation, the sphere of the civil administrator the sphere of the civil administrator escapes accurate delimitation. If the Viceroy is not on the best terms with the general commanding the army in Manchuria, and if he is altogether hostile to Admiral Skrydloff, we can sympathize with his desire to terminate an almost intolerable position. On the other hand, the Czar probably feels that it would be a sign of vacillation if his lieutenant were recalled in the hour of stress and such an open acknowledgment of the failure of the whole policy underlying the case of last July would injuriously affect the prestige of Russia and throw a stronger light upon the misfortunes of the first weeks of the war. In view of the predominance as-

ondary role devolving upon the shattered squadron and the altogether subordinate functions of civil administration, it would be difficult to deny that the concentration of all the powers in the hands of the general commanding would e the natural course dictated by situation.
Rulers May Go to the Front.

"The alternative is the departure of the Czar for the seat of war, to which rumor continually recurs. Russian Czars have generally accompanied their armies in the field, and their presence has often m the neid, and their presence has often proved a great advantage. During the war with Turkey in 1878-79 the reigning Czar crossed the Danube with his army, and was accompanied by the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has left an interesting account of the events of that time. The mobilization of the corps diplomatique of St. Petersburg in corps diplomatique of St. Petersburg in the event of another Imperial progress to the seat of war is not, perhaps, to be anticipated, and would cause some consternation in that amiable circle, but it is not altogether impossible that the chiefs of the two States now at war may

encourage their armies in operation by their presence at the post of danger." IN HIS OWN BLOOD

Jap Then Got Leave to Risk Life. for mis Country.

A letter has been received at the Methodist Mission Rooms from Rev. R. C. Armstrong, a missionary in Shidzuoka, Japan, in which he speaks of the effect of the war on religious work. He

"History repeats itself in that na-tions in trouble seek Almighty help, and so the prayer service is better at-tended. To show the influence of war tended. To show the influence of war on the religious life, let me give an illustration. The other night I was returning from my class, when I met about fifty young men. They were dressed in something resembling white bathing suits; each one carried a Japanese lantern and a small sheep bell. The first one had a branch of evergreen. They ran in single file, and repeated as they ran: 'Rokkon-she-go.' I learned they were going to the temples and shrines praying for the success of the shrines praying for the success of the soldiers. They dressed in pilgrim outfits in order to receive favor from the gods. The green branch was symbolic of life, and the words mean 'May our six senses be pure,' or otherwise the gods will not hear their prayer. I have seen this several times, but lately they Governor has forbidden such superstitious practices, and so it has ceased.

in patriotism," he writes. "When volunteers were desired to block Port Arthur, many applied who could not go. One of these was so disappointed at the refusal that he cut his finger, wrote an application in his own blood, and again sent it in and was accepted. Even the school children are filled with the spirit. In a certain city one boy was reported to have been killed because he took the part of Russia in a school contest, representing Japan and Russia. And yet, thought these things indicate deep feelin the hospital said that both men will probably die, although the buried treasure, and with the of the modern dip needle, recently ceived from Spain, he is confident of in the breast, his injuries are said to be slight. McGee recovered consciounness soon after reaching the hospital, and identified Walsh, the police say, as his assailant, also saying these things indicate deep feeling the was the man who killed Clements' body was removed to the undertaking estabnshment.

Thysicians at the hospital said that both men will probably die, although the buried treasure, and with the of the modern dip needle, recently ceived from Spain, he is confident of ing the money. Mr. Ostrander made effort to find the treasure several yet ago, but failed.

Two heavy brass carnon were consciouned to the buried treasure, and with the of the modern dip needle, recently ceived from Spain, he is confident of the modern dip needle, recently ceived from Spain, he is confident of the modern dip needle, recently ceived from Spain, he is confident of the modern dip needle, recently ceived from Spain, he is confident of the undertaking estabnshment.

Watchman Slain by Gang Found in Stock Yards.

One of Cornered Desperadoes Shoots, Dealing Death.

Private Policeman Meets His End. Other Will Die.

Chicago, May 2.-In a desperate fight between a gang of thieves discovered in the act of stealing meat from cars at the stock yards by two private watchmen, shortly before six o'clock last night, one man was killed and two others wounded so severely that they will probably die.

The shooting occurred at Packers aveue and Forty-sixth street, and at the time hundreds of employees were leaving the different packing-houses for their the different packing-houses for their homes. Many of them narrowly escaped being struck by stray bullets, and all were forced to flee to places of safety. Only one of the thieves was armed, and when cornered in a freight car he opened fire, and at the first shot killed one of the watchmen. He was himself dangerously wounded, but before the battle ended managed to severely wound another man.

ended managed to severely would be other man.

The dead:
Clements, Arthur, 40 years old, watchman in the employ of the Boyd & Lunham Packing Company; shot through the heart and instantly killed; body taken to McInerney's morgue.

The wounded:

taken to McInerney's morgue.

The wounded:

McGee, Peter, 55 years old, watchman in the employ of the Boyd & Lunham Packing Company; shot in right breast; taken to the Englewood Union Hospital; will die.

Walsh, George, 21 years old, 1,218 West Forty-seventh Place, said to be a well-known police character; received five bullet wounds in different parts of the body; taken to Englewood Union

five bullet wounds in different parts of the body; taken to Englewood Union Hospital; will probably die.

The shooting which resulted in the death of one man and the probable fat-ally wounding of two others was due in-directly to the theft of a ham valued at less than \$1 from a freight car, although for some time similar thefts had been committed by a supposed organized gang of thieves, and watchmen in all parts of the stock yards had been on the alert in an effort to make some arrests and if possible put an end to the depredaif possible put an end to the depreda-tions of the gang.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when McGee,

tions of the gang.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when McGee, in company with Clements, was walking in Packers avenue between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. They saw several men acting suspiciously among the freight cars standing on a side track at the rear of the Boyd & Lunham Com-pany packing-house.

McGee and Clements decided to wait

for developments, and, crouching behind one of the cars, waited until they saw the men break the seal of another car and crawl through the door.

McGee was armed, but Clements was without weapons. They both decided, however, to make an effort to arrest the thieves, and, stealing toward the box car, they waited for the men to reap-pear. Walsh was the first man to do so. He jumped from the car with one ham

Hearing the sound of voices, the other there also came to the door, and then the entire gang jumped to the ground and ran west, pursued by Clements and McGee. Three or four of the men man-aged to elude their pursuers, but Walsh was overtaken by Clements just as he was about to run into one of the build-

ings of the packing company.
Clements seized him by the coat, when almost without warning Walsh drew a revolver from his pocket, and, placing the muzzle close to Clements' breast, pulled the trigger. Clements fell to the ground, expiring almost instantly. In the

meantime, McGee, with his revolver in his hand, had rushed to the spot. He fired at Walsh, striking him in the back. Both men then emptied their revolvers at each other at short range McGee fell with a bullet in his breast and, notwithstanding the fact that Walsh had been struck five times, he white was still on his feet and making an effort to escape.

It was then that assistance arrived.

George W. Durst, a watchman in the employ of the International Packing Company, had witnessed the shooting from a distance. He reached Walsh as

THE LABOR CABINET

me Facts About the Members of the

First Purely Labor Government Melbourne, Victoria, May 2. - Mr. Watson, the labor leader (who was called upon to organize a Ministry after the defeat of the Cabinet, April 22, on labor motion), has formed a Cabinet. Mr. J. C. Watson, the new Premier and Treasurer, is the member for the Bland division of New South Wales in the House of Representatives. He is a

the House of Representatives. He is a compositor by trade.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the new Minister for External Affairs, is the member for West Sydney, N. S. W., in the House of Representatives. He is the leader of the dock laborers, and was a prominent figure in the great shipping strike of the early nineties. He was the mover of the resolution which the labor party carried first in the New South Wales Legislature and later in the Commonwealth Parliament prohibiting the use of colored labor on mail steamers. The spectacle of W. M. Hughes being the mouthpiece of the Commonwealth in transactions with the Mother Country and the sister colonies is not one which promises well for Imperial unity. Mr. Hughes has time and again opposed the subsidy for the Canadian-Australian steamship service.

Mr. H. B. Higgins, the new Attorney-General, is the representative of the labilities of Victoria in the House.

General, is the representative of the Indi division of Victoria in the House of Representatives. He was elected at the general elections of Dec. 16 last as a supporter of the Deakin Govern-ment, but has always had below sym-pathies, and is probably included because the labor party has refused to accept lawyers as members, and it was neces-sary to have a lawyer as Attorney-General.

Mr. E. L. Batchelor, the new Minister for Home Affairs, is the member for the Boothby division of South Australia, and is the labor leader for that State.

Mr. A. Fraser, the new president of the Board of Trade, is the member for the Wide Bay division of Queensland, He was active in the great shearers' strike of ten years ago, and in Canada, or even the Western States, would be regarded as a very advanced Socialist.

Hon. A. Dawson, the new Minister of Defence, is a labor senator from Queensland. He also is an advanced Socialist, and holds very strong views upon the relations between the military and labor with a capital L. Major-General Sir E. T. H. Huttos will have an interesting time with his new Minister, and will probably soon ask to be recalled. Mr. E. L. Batchelor, the new Minister

Mr. H. Mahon, the new Postmaster-General, is the member for the Cool-gardie division of Western Australia in the House of Representatives. He is a working gold miner, but previous to "going west" was prominent in Queens-land, New South Wales and Victoria

labor struggles.

Hon. G. McGregor, the new dent of the Executive Council, ig ator from South Australia.

MINSTRELS LAID OUT.

Coke Gas Turned Into Dressing-Rooms of Al. Field's Showmen.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.-There were more than a dozen vacant chairs in the semi-circle and orchestra seats behind semi-circle and orchestra seats behind when the curtain went up, fifteen minwhen the curtain went up, fitteen min-utes late, for the performance of Al-G. Field's minstrels at the Victoria Thea-tre to-night, and if the time-honored "How am you feelin' dis evening, Mistah Johnsing?" had been asked, a groan from the merry men would have an-swered it. For while the audience murmured at the slight delay and the shrill whistles of the gallery split the air, ten members of the company lay unconscions in the green room, property room and office, and Doctors Duncan, Milne, Lucas, Gibbs and Hart labored to bring back lives all but extinguished by suf-

A Chinaman's manipulation of the house-heating apparatus was responsible for the close approach to a tragedy. He had fired up for the evening with gaseous coke, and turning draughts, had sent the dressing rooms and stage approaches with a rush. The house stage-manager, entering at 8 o'clock, found unconscious forms everywhere, and the men, being with difficulty rescued, explained that they had detected a sweetish smell and had been rendered dizzy and unconscious before they could reach the

stage door.

By 9 o'clock the doctors reported all the sufferers but two out of danger, these being Percy Lee and his brother, the featured European head and hand balancers, who are still insensible, their hearts beating very teebly. The others seriously affected are Dave and Jule Walton, Toni Odell, Aldo Mignani, Frank lench, Tommy Hyde and T. McKenna.

AFTER BURIED TREASURE.

\$15,000 and Brass Cannon Hidden During

Woodstock, Ont., May 2.- Equipped with a Spanish "dip needle," an instrument to determine the location of minerals, James Ostrander, of Big Rapids, Mich., arrived in Woodstock this morn-ing, and took the Port Dover train for the south at 11 o'clock, on a unique mission. He is proceeding to Charlotteville, a village on the southern border of Oxseen this several times, but lately they Governor has forbidden such superstitions practices, and so it has ceased. In another part of the letter Rev. Mr. Armstrong writes of the spirit with which the Japanese have entered into the great struggle.

The Japanese can teach some lessons in patriotism," he writes. "When volunters were desired to block Port Arthur, many applied who could not go. One or the modern dip needle, recently re-ceived from Spain, he is confident of find-

ago, but failed.

Two heavy brass carnon were also buried near the coins. These were the equipment of a regiment of British soldiers, which retreated after the defeat to have been killed because he took the part of Russia in a school contest, representing Japan and Russia. And yet, thought these things indicate deep feeling and loyalty, there is very little of the jingo spirit; it is more hidden and less demonstrative."

The Building Trades' council is getting settled in its new headquarters in the Hilsendegen block to-day. The bricklayers who have been meeting in the hall now occupied by the council, have not decided on where they will meet hereafter, but it is possible that arrangements will be made whereby they may continue to the settled in the hall now occupied by the council, have not decided on where they will meet hereafter, but it is possible that arrangements will be made whereby they may continue to the set the made whereby they may continue to the set the made.

Bishop streets.