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Can't be beat. Nuf sed.

LIST No. 2

LBS. B. C. GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00
SKS. FLOUR (YOUR CHOICE) 2.70
Gall. Vinegar ..... .65
lbs. Tea 1.00
Gall. Tin Rock Candy Drips ..... .75
lbs. Rice or ..... or .25
lbs. S. W. Beans or Bayou ..... .25
lbs. W. Sago or Tapioca. .25
Bars Soap ..... .50
lbs. Prunes or ..... .25
lbs. White Cooking Figs .25
Sk. Rolled Oats, B. & K. .30
Sk. Graham Flour .... .35
Pkt. Gold Dust or Eclipse Washing Powder .20
Pkts. Corn Starch or .. .25
Pkts. Washing Starch .. .25
lbs. Cleaned Currants or .. .50
lbs. Best Valencia Raisins ..... .50
Pkt. Parlor Matches or Tin Best Pears or Peaches ..... .20
Sk. Salt ..... .25
lbs. Coffee ..... .60
$10.00

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ELOPING THE MIDDLE WEST

spondent of Toronto World reatly Impressed With Western Canada

ng the arrivals from the Main-st evening was Mr. Garnell C. a staff traveling correspondent Toronto World, who has spent ittle time in Winnipeg and other oba and Northwest points, and s now made the run across the nt in the interests of his journal. is Mr. Porter's first visit to the and he has, needless to say, been impressed with all he has seen. ctoria Mr. Porter speaks in the terms, having been greatly taken s lovely situation and the un-ed beauties of the trip through nds of the Gulf. influx of settlers into Manitoba Territories is giving tremendous to the industrial development Middle West," observed Mr. He has spent several weeks section for the World, contribu-eries on the transportation pro-mmigration and agricultural pr s. The activity of Winnipeg he s as more marked than the of the great boom in the West-es exhibited during 1888. Many ous farmers from Iowa, Kan-d Nebraska he found pouring in some sections dozens of were engaged in moving set-ffects from the stations after ain passed. The era of specula-Winnipeg real estate, the World inks, is quite warranted by the ng condition of the surrounding Mr. Porter said the opinion to be general in the Central that the prosperity of Winnipeg reflected the immense develop-f the whole country.

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D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 43. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

News Notes Of Dominion

The Proposal That Great Britain Finance a Fast Canadian Ocean Service.

Liquidation of Montreal Credit Company Causes a Small Stampede.

Muskota Steamer Turns Turtle But All Passengers Are Saved.

Montreal, May 4.—The Star's London cable says: It is hoped here that official action will be taken upon the suggestion which Mr. Griffith made at yesterday's meeting of the Society of Arts at which Lord Brassey presided. Mr. Griffith reminded the meeting that the British government was lending the Cunard Company £2,000,000 at 2¼ per cent for a fast Atlantic service. The reasons, he added, were equally strong why a similar loan should be made to Canada or some authoritative Canadian corporation for an Anglo-Canadian fast service comparable with the Cunard line. Lord Brassey strongly supported the suggestion from a naval standpoint. Mr. Griffith also urged the desirability in the interests of the empire, that the British government give state transportation to colonies of such British employees as the colonial governments accepted as suitable.

It transpired today that had the fire at the East End abattoir occurred four hours earlier than it did the city would have lost $7,000. The insurance ran out at noon yesterday and was only renewed at a meeting of the finance committee held that morning, when the contract was awarded.

Strike conditions remain unchanged today. Both sides are still confident of winning.

The Credit Company of Canada was placed in liquidation by Acting Chief Justice Sir M. M. Tait this morning. No list of liabilities has yet been filed, but a number of claims were presented in court today from unfortunate dupes of the concern, running all the way from $2 to $500, the average being about $75. There are still several concerns doing the same kind of business, and they have decided to hold a meeting on Thursday to decide to meet the disturbance of public faith in their enterprises brought about by the failure of the company named.

Ocean navigation was opened this morning by the arrival of the Allan liner Ionian.

The warehouse of Thomas Sonne, Commissioner street, manufacturer of awnings, tarpaulins and other goods of a similar character, was burned last night, loss $20,000.

BOAT CAPSIZES.

Bracebridge, Ont., May 4.—The navigation Company's steamer Oriole screened over in Muskoka river about half a mile from here yesterday. The boat had just started on the afternoon trip with about thirty passengers and a heavy cargo of freight for up the lakes. The vessel was caught by a strong current and slowly turned on her side. Captain Corbett headed the boat for shore and reached it before she capsized. All on board were saved, the crew breaking the windows in the cabin and rescuing all the passengers.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Toronto, May 4.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church opened here yesterday and will last two days. There are nearly a thousand women present from all parts of the Dominion.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, May 4.—The cost of the new Manitoba Club building, to be erected on Broadway, will reach $100,000. The Commercial Club improvements will total over $30,000.

W. H. Langworthy, a pioneer of Port Arthur, and for many years its secretary-treasurer, is dead, aged 60.

Corporal Harvey and two Northwest mounted policemen have deserted the force at Medicine Hat, and are supposed to be in Montreal. A search for them is in progress.

The body of the late Alderman John Russell has been sent to Markham, Ont. A civic funeral was held, and was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city. Hundreds viewed the remains this morning in the city hall.

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Berlin, May 5.—A special despatch from Libau, Russia, says that the former liners Columbia, Belgia and Kaiserin Maria Therese, have just arrived there to be fitted out for war purposes.

SAM PARKS DEAD.

Ossining, N. Y., May 4.—Sam Parks, the New York labor leader, who was sent to Sing Sing prison some months ago, after his conviction on a charge of extortion, died in the prison today. He had consumption at the time of his conviction and had failed rapidly. After the arrival of Mrs. Parks today, the body of the dead labor leader was removed from the prison and taken to New York city.

BRAZIL AGGRESSION.

Lima, Peru, May 4.—In an interview had with him today by the Associated Press regarding the existing troubles between Brazil and Peru, Foreign Minister Pardo stated that his government was preparing to resist the "unjust aggression of Brazil." It was Senor Pardo asserted, a political whim of Baron Rio Branco, Brazil's foreign minister, to annex the territories of Alto Juuua and Alto Purus, inventing as a basis for such action stories of Peruvian invasions. Brazil, Minister Pardo said, had now sent troops to occupy the coveted regions.

BRIDGE WORKERS STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 4.—A strike which was expected to extend to an international movement against the American Bridge Company, was ordered today by the local union of structural iron workers and bridgemen, and over six hundred men in this district will go out tomorrow. The strike is called because the union claims 35 non-union men were put to work last Tuesday erecting a bridge for the B. R. & P. railway at Gorse, Pa. This action, it is claimed, is a violation of the agreement to employ none but union men. President Frank Buchanan notified the local union officials here today that the bridge company refused to rectify the matter and said the executive board would meet immediately and issue a strike order against the American Bridge Company. The order will effect all work being done by the company throughout the United States and Canada.

A JAPANESE LOAN.

London, May 4.—It is said in financial circles that negotiations are approaching a conclusion with a financial house in London for the issue of a Japanese loan of $25,000,000 at 06, the security being a first charge on the customs.

SHIPWRECKED CREW ARRIVE.

New York, May 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Princess Irene, which arived here today from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar, brought eight shipwrecked seamen from the Austrian barkentine Mariji, Captain Bartolezzi, which was abandoned in mid-ocean May 1st.

POWDER MILLS EXPLODE.

Newport, Ind., May 4.—A powder mill owned by the Northwestern Powder Company, three miles from Newport, was blown up today. Four men were killed outright and two were injured. Ten thousand pounds of powder exploded and the bodies of two of the men were blown into such small pieces that they could not be picked up. The other bodies were not badly mangled. The injured men will recover. The loss on the plant was $7,000.

THE LAKE SHORE.

Cleveland, O., May 4.—The annual meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was held here today. All the members of the old board of directors whose terms expired at this time, were re-elected. J. Pierpont Morgan, resigned as a director sometime ago, was again re-elected to fill out his unexpired term of one year. The report is now in the hands of the printer and will be made public within a few days.

Consternation at Losses on Yalu

Russian General Staff Were Appalled at Terrible Loss of Life.

Report That Kuropatkin Has Censured Sassulitch For His Work.

St. Petersburg, May 5, 4.45 a.m.—The Russian losses at the battle of Kiulencheng were 2,000 men and 40 officers, far greater than previously indicated.

This is the official estimate to Major-General Kashtalinsky, who directly commanded the division that suffered the brunt of the attack, and received yesterday by the Emperor. Many believe the Russian losses even higher. General Kashtalinsky mentions also that more than seven hundred wounded arrived at Fengwangcheng, and these may not be included in his calculations. He made no attempt to estimate the Japanese losses, merely stating that they must have been colossal.

The magnitude of the Russian losses had an almost stunning effect on the authorities and aroused general grief, mitigated only by satisfaction at the bravery displayed by the Russian troops. Not for a moment was there any intention to pay such a terrible price for delaying the enemy's crossing of the Yalu. This fact was known throughout the city and gave rise to renewed reports attributed to official sources that General Kuropatkin had officially censured Lieut.-General Sassulitch. If this was so, General Kuropatkin's telegraphed criticism of Sassulitch were carefully cut out of the despatches which have been published, and the general impression now held is that he will remain in Manchuria.

General Kashtalinsky's report establishes the fact that the Russians sustained the greatest loss in order to save the two regiments which were occupying Antung.

In the retreat the 11th Regiment was given the post of honor at the rear, with instructions to hold back the oncoming Japanese. The 12th Regiment and the batteries of quick-firing guns were directed to retire. By the time the movement commenced the Japanese had almost surrounded the Russian position. The 12th Regiment was compelled to charge with the bayonet, and succeeded in breaking through the enemy's lines. The second quick-firing detachment, without horses, could not move the guns and were compelled to abandon them. The men of the second battery put their shoulders to the wheels in an effort to push the guns up the mountain side, but the Japanese fire was so hot that they returned to the protection of the 11th Regiment. Nearer and nearer approached the Japanese, and a charge upon the 11th Regiment and the second battery was imminent, so that the guns were abandoned.

Then a priest led the way before the terrible march across the valley.

The idea has prevailed that the Russians would not make a stand at Fengwangcheng, but the fact that Japanese occupation of that point would enable a movement to the southwest, thus cutting off the Liaotung peninsula, which is taken into consideration by the authorities, leads to the expectation that General Kuropatkin will despatch strong reinforcements there and make a stand.

The activity of the Japanese, it is remarked here, is not only north of the Yalu, where there is constant scouting, but also off the Liaotung peninsula, though the failure to seal Port Arthur may interfere with the operations they had been expecting to carry out on the west coast of that peninsula.

SASSULITCH MAY BE COURT MARTIALED

Kuropatkin Said to Hold Him Entirely Responsible For Catastrophe.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

St. Petersburg, May 5.—It is persistently rumored that General Kuropatkin has sent a private telegram to the Czar in which he declares that the entire responsibility for Sunday's disaster to the Russian arms was due to General Sassulitch, who failed to follow the plan of campaign decided upon by General Kuropatkin. Sassulitch had been instructed not to bring on a general engagement, but to retire if attacked by a superior force. This he is declared to have failed to do. He held the position in the face of an attack which could not be resisted until he had all of his artillery put out of action and lost hundreds of men. It is rumored in military circles that General Sassulitch is to be ordered home and court-martialed.

NEW CHWANG CAPTURED!

Japan's Ever Victorious Army Walks Over General Kuropatkin's Impregnable Fortifications Yesterday Morning.

FOUR THOUSAND RUSSIANS KILLED

Czar Informed of the Fearful Loss Sustained by The Russian Arms in Sunday's Fight on the Yalu River.

4,000 RUSSIANS KILLED.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—Bulletin—In a report received by the Emperor from Gen. Kuropatkin under today's date, it is stated that from 3,000 to 4,000 men at least were killed in the Yalu river fight.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The Emperor has received the following telegram under today's date from General Kuropatkin: "General Sassulitch's report, dated today, on the fight of May 1, says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances: The 12th and 22nd regiments, and the second and third batteries of the sixth brigade of artillery were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by siege guns at Wiju, and field batteries in the distance.

"After a lull the fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank at Turenchen, and our position at Motientsky. A fusillade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the river.

"The situation of the defenders' position became increasingly difficult, especially at Motientsky, which was bombarded on the front and on both flanks.

"Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Motientsky, the number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their guns. For some reason six guns of the third battery of the third brigade of artillery, which had suffered heavily, and our wounded, to retire.

"A battalion of the 11th regiment, both flanks of which were repeatedly stunned by the enemy, advanced with fixed bayonets, preceded by buglers, to clear a passage. The Japanese, however, declined a hand-to-hand conflict and receded.

"In front of the regiment, a chaplain, bearing a cross, was struck by two bullets.

"It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonets that the 7th regiment was able to retire.

"On the arrival of the battalion of the 10th regiment, all the troops were able to beat a retreat.

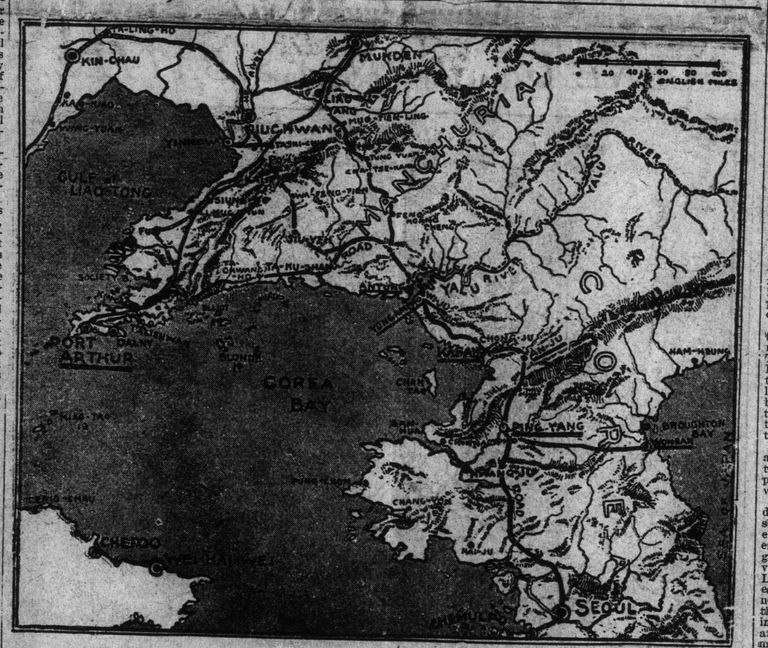
"The losses of the 11th and 12th regiments were very great, but they are not yet exactly known. In the 11th the killed included Colonel Laming and Lieut.-Colonels Dometti and Raievsky. The 12th lost nine company commanders killed or wounded.

"The second and third batteries of the sixth brigade, having lost the greatest number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their guns. For some reason six guns of the third battery of the third brigade of artillery,

Japanese Attack

Special Cable to the London Times and Victoria Colonist.

Seoul, May 5.—It is persistently rumored that the Japanese are following up their advantage gained in Sunday's battle and that a general attack on the second Russian position at Fengwangcheng is now in progress. No details are obtainable.



Map Showing New Chwang and Antung.

which, after silencing the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses, so long as it was not obliged to take up another position. Owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank.

"The Japanese, under our fire, made continual bayonet attacks on our troops.

"Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords.

"Simultaneously with the attack at Motientsky, an attack was being made on our left flank at Turenchen, and the Russian trenches had to be abandoned under the Japanese enfilading fire. Our reserves several times mingled with the first line, thus enabling it for a long time to maintain its position.

"Finally all of the supports were brought up into the firing line, but owing to the great distance from our main reserves, it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time, and our men retired from the principal position to another position in the rear of Tunchen, followed by a concentrated fire of the Japanese, who could not make up their minds to descend from the crest they occupied and face the fire of our batteries of poulemets. They dug fresh trenches and opened a heavy artillery fire on our new position and began to turn our left flank towards Chingow.

"Two battalions of the 11th regiment and the third battery of the third brigade of artillery, belonging to the main reserve, were ordered to Laofunbon. They occupied a position with a double firing line, thus permitting our advance and eight poulemetts, which could not be brough away, were also disabled. The mountainous nature of the country made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag ropes.

"Up to the present 800 wounded, including fourteen officers, have been brought to the hospital at Fengwangcheng. Their eventual transportation elsewhere is fully assured.

"Japanese cavalry appeared to the southeast of Fengwangcheng, but seeing two companies with two guns opposed to it, it did not venture to approach.

"The transportation of the wounded by hired Chinese bearers to Fengwangcheng was very difficult. Two-wheeled carts and horses lent by the cavalry were also utilized for this purpose. Most of the wounded, however, arrived on foot, assisted by their comrades, and reached Fengwangcheng within twenty-four hours.

"Lieut.-General Sassulitch declares that the troops retained their morale notwithstanding their losses and are ready for fresh engagements.

"The Japanese losses were very heavy at the passage of the Ai river at their position at Turenchen, and on the hill occupied by the two battalions of the 11th Regiment."

According to the statements of participants in the battle at least 3,000 to 4,000 were killed.

LOUBET'S GREAT OFFENCE.

Rome, May 4.—The Observator Romano, the Vatican organ, publishes an official note saying that the holy see considers President Loubet's visit to Rome as the greatest offence against its dignity and rights, and, therefore, has sent to the French government a formal and energetic protest, which has been communicated to the other governments in diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

NOT GOLD BUGS.

Panama, May 4.—The proposal before the assembly that Panama should adopt the United States gold standard was rejected after an excited discussion yesterday by 16 votes to 13.

A TAILOR'S SUICIDE.

New York, May 4.—In the presence of a crowd of people about to enter Madison Square Garden to attend the matinee of the military tournament today, John D. Wendell, a tailor, drank carbolic acid and died a few minutes later. Several women fainted and there was pandemonium for a few minutes. The cause for the act is not known. Wendell was 60 years old and married.

HURRICANE AT SAIGON.

Saigon, French Indo-China, May 4.—A hurricane ravaged Cochin-China May 1st. About a hundred natives were killed and great damage was done. All the telegraph lines in Saigon were destroyed. Many native vessels sustained injuries, but otherwise there was no damage to shipping, though small craft in minor ports suffered.

NEW CHWANG CAPTURED.

London, May 4.—Bulletin—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends the following under yesterday's date: "The Japanese landed troops and attacked and captured New Chwang last evening. The Russians fell back to protect the Railway."

DESTROYERS FOR JAPAN.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 3.—Stockholders of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company here say they expect that a statement regarding the reported sale of the Protector will be submitted to them by the directors of the company within a few days. They are also authority for the announcement of a new boat. It is believed here that the Protector will be turned over to the Japanese government.

STRIKE CAUSES FAMINE.

Chicago, May 3.—Thirty-five thousand loaves of bread were received in Chicago today from Pittsburg to relieve the famine threatened by the strike of the bakers.

UNCLE SAM IN POSSESSION.

Panama, May 4.—The United States canal commission today took formal possession of the canal route, and of the property of the Panama Canal Company.

THE CHESTER CUP.

London, May 4.—Sandboy won the Chester cup, a handicap of 2,550 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upwards, nearly two miles and a quarter, at the Chester meeting today. Mark Time was second and Throw Away third. Twelve horses ran.

BRITISH COTTON GROWERS.

Decide to Incorporate With Two and a Half Millions Capital.

London, May 4.—The executive committe of the British Cotton Growing Association today decided to apply for a royal charter. The capital of the concern will be $2,500,000 in shares of $5 each. No profits will be divided during the first seven years.

JUSTICE TO JAPAN.

German Papers Now Lead in Praise of Kuroki's Victory.

Berlin, May 5.—The newspapers have largely given up their disposition to belittle the Japanese victory on the Yalu. The first observations of the political editors are now followed by articles from military critics, one of whom declares that the loss of half the Russian artillery "spells defeat and rising." This writer pronounces the Japanese action to have been magnificent, while all the critics emphasizes the morale of the victory.

Port Arthur is Absolutely Sealed

Last Attempt Made By Daylight With the Entire Fleet.

Great Gallantry Displayed By Officers Determined to Succeed.

London, May 5.—The opinion gains ground here that the Japanese have at last effectually blocked Port Arthur. No official Japanese report on the subject has yet been published, but the Tokio correspondents are positive regarding the matter. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent declares that the entrance to Port Arthur is absolutely sealed, and adds the Japanese fleet, in effecting its purpose, steamed into the entrance at full speed, that the naval officers who made the two previous attempts begged permission to carry out the next attack by daylight, that being easier, and their request was granted. So determined were they to succeed, adds the correspondent, that they decided, if necessary, to lose half their men. The casualties sustained by the Japanese has not been published.

In view of the supposition of the Japanese success in blocking Port Arthur, it is pointed out that the previous attempts had left the channel so narrow that a couple of vessels sunk in the fairway would possibly suffice to seal up the entrance, while there is a noticeable evasion and half-heartedness in the Russian denials of the enemy's success.

There is no confirmation here of the Paris rumor that an engagement between Russian and Japanese squadrons had taken place off Vladivostock, and St. Petersburg knows nothing of the rumored capture of New Chwang. It is reported that the Japanese advanced to within eighteen miles of Fengwangcheng and that another engagement is expected almost immediately.

Major-General Kashtalinsky's insistence on the fact that he was ordered to accept battle by Lieut.-General Sassulitch is interpreted as showing his intention to throw the responsibility upon that officer for risking a fight with his inferior forces, and to confirm the reports that General Sassulitch had been censured.

Reports have been received here that the Japanese captured a quantity of railroad material after Sunday's battle. This is supposed to indicate that the Russians had made great progress with the railroad from the main Manchurian line to the Yalu. If this is so it would be a simple matter for the Japanese to repair this line, which would materially assist them in their advance through a difficulty country.

English correspondents with the Japanese forces on the Yalu are permitted to send ample descriptions of the people and country traversed, but not a word about the fighting.

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says he is convinced that the Russian position in southern Manchuria is exceedingly weak in consequence of the enormous number of men detached to guard the railway and to obtain provisions. He believes that the force at Liaoyang and Haicheng are greatly overestimated. The camps, he says, are numerous, but there are few men in them. There are several fortifications in the little forces Fengwangcheng and Haicheng, but the lines of communication are weak and straggling.

Some reports current here state that the Japanese loan will be $50,000,000 at 6 per cent., and will be issued simultaneously in London and New York.

TREAT PRISONERS WITH KINDNESS

Survivors of Kinshiu Maru Disaster Shown Courtesies By the Russians.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—United States Consul Greener at Vladivostock has sent the following telegram to the United States embassy regarding the treatment of the twenty-six Japanese officers and 181 men captured on board the steamers Kinshiu Maru, Nahmura Maru and Goyo Maru sunk by Rear Admiral Jessen's squadron, April 25th: "The survivors left here through a dense crowd, soldiers and sailors guarding the carriages of the officers, for Irkutsk, Siberia, April 28th. Along the route through the city there were no hostile demonstration or expressions. Russian naval and military authorities were courteously attentive. Food, tobacco and money were furnished to the prisoners for the journey. The Japanese were deeply grateful for the kind treatment."

Russia has agreed to recognize and afford every facility to the four Japanese Red Cross ships, Seiko Maru, Kobe Maru, Sakura Maru and Kossi Maru.

Togo Makes Another Try

The Irrepressible Admiral Appeared Before Port Arthur Yesterday.

Fleet of Fire Ships Approach Entrance Under Torpedo-boat Escort.

Fire of Russian Batteries and Mines and Torpedoes Defeat Attempt.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—Vice Admiral Grand Duke Alexis has received the following official telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, reporting the Japanese attempt to take Port Arthur early this morning:

"I respectfully report to Your Highness that a fresh attack was made by the enemy last night with the object of obstructing the entrance to the port and that it was successfully repulsed.

"At 1 o'clock this morning five torpedo boats were perceived near the coast from the eastern batteries. Under the fire of our warships and the batteries they retreated southward.

"At 1:45 o'clock the first fireship escorted by several torpedo boats was sighted and we opened on them from the shore batteries and the warships. Three-quarters of an hour afterwards our searchlights revealed a number of fireships making the entrance of the harbor from the east and southeast. The coast defence vessels Otvashin and Gromieschi and the gunboat Giliak repulsed each by a well directed fire.

"Altogether eight ships were sunk by our vigorous cannonade by whitehead torpedoes launched from torpedo boats and by the explosion of several submarine mines. Further, according to the reports of the officers commanding the batteries and the gunboats Gilak, two Japanese torpedo boats were destroyed.

"After 4 o'clock the batteries and warships ceased fire, subsequently firing only at intervals on the enemy's torpedo boats, which were visible on the horizon.

"All the fireships carried quick-fire guns, which maintained a constant fire.

"Up to the present twenty men including two mortally wounded officers, who took refuge on a launch have been rescued from the fire boats by us.

"The inspection of the roadstead and work of saving the enemy's men were hindered by the heavy sea running. We suffered no casualties with the exception of a midshipman.

"On the appearance of the first fireship accompanied by the enemy's torpedo boats we boarded a launch and proceeded to the Otvashin to take immediate measures for repulsing the fireships. With me were Lieut.-General Zalinski and Capt. Eckhardt of the naval general staff, Lieut.-General Stovel was on the fortifications at the same time and General Leschinsky, chief of the defending forts, was on board the Gilak."

Port Arthur Account.

Port Arthur, May 3.—At 1 o'clock this morning, three Japanese torpedo boats were sighted and the Russian land batteries and the gunboat Giliak and the coast defence vessels Gremiashchi and Otvanshin opened fire and compelled them to retire. Immediately afterwards other Japanese ships were sighted on the horizon. They were headed by a fireship which was sunk near the entrance of the harbor at 1:20 a. m. After an interval of fifteen minutes two more fireships came on and were sent to the bottom. At 2:25 a. m. four more fireships appeared, three of these blew up on our mines. Two of these sank immediately and the other two fireships were sunk by the batteries and warships. The protected cruiser Askold participated in the firing. Fifteen minutes later three more fireships arrived. One of them blew up on a mine, the second vessel was wrecked on shore and the third was sunk by the Russian shells. The Japanese attack still continues.

The crews of the Japanese warships which were sunk this morning while attempting to block the channel tried to save themselves by putting to sea. Many of them were killed by the Russians. Survivors were picked up. At daybreak a number were seen clinging to the masts and funnels of the sinking ships. Thirteen of the wounded Japanese have since died. Russians supplied the survivors with food and clothing and the wounded were taken to the hospital. During the morning the enemy's torpedo boats were seen in the offing.

At 9:30 o'clock it was signaled that there was a Japanese fleet in the vicinity and that two of the enemy's launches had been run ashore.

The town is quiet. Large crowds watched the morning's operations with great interest.

Grand Duke Boris arrived here this evening.

After the sinking of the fireships this morning many dead bodies were seen floating about the harbor. They were collected by the Russians and buried. The fireships were ten in number and few of these crews were rescued. The sighting of the enemy was due to the vigilance of the men in watch towers and on the guard boats. The new attempt to bottle Port Arthur was on a grander scale than any heretofore. The Japanese showed extraordinary bravery. The attempt to close the harbor failed.

REPORT NOT CREDITED.

Shanghai, May 5.—The report that New Chwang has been captured by the Japanese, is not credited here. Official despatches sent from here yesterday made no mention of any fighting in that vicinity.

BAKERS KIDNAPPED.

Twenty-Seven Non-union Workers Spirited Away by Chicago Strikers.

Chicago, May 4.—An attempt to import twenty-nine bakers from St. Louis to fill the places of strikers, resulted today in a complaint to the police that twenty-seven of the St. Louisans had been kidnapped by members of the Chicago bakers' union. Two of the striking bakers were arrested and the police are looking for the twenty-seven men who have disappeared. The men arrived in Chicago and started in a body for the plant of the Schulze Baking Company where they had been promised employment. When within one-half block of the shops they were surrounded by several hundred union bakers' sympathizers. The strikers wanted the newcomers not to accept work at beleaguered shops. Some of the non-unionmen insisted, however, and a fight started. A riot call was sent in, but when the police arrived the crowd had disappeared. Only two of the St. Louis men had succeeded in reaching the Schulze plant, and the others had been spirited away.