JAPANESE CASUALTIES NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED

Only Three Torpedo Boats Lost--Three Russian Warships Off the Coast of Japan Will Probably Be Captured.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Tokio dated today:

"Rojestvensky's skull is fractured requiring operation, serious but not dangerous.

"Total Japanese losses to date: three torpedo boats sunk; three officers killed, about 200 men killed and disabled."

MINISTER'S TELEGRAM TO ADMIRAL TOGO.

Tokio, May 30.—8.30 p.m.—Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy, has sent the following telegram to Admiral Togo:

"The enemy's second and third squadrons, successfully overcoming the difficulties attending their voyage eastward, showed themselves no mean power; but your squadron intercepted them in advance of their destination, putting them to confusion, destroying and capturing nearly all their units.

"But your victory does not end here. You captured the enemy's commander-in-chief. It is most gratifying for our national cause that you achieved such a victory.

"We send sincere congratulations and take occasion to praise the virture of the Emperor; to thank you and those under you for the onerous service extending over many months, and to express sympathy for the killed and wounded."

STORY OF LOSS OF THE GROMOBOI DENIED.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—1.30 p.m.—The admiralty denies the report telegraphed to the London Daily Express that the cruiser Gromoboi, of the Vladivostock squadron, had been sunk with nearly 800 men on board. A message was received from Capt. Bosnikoff, her commander, last night, which it was believed was sent by wireless telegraph to Vladivostock.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, who was reported to be on board the Gromoboi, is in St. Petersburg.

The Gromoboi sailed out of Vladivostock on Saturday, as Admiral Rojestvensky was reported to have arrived in the Straits of Korea, but the admiralty decline to say whether the Gromoboi was engaged.

The admiralty had no further news to communicate this morning.

A report of the battle, however, has been received from the captain of the Russian transport Korea, now at Woo Sung, and it is also understood that the Emperor has received a communication from Japan, possibly from Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff or Admiral Rojestvensky.

MEN FROM BRITISH STEAMER AT NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki, May 31.—The captain, chief engineer and two seamen of the British steamer Oldhamia have arrived at Sasebo.

The Oldhamia, which was bound from Hongkong for Japan, was captured by the Russians on May 19th, and at first it was reported that the vessel captured was an American. The men who have arrived at Sasebo were taken by the Japanese from a Russian steamer on May 27th.

RUSSIAN PRESS CONDEMNS THE BUREAUCRACY.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The catastrophe which has overtaken the Russian fleet has given tremendous impetus to the demand upon Emperor Nicholas for the immediate convocation of a national assembly without awaiting action upon the report of Boulignan rescript commission. With the single exception of the reactionary Sviet, the press pours out indignation and wrath upon the bureaucracy which is held responsible for all the misfortunes of the war. Only the Novosti and the Bourse Gazette, however, declare that peace should be concluded. The Russ, now the widest read paper in Russia, says: "Those guilty of Russia's disgrace should be overwhelmed with shame."

"The death of half a million of men," the Russ continues, "and the loss of billions of money is the price of the rejection of progress and western civilization. Sebastopol struck the shackles from the serfs, and Port Arthur, Mukden and Tsu Islands should free the Russians from the slavery of the bureaucracy."

The Slav, another popular paper, is even more bitter. It says: "Enough. Blindfolded for two hundred years, the Russian people have been marching to the brink of destruction, but bandages are now torn from the eyes of 130,000,000 of Russians, and they will neither be led nor driven over the precipice. Let the people speak. The bureaucracy has had its day, and has crowded its work of national shame and humiliation. It will now suffer with those who have suffered in silence. From this moment a conversion of the people has become as necessary as the air we breathe. If the bureaucracy this time stands between the Emperor and the nation, let it beware. Let it remember the lessons of Russian history; the history of the Semsky Sober of 1640.

"The Japanese are not fighting the Russian people, but the Russian bureaucracy, which has rejected with energy the talent of the nation for a host of sycophants and time-serving courtiers. Our only consolation at this bitter hour is the consciousness that it is not the people but the government which has suffered defeat. Enough."

The Snyotetchva and Nashashisn, two consitutional papers, are equally bitter.

The Noove Vremya, while milder, defending the Russian administration against the charge of rottenness, and insisting that there is plenty of patriotism, as evidenced by the fact that more young officers volunteered to go with Admiral Rojestvensky than were needed, nevertheless joins in the cry for an immediate summoning of the people.

"Delay will be fatal," the paper adds. "All Russia's intelligence and all her ability are needed to meet the advancing crisis."

The Listock says: "The war has taught the lesson that education, self-government and freedom are always victorious over ignorance, mis-rule and despotism."

SOLDIERS IGNORANT OF ROJESTVENSKY'S DEFEAT.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—Dispatches from the front say the news of Admiral Rojestvensky's defeat is not yet known to the Russian armies in Manchuria and that the soldiers are still hoping for Russian naval victory.

DRIVING BACK THE RUSSIAN OUTPOSTS.

Gunshu Pass, May 30.—The outposts of General Kamimura's army, on the Japanese right flank, pushed forward, and coming into contact with the Russians, drove in the outposts for a short distance, but the action is now suspended.

CONTRACTS PLACED ON NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 31.—Contracts amounting to fully $5,000,000, calling for the shipment with all dispatch of electrical equipment, machines and tools have been placed in this market on Japanese account. The orders were mostly closed by the New York representatives of Japanese firms. The machinery is for installation in the principal government shipbuilding yeards and arsenals. Because of the inauguration of a war tax, ranging from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. on various foreign equipments entering Japan after July 1st, most of the orders call for shipment overland to the Pacific coast.

SIX RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS SUNK.

Washington, May 30.—The Japanese legation to-night gave out the following cablegram from Tokio:

"Fifth report from Togo, received May 30th:

"The main force of our combined fleet, upon accepting the surrender of the remaining Russian main force on the afternoon of May 28th, as already reported, stopped pursuit, and while engaged in the disposition of the surrendeded ships found in a southwestern direction the Admiral Ushakoff, a coast defence ship. Thereupon the cruisers Iwate and Yakumo were immediately dispatched in pursuit and invited her to surrender, but she refused and was sunk at 6 p.m. Her crew of over three hundred men were rescued.

"The cruiser Dimertri Donskoi was also found in the northwesterly direction at 4 p.m., and was immediately overtaken and fired on vigorously by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla, and the next morning was found aground on the southeastern shore of Urleung islands, off the Korean coast. Our destroyer Azanami captured toward the evening of May 27th, in the south of Urleung island the Russian destroyer Biedovy, wherein were found Admiral Rojestvensky and another admiral, both severely wounded, together with eighty Russians, including staff officers from the flagship Prince Suvaroff (Kniaz Souvaroff), which sunk at 5.30 p.m. on May 27th; they were all taken prisoners.

"Our cruiser Chitose, while cruising to the northward on the morning of May 28th, found and sunk another Russian destroyer. Our cruiser Niyitaka and destroyer Murakumo attacked also at noon on May 28th a Russian destroyer, which finally went aground.

"According to various reports hitherto received, and statements of prisoners, the result of the battle from May 27th to May 29th is as follows: Prince Souvaroff, Alexander III., Borodino, Dimeitri Donskoi I., Admiral Nachimoff, Monomach, Jemtchung, Admiral Ushakoff, one converted cruiser and two destroyers sunk. Nicholas I., Orel, Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Seniavin and destroyer Biedovy captured.

"According to the prisoners the Oslibia sunk about 3 p.m., and the Navarin also was sunk.

"The cruiser Almaz, on May 27th was observed in a disabled and sinking condition, but her final fate is yet unknown.

"The full particulars regarding the injury to our ships are not yet to hand, but so far as I could ascertain none were seriously injured, all being still engaged in operations. The whole casualties are not yet ascertained. Casualties of first division are a little over 400.

"Prince Yorhito in excellent health. Admiral Misu slightly wounded on May 27th."

Sixth report, received the afternoon of May 30th: "Loss of Osliaba and Navarin confirmed. Sissoi Veliki also definitely reported to have sunk on the morning of May 28th."

The official statement of the Russian losses, so far as ascertained, is the following: Six battleships sunk: Prince Souvaroff, Imperator Alexander III., Borodina, Osliabia, Sissoi Veliki and Navarin.

CLAIM THEY SAW JAP VESSELS SINK.

Vladivostock, May 30, 4.30 p.m.—The Russian protected cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Gronzy have arrived here. The officers of these vessels report that in the naval battle two Japanese battleships were sunk, and that two Japanese cruisers were dangerously listed with their heads down as the officers lost sight of the battle Saturday. A heavy fog then dropped and prevented their being able to see more of the result.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessels of the Baltic fleet had yet arrived, and the signal stations at Askold and Rimsky, Korsakoff islands, reported none in sight.

Officers of the Almaz and Gronzy say that both fleets had already sustained terrible losses when the Almaz and Gronzy broke

Through the Hostile Line.

Of the Japanese, two battleships had gone down before their eyes, and two cruisers, their sterns high out of the water, seemed ready to plunge headforemost to the bottom of the sea.

The Russian fleet, they say, was then in a sadder plight. Rojestvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Souvaroff, and her sister ship, the Borodino, and the cruisers Oslabya and Ural were utterly destroyed, and when the fog closed down and hid the scene of battle from sight, northward of the speeding vessels, a third great Russian battleship, the Alexander III., seemed in sore distress, but putting up a valiant fight against throngs of torpedo boats, and still continuing her attacks on the cruisers of the Island Empire.

Torepdo boats were also clinging around the other ships of the fleet like angered wasps, separate flotillas darting in again and again to launch their weapons.

The Almaz, which arrived at her anchorage here Monday evening, bears scars of the battle. Her mizzenmast is shot away, and one of her smokestacks is pierced by a cannon shot, but the Gronzy, though engaged for several hours in a running fight at short range, with a large Japanese destroyer, shows no signs of the fray. After her commander, Capt. Andriffski, had been wounded, and an officer and three men had been killed, the Gronzy succeeded in sinking her opponent with a luckily placed shot and reached Vladivostock without further adventure at 11 o'clock this morning.

The officers of the cruisers and torpedo boats in the harbor and the military officials from the fortress swarmed on board the Almaz to learn news of the fight. The story was short. According to the officers of the Almaz, the fleet under Rojestvensky met the Japanese in the Straits of Korea, near Tsu island, and the opposing forces

Immediately Closed In.

Being lightly armored, the Almaz, as had been ordered by Admiral Rojestvensky before the battle, separated herself from the main fleet at the first opportunity, and headed for Vladivostock soon after the commencement of the action, but not too soon to observe that the losses on both sides in the titanic combat were great.

Early in the battle an officer of the Almaz, while watching Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, for a signal, saw the flagship shudder from stem to stern as if under a blow from a gigantic hammer, and hesitate in her course, while the waves rose high from her armored sides. Then she commenced to list and sink. The officers believe that the debut of the submarine boat as an effective agent in naval warfare, or perhaps a large mine, caused the disaster to the Kniaz Souvaroff.

The damage, however, was so extensive that the flagship soon went down, leaving the deck officers and many of the crew struggling in the waves.

One of the Russian torpedo boats, either the destroyer Buinyr or the Bravi, ran in and picked up a number of the swimmers, one of which was recognized through a glass as Admiral Rojestvensky.

Under the cruel attack of the Japanese warships, aided by torpedo boats, mines and submarines, the Borodino, Oslabia and Ural were placed out of action and followed the flagship to the bottom.

The fog, which had raised and lowered intermittently during the morning, now began to settle down again, and the distance of the Almaz, which had now succeeded in

Disengaging Herself

in the combat from the struggling ships, made it difficult to see clearly, but the officers are positive they saw two Japanese battleships disappear beneath the waves before their eyes, and that two Japanese cruisers appeared on the point of sinking.

The arrival of the Gronzy at 11 o'clock to-day was marked by the same scenes of excitement as those which characterized the advent of the Almaz. The correspondent of the Associated Press visited the wounded commander of the destroyer, Capt. Andriffski, at the hospital, and the captain confirmed the details given by officers of the Almaz. He described his combat as a running fight, in which the Gronzy was engaged for several hours, finally sinking the pursuing Japanese destroyer.

NOTHING DEFINITE REGARDING ROJESTVENSKY.

London, May 31.—The English newspapers are still without official news, but the semi-official news from Vladivostock given in a dispatch received by the Emperor Nicholas from Gen. Linevitch are completely mystified regarding the fate of Admiral Rojestvensky. The Associated Press interesting dispatch from Vladivostock shows that the report that Madame Rojestvensky had received a telegram from her husband dated Vladivostock must be placed among other similar and numerous rumors current, such as that Admiral Volkersham had arrived at Vladivostock, that he died of cancer on May 24th, and other equally unfounded reports. It now seems practically certain that Rojestvensky is a prisoner. The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says he has it on reliable authority that Rojestvensky was wounded in the arm and surrendered.

Every successive dispatch adds to the completeness of the Russian disaster and the European press is busily casting about for an explanation of the extraordinary collapse of the fleet. There has been rumor of insubordination and mutiny on board the vessels of Rojestvensky's fleet, though nothing authentic was known concerning this.

The Daily Telegraph's Moji, Japan, correspondent says that the captain of the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, and another officer were swimming about in an exhausted condition for many hours when they were rescued by some Shimonseki fishermen.

WORSE THAN REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, May 31, 4.20 a.m.—The admiralty is literally stupefied at the extent of the disaster suffered by Rojestvensky's defeat. Its own advices paint the situation in even worse colors than the Tokio dispatches.

REPORTED LOSS OF CRUISER GROMOBOI.

London, May 31.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express reports that the cruiser Gromoboi, of the Vladivostock squadron, with nearly 800 men on board, issued from Vladivostock in the hope of joining the remnant of Rojestvensky's fleet, and that it struck a Japanese mine and sunk with all hands.

The correspondent says it is believed that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff was on board the Gromoboi.

RUSSIA CANNOT CONSIDER PEACE.

Washington, May 30.—"Until some word of peace comes out of Tsarskoe Selo, Nippon has but to fight on."

This epigramatic remark of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, made with the details of the victory of the Japanese before him, sets forth also the opinion of the Washington and other neutral governments represented here regarding the effect of the battle upon Russia's policy.

Whether Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will be the bearer of that fateful word when he sees the President to-morrow or Thursday, remains to be seen, but the ambassador to-night was more emphatic than ever in declaring that the war would go on indefinitely. While admiting that he would see the President in the next few days and have a long conference on the general situation, the ambassador strongly discouraged any hopes of an early peace.

"Perhaps after Liao Yang there was a possibility of peace," he said. "I will not say there was not an idea of peace at that time in certain quarters, but now, after this crushing defeat, never. The Japanese talk of indemnity. Russia can better use this money in building another fleet! Certainly this is not the time when Russia can afford to take up the question of peace."

It is this apparent determination of Russia to continue in the face of the disastrous defeats on land and sea which discourages the Washington government at this time from taking any positive steps towards offering assistance to the belligerents in coming to an understanding. It is believed here, however, that when Russia, through her own agents, has learned the full extent of her losses, she may be approached regarding peace with some hope that overtures will be welcomed. It is such an opportunity for which the American government is watching.

ROJESTVENSKY WAS CAPTURED BY JAPS.

Tokio, May 31.—5 p. m.—It is now certain that Admiral Rojestvensky is a prisoner of the Japanese. He is wounded in the forehead, legs and back, but will recover. Vice-Admiral Voelkersam is supposed to have perished.

The reported sinking of the cruiser Jemtchug has not been confirmed, and the name of the cruiser has been dropped from the list of destroyed vessels.

It is supposed that the protected cruiser Aurora and the cruiser Almaz were sunk. But positive confirmation is lacking. A dispatch from Vladivostock says that the Almaz has arrived there in a damaged condition.

Admiral Togo, telegraphing to-day, says:

"The naval battle fought from the afternoon of May 27th to May 28th in the vicinity of Okino Island and extending to the vicinity of Orleung Island, is called the naval battle of the Sea of Japan."

Admiral Togo also reports that Vice-Admiral Enquist was captured with Admiral Rojestvensky. The Russian prisoners, Admiral Togo says, will exceed 3,000.

ADMIRAL IS IN NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Tokio, June 1.—Admiral Togo reports that all captured ships have arrived, and that their crews have been landed at Sasebo. Admiral Rojestvensky has entered the naval hospital. The report that Vice-Admiral Enquist was captured proves to have been a mistake.

RUSSIANS STORY OF NAVAL FIGHT.

London, June 1.—The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent says that the captain of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, who is now a prisoner, relates the following story of the battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets:

"We first saw the Japanese at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 27th when, suddenly and unexpectedly, we encountered the enemy's fleet as we were moving to the east of Tsu Island. They steamed towards us and opened fire. Only ninety minutes after the firing began a sudden shock was felt under the Admiral Nakhimoff, and she began to sink with great rapidity. My belief is that she either struck a mine or a torpedo. The crew numbered six hundred men, a majority of whom went down with the ship as there was no time to get the men on deck. A number of survivors, aided by life belts, swam to a small launch, and about 1 o'clock in the morning we went aboard a fisher boat. All of the men were sent to the Shimonoseki.

"In the engagement fought off Liancourt rocks the Russian battleships were surrounded by Japanese ships, which circled about them, pouring in a heavy fire, and they almost immediately fell into confusion. Seeing their plight, Vice-Admiral Togo signalled from the Mikasa a demand to know whether the Russians were ready to surrender. Our ships complied with the demand."

Other accounts of the battle described the roar of the cannonade as so terrible that houses were shaken at Yamaguchi, twenty-eight miles distant, and the people supposed it was an earthquake. The Japanese fleet suffered little. The battleship Asaki was oftenest hit and suffered the heaviest loss, but did not quit the firing line.

Admiral Kammura was sent southward to begin the battle with a small squadron. He, however, allowed the Russians to pass him. Then Rear-Admiral Urin broke in upon them from Iki Island and passed across the head of the third line, raking them again and again.

Japanese submarine boats, the correspondent says, proved most effective. The armored cruiser Vladimir Monomach hoisted the white flag during the battle, and with a hundred of her crew foundered.

The repair ship Kamchatka was badly hit early in the battle. Her steering gear was so disabled that she could only circle round and round. While in this condition a shell hit her engines, completely disabling her. Fifty-six of her crew took to the boats, but these were barely lowered when the Kamchatka lurched. Her bow rose in the air, and she sank with a tremendous roar. Her captain was killed and three officers drowned and two wounded, while the fate of the others is unknown. One of the Kamchatka's officers while in a boat saw the Japanese close around three Russian battleships, which were sinking, and torpedoes seemed to be exploding all around them.

MEET AT PALACE TO DISCUSS SITUATION.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—5.35 p. m.—"The seriousness of the situation created by the complete destruction of the Russian fleet seems to be fully realized at Tsarskoe Selo, where the Emperor has assembled practically all the members of the Imperial family to decide on the course to pursue. Conferences are proceeding which will determine not only the question of peace, but whether it is advisable to yield to the popular demand for the immediate convocation of a national assembly. Some of the members of the Imperial family are understood to be urging His Majesty to retrieve the situation by making common cause with the people against the bureaucracy.

The Emperor has decided to send his brother, the Grand Duke Michael to attend the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, instead of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, whose more mature judgment and advice the Emperor regards as very important at the present crisis.

Prince Oukhomsky in the Rasviet this afternoon, declares for peace in a half distracted editorial, in which he takes the whole world to task for shutting its eyes to the yellow peril.

"All the nations, blind to the future," says the Prince, "are fawning upon victorious Japan. Great Britain, rejoicing in Russia's fall, utters her sarcastic condolences, and America sends Secretary Taft and a party of eccentric American ladies to visit the land of the Mikado. France, in fear for Indo-China, allows Japan to boss her about, while the crowned Hohenzollern, who a few years ago sounded a solemn warning to the Aryian race, rushes to the station at Berlin to greet the little yellow Prince Arisugawa, and showers him with attention."

NEWS LIKELY TO DEMORALIZE ARMY.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—Whether peace or the continuance of the war will be the result of yesterday's all-important conference between the Emperor and his ministers at Tsarskoe-Selo, hangs in doubt, the ministers who returned to St. Petersburg, late at night, maintaining reticence over the proceedings of the council, as far as the attitude of the Emperor is ascertained. Prince Obolonsky, who had an audience yesterday with His Majesty, found him resolutely determined on the prosecution of the war.

Various rumors as to the results of the council are current, all agreeing, however, that a continuance of the war was the first question taken up, whereupon the peace party offered a strong line of argument, which was supplemented by a dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch, in which he expressed a fear as to the demoralizing effect of the naval disaster on the army, the news of which had already reached the troops from Vladivostock, and was rapidly spreading.

Another Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Terosiahty, has arrived at Vladivostock.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF JAPANESE LOSSES.

Moscow, May 31.—The Russky Slovo prints a dispatch from Vladivostock describing Saturday's battle, and gives the Japanese losses on that day as three ships sunk, a three funneled vessel, a cruiser of the Nisshin type, and a third battleship, the type of which has not been determined.

HOW JAPANESE TROOPS RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Headquarters, Gen. Kuroki in the field, May 30, via Fusan.—A detailed report showing the extent of the Japanese victory reached the army to-day. The soldiers received the news quietly.

Gen. Kuroki's officers have attained to a higher degree of proficiency than at any time since the war began.

GENERAL SKIRMISHING CONTINUOUS FOR WEEKS.

Gunshu Pass (108 miles north of Tie Pass), Manchuria, May 27.—The rains which began three days ago have ceased. General skirmishing has been continuous for the past fortnight. Arriving troops on leaving the trains find themselves in a sea of mud. The country in the immediate rear of the Russian army offers the same aspect as did the rear of the old positions which the Russians occupied in the south, being denuded of forage. The Chinese fled from their homes and wherever the troops camped these houses were torn down for firewood.

Interest in the attitude of the Mongols continues. It is asserted that a state of rebellion exists against the local prince ruling the eastern tribes.

A few native traders with goods are arriving at the interior cities from Sinmintin, but the only remaining trade route for Northern Manchuria since the loss of Sinmintin to the Russians, is by way of Kiachta over which traders are already active. The defence of the railway is so complete that it is practically a block house system.

The foreign naval attaches have been excluded from Vladivostock by order of the government.

MAY RETURN TO RUSSIA ON PAROLE.

Tokio, May 31 1 p.m.—Admiral Togo reports that two Russian hospital ships which accompanied Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet into the Straits of Korea on May 27th were suspected of a violation of The Hague convention, and, besides, owing to the great necessity for strategic protection he detained them temporarily and convoyed to Sasebo on May 28th.

By direction of the Emperor Admiral Ito has instructed Admiral Togo to allow Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff and other Russian officers to transmit a report of the battle and a list of casualties and prisoners to the Emperor of Russia.

The officers of the battleships Orel and Nicholas I., and the coast defence ships Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Seniavin, are to be permitted to return to Russia on giving their parole.

The damage to the Japanese fleet, Admiral Togo says, was slight. Only three torpedo boats were lost. No warships or destroyers were sunk.

The Emperor has issued the following rescript to Admiral Togo:

"Our combined fleet encountered the enemy's fleet in the Korean strait and after several days' desperate battle annihilated it, accomplishing an unprecedented feat.

"We are glad that by the loyalty of our officers and men we have been enabled to respond to the spirits of our ancestors. Though the war be long, we hope that you will be loyal and brave, and secure a successful result."

To the navy the Emperor issued the following rescript:

"Our navy with the best strategy and greatest courage annihilated the enemy's squadron, and answered our hopes. We appreciate deeply your splendid success."

WILL PROBABLY FALL INTO HANDS OF JAPS.

London, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent says that the hospital ships Orel and Kostroma have been captured and taken to Sasebo charged with infringing The Hague convention.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that three Russian warships of the Izumrud, Kniaz Souvaroff and Aurora class respectively have arrived at Hanada, on the west coast of Honshiu, Japan. They will probably be captured.

JAPS GIVE MORE DETAILS OF BATTLE.

Tokio, June 1.—7 p.m.—The navy department made the following announcement to-day:

Later reports from the different divisions of the fleet engaged in the naval battle of May 27th shows as follows:

"The Russian battleship Oalshya was heavily damaged in the early part of the fight on Saturday, going down at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first Russian vessel sunk was the battleship Sissoi Peliky.

"The armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff and Mladimir Monomach, after being in the general engagement during the day time, were still further damaged by torpedoes during attacks by night, and were eventually completely disabled. They drifted into the vicinity of Tsu Islands, near which islands they were discovered on Sunday morning, May 28th, by the auxiliary cruisers Shileno, Yawata, Taimau and Sado, which were about to capture them, but they all sank.

"The crews of our auxiliary cruisers rescued 915 of the crews of the sunken Russian ships.

"The battleship Navarin was torpedoed four times after sundown on Saturday (May 27th) and sunk. The survivors of the Navarin's crew confirm the story of her destruction.

"The cruisers Niitaka and Otawa discovered the Russian cruiser Svietlana at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Chappyan bay, and immediately attacked and sunk her. The commander of the Niitaka reports the fact.

"It is suspected that the Russian cruisers Almaz and Aurora were sunk by torpedoes on the night of May 27th.

"The former report includes the statement that the Russian cruiser Jemtchug was sunk. As it remains unconfirmed the cruiser's name has been excluded from the revised list of the Rusisan vessels destroyed. Judging from this and former reports, the enemy's main strength, consisting of eight battleships, was destroyed. The enemy's fighting power is thus annihilated.

"Later reports show that during the night of May 27th our torpedo boats numbered 34, 35 and 69 were sunk by the enemy's fire. Comrades rescued the majority of their crews.

"Besides the above there was no damage worth reporting. No warships nor destroyer suffered any loss of fighting or navigating power.

"We anticipated a heavy loss of life, but find our casualties were comparatively light. They do not exceed 800 killed and wounded.

"The casualty reports will be rendered as speedily as possible in order to reassure families and friends.

"Nearly the whole strength of both combatants went in battle and the area of fighting was very wide.

"The first day proved foggy and then with smoke and fumes resulting from the battle, it was impossible to locate or observe all the ships under my command. Moreover, the fighting lasted two days, and the ships of my command, being scattered for the purpose of chasing and attacking the enemy, some having received orders after the battle, it is impossible to collect and present any detailed report covering the whole battle at this time."

THE WOUNDED RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

Tokio, May 31.—Admiral Rojestvensky's injuries consist of a wound on the forehead, a slight outer fracture, and other slight wounds.

The total Japanese casualties are 800.

WAS ON BORODINO DURING THE BATTLE.

Tokio June 1, 6 a.m.—It is understood that the Emperor intends to direct that the Russian officers captured at the naval battle of the Sea of Japan on May 27th to be given terms of parole identical with those granted the army officers captured at the surrender of Port Arthur.

An officer of the Russian battleship Borodino, brought as a prisoner to the Maizurin navy yard, says that while Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky had raised his flag on the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, he was really on board of the Borodino during the action. When the Borodino was sinking he boarded the Russian destroyer Bedovia, on which he was eventually captured by the Japanese.

CHANGED FLAGSHIP FIVE TIMES IN BATTLE.

Tokio, May 30.—9 p.m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Admiral Togo's supplementary report, which reached the navy department this afternoon, makes the Russian defeat a staggering disaster, unequalled in naval history. Practically every ship of a once splendid fleet was either sunk or captured, representing a loss of tonnage exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand tons. The remainder of the fleet has been dispersed, some going to Vladivostock, others to the China coast. Admiral Rojestvensky, gravely wounded, occupies a cot in a Japanese hospital, a prisoner of war.

Tokio, astounded and elated at the first measure of victory, seems to be unable to grasp the still greater triumph that Admiral Togo brings to the nation. Before the combat a partial victory with operations around Vladivostock during the summer was generally expected. No one dreamed of annihilation at the first meeting. Later reports indicate that the fighting was of the most desperate nature. On Saturday and Sunday there were persistent torpedo attacks, following heavy gun fighting. Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have been hopelessly outclassed in gunnery.

It is reported that it was necessary for Admiral Rojestvensky to change his flagship five times during the battle. He finally took refuge on the torpedo boat destroyer, where he was captured.

Admiral Togo's later dispatches given to the public early this evening created the highest enthusiasm. High officers of the army and prominent officials hurried to the navy department and offered congratulations.

The entire staff of the Bank of Japan, headed by a band, marched to the navy department and cheered in honor of the victory.

POWERLESS TO OFFER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE.

London, June 1.—In describing the naval battle the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the Japanese fleet says:

"An infernal concentration of fire reached its zenith at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Russians advanced in the direction of Vladivostock a Japanese squadron was lying between them and their destination, and the doomed Russians were battered on all sides.

"Between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a cruiser of the Admiral Nakhi-

Allen's Lung Balsam

The best Cough Medicine.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY

should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

You Have Catarrh!

HERE ARE THE SYMPTOMS—IF CATARRH IS IN YOUR SYSTEM, CURE IT!

Can't you see that every year your case gets worse, that you sniffle and hawk more? This winter you'll have more discharge, a worse headache, and a harder case to cure. Better get Catarrhozone, use it, and be cured. The following symptoms quickly indicate whether it's catarrh you have—

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Bad Taste.	Stuffed Nostrils.
Rank Breath.	Difficult Breathing.
Droppings.	Wheezy Chest.
Hawking.	Bad Cough.
Spit Mucous.	Blinding Headache.

THE ONE TRUE CURE THAT NEVER FAILS IS CATARRHOZONE

Catarrhozone is different from all other remedies. You breathe it—inhale its soothing vapor to the places that are affected by the poisons of the disease. It searches out the germs, heals the inflamed mucous membranes, and thus restores you to good, vigorous health. Two months' treatment costs $1.00, and is guaranteed. The trial size costs 25c. All dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

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A gentleman in Whitby suffered so severely with his feet, that he was obliged to bath them three or four times a day and change his socks each time. One box of Foot Elm cured him. It will cure you. 18 powders 25 cents.

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Cures Sweaty Feet

Send Stamp for particulars of our $100.00 in Prizes.

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