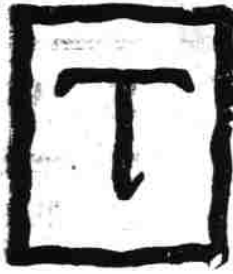


..This.. Constitutes the Secret of Japanese Success

By Hosmer Whitfield



THE whole secret of the Japanese success may be said to lie in the fact that problem of the present war was studied in detail, instruments acquired fitted for the end in view, and lastly, in the war-readiness of the fleet. As soon as the government of Japan had decided to throw down the gauntlet, the fleet, held on the slender leash, was ready to spring forward and deal that first crushing blow which altered the whole aspect of the campaign afloat. The events of the past three months have emphasized the fact that a fleet is not maintained in order to show the flag on foreign coasts, to provide local defence to distant coast towns, or to cruise ship by ship in a silly isolation, but must be concentrated to meet the strategic needs of any probable war.

By the masterly strokes which Admiral Togo dealt at Russian naval power, and by the subsequent blocking of the Port Arthur channel, he freed the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili to the transports carrying the Japanese armies. He did more, even, than this. By "sealing up" Port Arthur he robbed Russia of a base which the much-talked-of reinforcements from the Baltic Russia to gain with the assistance of the squadron within, disabled though it were, and he gave a singularly vivid illustration of the truth that the mere possession of ships with crews inadequate in numbers and unskilled in warlike duties is not equivalent to naval strength. Behind the fleet, even if well manned, and under a leader of courage, great strategic and tactical ability, and personal magnetism, must be a well-thought-out organization, and dockyards well equipped and with ample supplies of labor for repairs. Japan has supplied the world with object lessons in warfare and in the influence of the command of the sea, but, above all else, she has illustrated the effect of intelligent, careful organization, and the meaning of being ready for war. She has humbled a power against which even Napoleon could not prevail.

Her manner of treating the war correspondents was a revelation to other nations. With a gentle firmness she promptly denied us the same free privileges that were granted during the Spanish-American and the Boer war. Old-time journalists who meet one another only when some great battle is in progress say that they never before saw such polite severity or such rigid censorship. It was a complete surprise. The Japanese claim that they cannot afford to let the rest of the world gain even a remote idea of their plans, that it is a war in which they are fighting against heavy odds, and that they must fight it as their generals see fit. Several newspapers have facetiously remarked that the war will be fought over again in the magazines. I simply want to say that my observations have enhanced the belief that there are a myriad interesting and important matters connected with this war which the world knows little or nothing about and will know little or nothing about until after peace has been declared.—Success.

..How.. The Evils of War May Be Lessened

By
Walter
Wellman

IF our generation the powers cannot be induced to disarm, if war cannot be made virtually impossible by sweeping agreements to arbitrate, the danger of conflict may be greatly minimized by these agreements to settle all minor disputes amicably. With the machinery for such settlement at hand, it will be employed; there will be a world-opinion which demands it; and the tendency will naturally be ever to make broader and broader the scope of the compacts, rising from the minor to the major. This is progress. And there is a vast work to be done in mitigating the evils of war, if war there must be. With the true genius of a world-statesman, Mr. Hay took a long step forward when he made his memorable move toward delimiting the area of the Russo-Japanese conflict and toward preservation of the integrity of China.

It is in dealing with the collateral issues of war, rather than with the dream of universal peace and disarmament, that The Hague conference, when it reassembles, promises to be of the highest service to mankind. There is the important question of the rights and immunity of property in transit in neutral ships. Mr. Roosevelt renewed to the congress last winter a suggestion which had already been made by President McKinley,—that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the leading maritime powers with a view to incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents. Congress authorized such negotiations, and the state department now awaits a favorable moment,—which cannot be regarded as at hand till the struggle between Russia and Japan will be brought to close— for presenting the matter to the attention of the powers. During the summer, seizures at sea by Russian cruisers brought this prolific cause of vexatious and hazardous international disputes more acutely before the world, and it is obvious that if the next Hague conference achieves nothing else than settlement in the international law of what is regarded as contraband of war, it will have justified its reassemblage. The first Hague conference earnestly recommended such an agreement.

Other questions raised at that conference, or in the experience of mankind, and now pressing for adjustment, may be briefly summarized: A convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land; adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention; the prohibition of throwing projectiles from balloons, of the diffusion of asphyxiating gases, and of the use of bullets which expand easily in the human body; the use of submarine and land mines, such as have worked such dreadful havoc in the present conflict; the inviolability of all private property on land; the regulation of bombardments of ports and towns by naval forces; the rights and duties of neutrals; the neutralization of certain territories and waters; the protection of weak states and native races; the condition of the Armenians and other subjects of the Turkish Empire, and the situation in the valley of the Congo.—From "The United States and the World's Peace Movement,"—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

..The.. Virtue of Cheerfulness

By Fannie Hawkins

THINK a great many cares and trials might be overcome, and even avoided altogether, by the cultivation of a cheerful spirit. If one is environed with cares and unpleasantness, 'tis wise to meet them as cheerfully as you can. The more cheerful, the better. There is nothing like cheerfulness to scatter the mists that constantly arise in this life; 'tis like the genial sun which disperses the clouds and fogs. There is nothing like it to brace one's self with and strengthen one to meet the trials and vicissitudes of life. Have you not observed how much easier one glides along life's pathway, who moves cheerfully? They seem to avoid many cares and actually win success where others fail. So, cheerfulness and a mild-tempered spirit will prove a blessing that will live in other hearts as well as their own. If there is a duty to perform, do it cheerfully. The real cheerful person has more sunshine in his heart, and will dispel more gloom, than a thousand that are deficient in this respect. They are a light to others; a light loses none of its brilliancy by lighting and aiding others, but continues to shine and grow brighter and better. I saw a person one time who was very sick; so sick he was not expected to get well; it seemed he would surely die very soon. When I reached over to him to raise his head to a more upright position my hand trembled through excitement. He observed it, and asked, "Why do you tremble?" Though he was almost in a dying condition, he seemed cheerful and contented. These are traits that are more desirable than gold, for gold does not always bring true happiness. Happiness must be cultivated and spring from within. "Give me," says Carlyle, "the person who sings at his work; he will do more and with more ease than one who never hums a tune." The plowboy is cheerful as he whistles his songs and then sings them while he follows his plow. The woodman's blows seem to have a clearer ring and are more frequent when a cheerful person is behind the ax. The girl who is sweeping or cleaning the house may do it so much easier if she goes about it cheerfully, a disposition that all should strive to cultivate, and let it become a part of our actual being. God bless the cheerful person, man, woman or child. We like to meet them, grasp their kindly hand, listen to their cheerful words, note the pleasant address, pleasant smile. We feel we have been benefited by meeting such a person, and a shining example is set before us that is worthy our imitation and admiration.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

Both Senate and House Finished Their Work Monday.

On Monday at noon both houses of the North Carolina general assembly were declared adjourned sine die.

Many members had gone home on Saturday and nothing was done beyond the routine work of closing up the session.

President Winston appointed Senators Webb and Subbs as the Senate branch of the committee to examine the books of the State Treasurer and Auditor. A message from the Governor was received, containing recommendation or nomination for trustees of the various institutions. The Senate went into executive session to consider these, and when it rose, it was announced that all had been approved. These are as follows: Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh—William Dunn, third district; A. T. McCallum, sixth district; S. T. Wilfong, ninth district. Directors of colored Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Greensboro—first district, W. A. Darden; third, W. R. Newberry; large, J. D. Minor, R. W. Mohphis, Charles G. Rose and W. A. Enloe. Directors for the Institute for the Deaf and Blind, at Raleigh—Joseph E. Pogue, C. B. Edwards, J. C. McMillan, R. B. Boyd, J. M. Walsh, R. H. Hayes and A. L. McNeill. Directors for Institute for Deaf Mutes, at Morganton—M. H. Holt, J. C. Seagle, A. V. Miller, W. G. Lewis, J. G. Neal, J. P. Jeter. Directors of the colored State Hospital at Greensboro—D. E. McKinnis, W. E. Creech, Dr. Albert Anderson. Directors of the penitentiary—J. G. Hackst, chairman; W. A. Crossland, J. P. Kerr, R. H. Speight, J. D. Dawes. Directors of State geological board—H. E. Pries, Hugh MacRae, Frank Wood, Frank R. Hewitt. Board of internal improvements—B. C. Beckwith, R. A. Morrow. Oyster Commissioner, W. M. Webb; assistant commissioner, George H. Hill.

JAMESTOWN APPROPRIATION.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Jamestown Exposition bill, reducing the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$30,000, with a provision that the United States should appropriate a million dollars. The resolution of thanks to newspaper reporters was adopted; also one to the clerks, pages and laborers and the lady stenographers. A joint resolution was adopted asking the establishment of a sub-postoffice at the capitol during the next session of the Legislature.

A bill was then taken up to increase the salary of Chief Clerk Norwood, in the office of the Secretary of State, from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Mason spoke in support of this, while Foushee, Burton, Long, of Iredell and Wright opposed it. Turner, Fleming and Duls then spoke in its favor, and Sinclair in opposition, who moved that the bill be referred to the committee. This motion was opposed by Webb, and failed. The bill passed, 18 to 9, and at 1:40 the President announced it was noon, and the Senate should adjourn.

Thursday in House and Senate.

In the Senate Thursday a message from the Governor regarding the South Dakota judgment of Schaffer bonds was read and the bond committee reported. Upon motion of Mr. Duls, the reports were adopted and the thanks of the Senate extended to the Governor and counsel of State. A bill was introduced, to provide for a dispensary at Whiteville, and a resolution inviting the National Editorial Association to meet next year in North Carolina. Bills passed to charter the Kingston & Cape Fear Railway; to incorporate Mineral Springs, in Union county; to prevent the running at large of dangerous vicious dogs; to prevent the manufacture of whiskey in Rutherford; to establish a dispensary at Roxboro; to prohibit the killing of quail in Alexander; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of whiskey in Union, and to allow the people to vote on dispensary or prohibition; to amend the anti-jug law by making it apply only to Mitchell, Cleveland, Cabarrus, Gaston, Perquimans and Ashe, this being the law enacted two years ago; to refund commissions of sheriff of Rowan on taxes; to authorize county boards of education to fix the time for holding schools; to incorporate the Christian University; and also Lenoir College, in Catawba county; to regulate the apportionment of school funds of Mecklenburg; to provide for the establishment of public school libraries in rural districts; to authorize the State board of education to publish certain text-books relating to history and literature of North Carolina.

In the House a message was received from Governor Glenn detailing the terms of the bond settlement agreement and urging its adoption, the message being similar to the report by the committee to the House last night. Chairman Graham, of the committee on revision of laws, or Code, read an extract from a Raleigh letter to The Charlotte Observer and other papers yesterday, saying that The Code commission had done some arbitrary things, such as placing all public institutions, including schools, under control of the board of public improvements. He said the report was unfounded. A detailed method was adopted. While some members of the committee did not work more than twenty had done so and no two or three men had done the work or attempting to dominate the others.

The bill authorizing the payment of the \$215,000 in settlement of the Schaffer bonds came up on second reading. Mr. Powers, of Rutherford, said that twenty-five years ago he and Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, were members of the Legislature which issued bonds in settlement of the State debt for \$40,000,000; that the bonds now being settled were about the only ones which were not sent in under the terms of the settlement, and that the holders, now virtually accepting, the terms offered by the debt settlement of 1879, was creditable to the honor as well as the sagacity of that settlement. Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, added that the settlement of 1879 was made by a legislative committee and bondholders in conference, just like the present settlement. Mr. Graham congratulated the committee for having effected a settlement without a departure from the Democratic platform. Upon the roll call, 101 members voted aye, Patterson, Republican, from Swain, voting no. Butler, of Sampson, was excused from voting upon the statement that he had no interest, direct or re-

mote in the matter, except that of any other citizen and tax-payer and representative. The bill provides that the bond issue is not to exceed \$250,000.

Bills passed to incorporate the Lenoir & Watauga Railway; to allow the people of Cumberland to vote under the Watts law; to incorporate the North State Telephone Company.

Friday a Dull Day.

Only one bill was introduced Friday this being by Alexander, to promote education in Rutherford and Cleveland, and it immediately passed.

The following bills also passed: To establish Lucama graded school; also graded schools at Franklinton; to establish a board of permanent improvements at Elizabeth City and allow a bond issue; to amend charters of Aurora, Wayneville, Turnersville, and let the latter town vote on electric railway bonds; to allow Beaufort county to pay debts; to incorporate Roaring River; to establish public schools at North Wilkesboro; to incorporate Belhaven school district, Beaufort county; to allow trustees of Sanford graded schools to issue bonds; to charter Appalachian Electric Traction & Power Company, of North Wilkesboro; to enlarge stock territory in Columbus; to incorporate Moyer Pitt county; to establish graded schools at Walkertown and in corporate Ahoisk school district in Hertford; to amend charter of Caldwell graded school, Orange county; to allow Wake county to issue bonds; to establish graded schools at Kernersville; to create a new school district in Alamance; to amend charter of Goldsboro; to allow Stany county to refund bonded debt; to incorporate Garner; to allow McDowell to settle debt; to incorporate Ahoisk school district in Hertford; to amend charter of Pine Bluff; to amend prohibition law at Sylva; to prohibit throwing sawdust in Mitchell county streams; to establish dispensary at Falkland; to relieve J. T. Bradshaw, of Caswell; to provide for appeals in contempt cases; to provide for payment of costs in the Supreme court; to correct irregular land grants in Macon.

Saturday's Session.

Saturday was a busy day in the House. The bucket shop bill was passed, as also the divorce bill. It was agreed to adjourn Monday at noon.

In the Senate bills passed to abolish the exemption from taxation of municipal bonds heretofore exempted; to invite investors and good farmers from the North and Northwest to exhibit at the State Fair; to allow Concord to sell a vacant lot and to amend its charter; to establish a school at King's mountain; to amend the charter of Spencer; to incorporate the Southport and Northwestern Railway; to settle the North Dakota bonds (Crisp, Bayles & Taylor, Republicans, being required to vote and voting aye, the vote being unanimous); to establish a board of police, fire and health at Charlotte; to increase fire insurance on public buildings to one million and a half dollars; to appropriate \$20,000 for renovating the capitol; to Power Company, requiring cotton warehouse men to give bonds in \$10,000; to forbid the sale of peanuts in bulk at night.

The bill to regulate the trial of capital cases by reducing the number of challenges was tabled, also the bill to regulate the payment of county liabilities. Bills passed to prevent the sale of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco at Wingeat; amendments regarding the analysis of fertilizers; to facilitate the trial of civil and criminal actions by allowing judges in their discretion to summon venire from other counties; to pay solicitors \$2,500 salary, the vote being 27 to 10.

The divorce bill was taken up, McLean opened the debate by holding up a Bible, so all Senators could see it and read from it, declaring that the bill (McNinch's) should pass just as it came from the House. Mr. Macdon, of Gaston, said the bill provides for four grounds for divorce and The Code of 1883 provided for only two.

Wreck at Rockfish, Va.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—The two rear sleepers of the Washington and Southwestern Limited left the track Wednesday at Rockfish, Va., 23 miles south of here, on the Virginia Midland division of the Southern Railway. Mrs. R. C. Robinson, of Greensboro, had two ribs broken, and Conductor M. T. Rust, of Alexandria, Va., sustained a sprained knee and a bad scalp wound. Geo. W. Vanderbilt, of New York, and Brooks Morgan, of Atlanta, assistant passenger agent of the Southern, were among the passengers.

LABOR WORLD.

Building contractors and union bricklayers adjusted their differences at Chicago by signing an agreement for one year.

A conference of governments for the protection of workers against accidents has been called to meet in Switzerland next May.

In 1904 the free delivery mail carrier system of the United States employed 20,761 persons in towns and cities and 24,566 on rural routes.

Over the matter of a half holiday on Saturday, 8500 carpenters and 3500 bricklayers are in a deadlock with their employers at Chicago.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union expended during 1904 \$17,277.67 for strike benefits and \$88,029.52 for sick and death benefits.

The smallest international union in the country is the National Chemical Plumbers and Lead Burners' Union. There are about 250 men in the business in this country.

The Michigan State Butchers' Association will endeavor to have a law passed for the examining and licensing of butchers, and also a law for the Sunday closing of butcher shops.

Organized Labor, of San Francisco, a newspaper published in the interest of working men and women, declares that in many parts of California farm hands work fourteen hours a day.

The cigarmakers' unions of Ohio have notified their representatives in Congress that they are opposed to the lowering of the tariff on cigars coming to this country from the Philippine Islands.

The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and the Journeymen Shoemakers' Union, of Pittsburg, have signed a contract that in the future will provide that one craft will not interfere with the other in work to be done.

STORMY CONDITIONS

Worse Troubles Confront Russians At Home

LABORING PEOPLE STILL RESTLESS

Labor Delegates Representing the Whole Industrial Population of St. Petersburg Issue Peremptory Demands Which the Government is Almost Certain Not to Grant.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Black clouds are again lowering over the industrial situation of Russia. The strike at Moscow has been resumed on a large scale, anarchy reigns in the Caucasus, and at St. Petersburg the measures which the government advanced to quiet discontent and restore good relations between masters and men appear to have failed, with the probability of causing the storm to break anew.

The labor delegates representing the whole of the industrial population of St. Petersburg, and who were elected to choose fifty members of the Schidloski reconciliation commission met again Thursday and reaffirmed the resolutions adopted the previous day, which threatened, in case the demands are not granted, not only to refuse to elect labor representatives to the commission, but to order a resumption of the general strike.

These demands are for the release of imprisoned workmen and freedom from arrest, unhampered speech, full publicity of meetings of the commission, and the abolition of the censorship.

A practical ultimatum was delivered, calling for an answer today, and there is little expectation that the government will grant the conditions demanded. The strike already has assumed large proportions here, about 50,000 men being out. Among those who struck yesterday are the employees of the St. Petersburg shops of the Warsaw Railway. The strike has not yet extended to the trainmen, but the leaders may decide to order them out in order to paralyze one of the most important railroads in Russia.

New Burden on Railway.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—In a long dispatch from General Kurapatkin which was received here, the commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria gives details of various attacks by the Japanese during the last few days, and a dispatch from Mukden received at midnight, indicates a continuation of the artillery duel; but neither report throws any light upon the rumored intention of General Kurapatkin to withdraw northward, which has been the gossip of St. Petersburg for the past two days. A private dispatch received last night concludes with this significant sentence: "Within two weeks you may expect great events."

The Siberian Railway, which is being worked to its full capacity by purely military traffic, is about to have a further burden imposed upon it—namely, that of feeding the resident non-combatant population. The stocks of provisions in Siberia were not as large as usual at the beginning of the winter and are now run low. The government has been informed that provisions must be imported by the railroad or that the towns will be forced to face with famine within a fortnight. This will necessitate some delay in the forwarding of military supplies, which are sorely needed at the present moment.

No Tobacco Trust Investigation.

Washington, Special.—No action will be taken by the House at this session on the Kehoe resolution for an investigation of the "tobacco trust." Representative Smith, of Kentucky, who was delegated by the judiciary committee to consult the Attorney General on the subject, has found it impossible to arrange a satisfactory interview, and expressed the opinion that with the steel trust and Standard Oil investigation, the Department of Commerce and Labor will be running to its full capacity during the summer.

To Print Boll Weevil Literature.

Washington, Special.—The President sent to Congress an elaboration of an agricultural bulletin published a year ago, and containing the observations for 1904, relating to the boll weevil. It was sent to Congress in order to have it printed for general distribution in Texas, Louisiana and other cotton-growing States.

Exiled Negro Sues the City.

Lynchburg, Va., Special.—Suit was instituted in the clerk's office of the Federal Circuit Court here by Rev. Richard Jones, colored, against the city of Roanoke for \$30,000, and another against Mayor Cutchin and City Sergeant J. A. Manuel, who are sued as individuals and not as officials, for \$20,000. Jones is the colored Baptist preacher who was charged with preaching an inflammatory sermon in Roanoke shortly after the terrible assault a year ago on Mrs. Shields by a negro, and who was afterwards forced to flee from a mob, and has since been residing in Pennsylvania.

Suit to Oust Standard Oil Co.

Topeka, Kan., Special.—It develops that suit has been brought by Attorney General Coleman for the appointment of a receiver and to oust the Standard Oil Company from Kansas. It was at first erroneously stated that the action was simply against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, operating auxiliary of the Standard in the West. The sheriff has served a summons on the Standard Oil Company's agent at Kansas City, Kansas.

BOND MATTER FINALLY SETTLED

The Committee and the Bondholders Jointly Agree on \$215,864.

Late Wednesday afternoon an agreement was reached as to the settlement of the South Dakota bond matter, and the legislative committee prepared the following report, which was submitted at night:

"The committee to which was referred the South Dakota judgment and the Schaffer bonds, to carefully consider the same and make recommendation, report:

"1st. That the Governor, with the approval of the council of State, be directed to settle the South Dakota judgment in the manner deemed by them best to protect the State's interest.

"2nd. After careful consideration of the bonded indebtedness known as the Schaffer Brothers bonds, being 242, of \$1,000 each, with interest for 29 years, and after consultation with the attorneys of the bondholders, the committee unanimously recommend that the State pay the bondholders \$892 per bond, amounting to \$215,864, which is \$447,216 less than the principal and interest, \$179,136 less than the first proposition suggested by the bondholders to the Governor and \$26,136 less than the ultimatum they offered. The \$215,864 recommended by the committee, and accepted by the bondholders, is based (though less) on the settlement of 1879 allowing 25 cents on the dollar and interest for two years, with interest on the deferred coupons, this being in strict accord with the debt settlement of 1879, and the Democratic platform. We believe this settlement both honest and just, and recommended that the Legislature accept and approve it."

In the House a bill prepared by the Governor, council of State and joint legislative committee was introduced and passed first reading, authorizing the payment of \$215,864 in full settlement of the outstanding bonds held against the State by Schaffer Brothers, of New York. The bill also provided the payment by a 4 per cent, 8-year bond issue in the above amount. The settlement of the South Dakota judgment for \$27,400 is left with the Governor, the Treasurer being instructed to pay a warrant drawn for the same. The terms of settlement were unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of the bondholders and the General Assembly.

Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

Wednesday evening the appropriations committee had their last session and completed the omnibus appropriation bill. It is long, but is carefully summarized as follows: For deaf and dumb, \$42,000, with \$5,000 for extras (all other appropriations revoked); School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, \$60,000, with \$7,500 extra; State Hospital at Raleigh, \$75,000, with \$3,000 for lights and water, \$8,000 for berths, \$6,000 for repairs, \$1,835 to pay debt, \$40,000 for new buildings, half this year and half next year; State Hospital at Morganton, \$135,000, with \$60,000 for berths and \$5,000 for amusement hall; State Hospital at Goldsboro, \$58,000, with \$4,000 for boilers and spur track, \$25,000 for new buildings; Soldiers' Home, \$15,000, with \$5,000 for new buildings; Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$25,000, with \$5,000 for textile machinery; State University, \$45,000, with \$5,000 for chemical laboratory and biological laboratory; Cullohewee Normal and Industrial School, \$3,000, with \$30,000 for equipment and heating; State Normal and Industrial, of Greensboro, \$40,000, with \$5,000 for connecting central heating plant and \$50,000 to pay debt incurred in replacing burned buildings; Agricultural and Mechanical College (colored), at Greensboro, \$7,500 with \$7,500 for dormitory and sewerage connections; Appalachian Training Schools for Teachers, \$2,500, with \$4,000 for new buildings whenever the trustees of the Watauga Academy convey buildings, grounds and property in fee simple, abstracts and free from incumbrance.

Situation Unchanged.

Mukden, By Cable.—The Russians have seized the head of the bridge across the Shakhe river in the center of the Japanese lines, assisted by artillery firing of particular energy from Putiloff Hill and Novgorod Hill. Ten determined attacks opposite Yansingtung and west of Vanupuzi were all repulsed with heavy losses. The situation on the Russian left flank is unchanged.

20 Soldiers' Remains Found.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—In removing a hill in the eastern part of the city to supply dirt for the approaches of a viaduct, workmen have during the past two days unearthed 20 skeletons, supposed to be the remains of Federal soldiers. Brass buttons bearing the insignia of the Union forces were found near the skeletons. It is the general opinion that the remains are those of soldiers killed in the desperate assaults on Missionary Ridge, and who were hastily buried in trenches, being forgotten during the subsequent severe battles of the campaign in this vicinity.

Artillery Fire Tremendous.

Sachetun, Manchuria, By Cable.—The Japanese opened a tremendous fire with field and siege guns against Putiloff (Lone Tree Hill). Columns of white smoke envelope the hill on two sides. The bombardment of the right flank continues. The artillery continues along the whole front of 100 miles. The eastern detachments near Kondayu has repulsed the Japanese attack. The Japanese have also been driven in from Tunsial Pass and from the vicinity of Gauto Pass.