

# PEACE NOW URGED

## President Roosevelt Desires That the Warring Nations Come to Terms

### CASSINI WILL NOT ADMIT NEED

In a Conference at the White House the President Declares That Russia's Military Position is Now Hopeless and That Further Fighting Can Only Serve to Increase Japan's Demands.

Washington, Special.—The President Friday struck a blow for peace in the far East. In a conference at the White House this afternoon with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, the President expressed the earnest hope that Russia would forthwith conclude peace with Japan.

Prolongation of the war, he believes, will not result in victory for the Russian arms and can only render more difficult the drafting of a treaty of peace which the Czar as well as the Mikado can sign. The President spoke, he said, as the friend of Russia no less than of Japan, and on behalf not only of the Washington government, but the interest of humanity. The President informed the ambassador that in expressing hope for an early peace he voiced not only his strong personal sentiments and those of his government, but he believed these were held by all of the powers. His opinion was that it would be a mistake for Russia to continue the war. In addition to the suffering entailed by the naval conflict, he did not believe that Russia has anything to win in prolonging hostilities.

The President did not enter into details, but the personal nature of the conversation and his long acquaintance with Count Cassini enabled him to talk plainly regarding the decisive character of Japan's victories. What Japan's probable peace terms would be, the President was wholly unable to say, but he did not hesitate to express the opinion that difficult as these conditions might prove in the light of such a victory as that gained in the Korean Straits, they would increase in severity with every day that a state of war continued. Unless Russia has substantial hope of administering a decisive defeat to Japan in this war, the President believed it would injure to the interests of the Petersburg government to conclude peace at once.

Having received no word from his government since the annihilation of the Russian fleet save the brief official dispatches telling of the engagement, Count Cassini was unable to do more than to give the President his own personal opinions on the situation. The ambassador was deeply touched by the sincere cordiality of his reception and the frank and friendly manner in which the President spoke. He could not see, however, that there was anything in the present situation, unfortunate as it undoubtedly was for his government, which necessitated Russia's suing for peace. As to territory, he pointed out that China and not Russia had been the loser, for even Port Arthur was held only under lease.

On the sea Russia had nothing more to lose, he said. It was the ambassador's firm opinion that this was not "the psychological moment" in which to discuss peace with Japan. Whatever might be the ultimate decision of his government, he took the ground that Russia could lose nothing by waiting or by continuing the war on land. There was hope yet of a victory for the Russian arms, it was suggested, and in any event Russia had not yet lost one foot of territory and that there was no Russian frontier endangered.

The ambassador pointed out that there was not the slightest official intimation from any source as to Japan's probable peace terms, and that these demands as stated unofficially were "altogether impossible." If Japan's terms should prove anything like as severe as they have been reported, it was the ambassador's opinion that Russia could advantageously continue the war indefinitely, and eventually win a victory on land. That his government would so decide he did not wish to predict, but at last accounts the Emperor was for a continuation of the war.

Count Cassini will transmit an account of the conference to the Czar.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the unveiling of the General Slocum statue in Brooklyn, and in the course of his address he declared a strong navy was the moral of the Eastern war.

Memorial day was observed in many places, the graves of the Union dead everywhere being decorated.

The program for the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition from the White House has been arranged.

The attorney who made an investigation of the disaster in the Leiter mine in Illinois for several foreign governments has made public his report, which scores the mine management, and numerous suits against Leiter will be instituted.

### Japan Has Free Hand.

Tokio, By Cable.—With the destruction of Russia's naval power, interest is returning to military operations on land. Togo's victory tremendously alters the military situation and removes all limits of offensive operations against Russia's marine provinces. It is now possible to effectively close Vladivostok, seize Sakhalin, the mouth of the Amur river, Kamchatka, and any point between the Tumen river and the Arctic circle that Japan desires.

# EXPOSITION THROWN OPEN

## Great Northwestern Show Is Now Open to the Public.

Portland, Ore., Special.—Amidst a scene of festivity and splendor never equaled in the Pacific Northwest, with din and clamor of cheering thousands, accompanied by the booming of artillery, the chiming of bells and the blaring of bands, Portland, made her greatest bow to the world in the formal opening of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition. The event took place under conditions presaging complete success to this historical commemoration of the blazing trail to "Old Oregon" by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Wm. Clark, who, commissioned by President Jefferson, explored the great Oregon country one hundred years ago.

The celebration was participated in by the President of the United States through his personal representative, Charles W. Fairbanks, representatives of the State and the House of Representatives of the National Congress, of the army and navy, together with the Governors and staffs of the States of California, Idaho, Washington and Oregon and multitudes of people from far and near.

All Portland was decked in her best, business was suspended and the holiday spirit was everywhere in evidence.

The States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, in which June 1st had been declared a legal holiday in honor of the centennial, sent thousands of visitors. The trains of yesterday brought the vanguards of the excursionists and the railroads and boat lines entering Portland have been taxed to their utmost. Never in the history of Portland has this city been called upon to care for so many people.

### President's Southern Trip.

Washington, Special.—It is announced at the White House that President Roosevelt will start on his Southern trip on the night of October 17. It is also stated that the extraordinary session of Congress will not begin until after the November elections.

The Southern trip will consume about two weeks. The itinerary has not been arranged, but the President's intention is to visit many important cities, including Richmond, Raleigh, Charlotte, Jacksonville and perhaps Tampa, Birmingham, Tuskegee, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and Little Rock, the trip to end at Little Rock and the President and party will return directly to Washington. It is likely that some other cities will be included in the stops made by the President. The length of the stops at each place have not been determined, but will be governed by the necessary arrangements to be made hereafter.

A delegation from Charlotte called on the President recently to urge him to spend a day in that city. He told the callers that so long as a stop will not be possible, he promised to extend his cordial greetings to the people of Charlotte.

The delegation was headed by Mayor McNinch and included Daniel A. Tompkins, R. M. Miller, Jr., B. D. Heath, George Stephens, T. S. Franklin, Heriot Clarkson and G. C. Huntington.

### Killed on Excursion.

Goldboro, Special.—A colored excursion from Washington, N. C., arrived here Friday. When near Parmele, two negroes became involved in a dispute over a woman, and one of them drew a pistol and shot the other in the breast, killing him instantly. The slayer then jumped from the train and escaped. The remains of the dead man were left at Parmele.

### News of the Day.

In a duel between two Italian army officers one was transfixed by a sword and almost immediately killed.

Rt. Hon. William Court Greilly, Speaker of the House of Commons, has resigned owing to bad health.

The Canal Commission has been compelled to accept the Attorney General's decision that the eight-hour day applies to Panama.

Nicholas Biddle was a witness regarding Mr. Loomis' connection with the Mercader claim in Venezuela.

Chicago spent a quiet Memorial Day, but more rioting is feared when the sash and door factories undertake to make deliveries.

The two officers deposed by Mayor Weaver informed the latter that they would drop injunction proceedings.

The Frick investigating committee is expected to submit its report at the meeting of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Emperor William of Germany closed the Reichstag.

George E. Lorenz turned State's evidence in the postal conspiracy case against William G. Crawford.

An anarchist threw a bomb at the carriage in which King Alfonso and President Loubet were returning from the opera at Paris.

The crush of titled guests to attend the royal wedding at Berlin is very great.

The President announced that he had selected Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte to be Secretary of the Navy to succeed Secretary Paul Morton.

Congressman Mudd is striving to have Baltimore designated as a purchasing station for Panama canal supplies.

# ANTI-WAR MEETING

## Russian Citizens Met to Protest Against Further Slaughter

### RIOTING NEAR THE CZAR'S PALACE

Demonstration by 5,000 Persons at a Summer Resort Near St. Petersburg Is Interrupted by Police and Troops, the People Defending Themselves With Chairs and Sticks.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—At a great demonstration Sunday evening in the Ploivsk Gardens, near Tsarko-Selo, the five thousand persons present clamored for a funeral march in memory of the Russian sailors who had lost their lives in the naval disaster in the Sea of Japan. The members of the orchestra became alarmed and fled from the platform, when M. Novikoff, former mayor of Baku, arose and said:

"Let us all by rising show respect for the victims. Down with the war. We have had enough of blood." Some eighty policemen entered from either side of the hall and elbowed their way through the crowd towards M. Novikoff, whereupon cries were raised of "Let us attack the police." Chairs were seized and hurled at the police, the crowd being led by a colonel with a drawn sword. The policemen fled precipitately.

Order being restored, a number of speeches were delivered on the national crisis. Suddenly the police, re-enforced between 200 and 300, again invaded the hall and rushed on the audience with drawn swords. The people defended themselves with chairs and sticks, but after ten minutes were driven from the hall into the garden, where there was a battalion of soldiers, who raised their rifles to their shoulders, preliminary to an order to fire, causing a panic. The public fled toward the exits, and finding them closed, smashed the doors and windows of the hall and so gained the street. Many persons were injured, some so seriously that they had to be taken to a hospital.

M. Novikoff was arrested and the gardens were occupied by police and Cossacks. A strong military force was placed on the road leading from Pavlovsk to Tsarko-Selo and to St. Petersburg and at the railway stations. People returning to St. Petersburg from the gardens spread accounts of the affair, which soon became a general topic.

### Called on Gov.-Gen. Wright.

Manila, By Cable.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French Consul, formally called on Governor General Wright Monday. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied: "My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished, they must leave within twenty-four hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted him, and the ships will move Tuesday morning.

Narita Goro, Japanese, consul, called on Governor Wright just before Rear Admiral Enquist called and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. Upon leaving, Goro met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the Governor's residence and tendered him a profound salutation.

Rear Admiral Enquist and staff then called upon Major General Corbin, to whom Rear Admiral Enquist expressed great gratitude for the hospitality and comfort afforded them and the courtesy with which General Corbin offered the use of the army hospitals, together with surgeons and food for the wounded Russian sailors. General Corbin said:

"Admiral, how many admirals were there in the fight?"

"There were four of us," said the admiral.

### Negro Woman an Assassin.

Rockyford, Ga., Special.—Sunday night Joseph Daughtry, a prominent young farmer, was shot through the heart while in his buggy and killed instantly. A negro woman (Caroline Riddy) fired the shot. She escaped. This morning Paul Jones, a negro, was arrested as accessory to the murder. While Jones was being taken to the jail at Statesboro he made an attempt to brain the sheriff with a brick. The sheriff was partly stunned, but succeeded in drawing his pistol and firing. The bullet went through Jones' temple and he was killed instantly.

### Conference of Reforms.

Tangier, By Cable.—Mohammed El Torree, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Sultan, has invited the representative of the powers to ask for an international conference at Tangier for the purpose of discussing reforms in Morocco. The members of the diplomatic corps have communicated with their respective governments requesting instructions in the premises.

### No Longer Obstructs Navigation.

St. John, N. B., Special.—Word was received from Edmund Stone, N. B., Sunday night that a portion of the Van Duren Lumber Company's boom in the St. John river, where Canadian and American lumbermen became involved in a clash a week ago, has been taken up and swung in along the Canadian shore, allowing a free passage up and down the river. It is said that the Van Duren Company will anchor the boom so that navigation of the river will not be obstructed.

# ASSAULT ON KING

## Spain's Young Monarch Object of Bomb-Thrower's Attack

### PRESIDENT AND KING BOTH ESCAPE

As M. Loubet and Alphonso XIII Left an Opera After Midnight This Morning an Anarchist Threw a Bomb at the Royal Carriage With No Other Result Than to Injure Several Bystanders.

Paris, By Cable.—As the King of Spain accompanied by President Loubet, drove away from a gala performance of the opera after midnight an anarchist threw a bomb in the direction of the royal carriage. The projectile struck a soldier belonging to the cuirassier escort, on the shoulder, and then fell to the ground and exploded without injuring his majesty or the President, who continued their drive to the Palais d'Orsay.

Several soldiers of the escort were thrown from their horses and injured, whilst fragments of the bomb struck a number of persons in the crowd.

King Alfonso and President Loubet had been cheered along the entire route to the opera by enthusiastic crowds, the young monarch having completely gained the hearts of the Parisians since his arrival here.

The performance went without a hitch. His majesty chattered gaily with President Loubet during the intermissions, and at the close of the performance the orchestra again played the national hymns of the two countries, and the King and President arose to leave.

They proceeded down the grand staircase and arrived at the gaily illuminated and decorated Place de l'Opera, where the royal carriage awaited them. The King and President took seats side by side and the vehicle started off surrounded by several squadrons of cuirassiers towards the Avenue de l'Opera.

The procession arrived at the end of the Avenue de l'Opera and crossed the Place Theatre Francais, where were assembled at least 1,500 persons in the Rue de Rohan, a short street forming practically a continuation of the Avenue de l'Opera, right opposite the arched gateway of the Louvre leading to the Place Carrousel. There, just a few yards before reaching the Rue Rivoli, a man sprang forward with his arm raised in the air and before the crowd of police could prevent him, without uttering a word, he threw a projectile in the direction of the royal carriage. The police immediately rushed toward him. At that moment a deafening explosion occurred. Cries from the crowd were heard and a scene of intense excitement began, the crowd surging to and fro. Soldiers were seen to fall, but as the flash from the bomb died out it was observed that the king and the president had not been struck, and their carriage proceeded on its way.

A large number of arrests have been made, including the person who is believed to have thrown the bomb, and three persons suspected of complicity in the plot, as the latter were seen under the archway at the Louvre with a destructive engine a few minutes before the explosion occurred.

The bomb had been thrown with too great force and passed over the royal carriage and struck the shoulder of a cuirassier and then fell to the ground, where it exploded, fragments of it striking the horses of the soldiers, causing them to bolt and throw their riders. Captain Schneider, who was riding at the right side of the carriage, and Captain Garnier, who was on the left, were both killed. Fragments of the bomb also struck five persons—a sergeant, two policemen, a woman, who was seriously injured, and a child, who was struck in the eye. One horse of the escort was killed outright, and six others lay about maimed and bleeding.

### Slayer to Hang.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—A special from Cullman, Ala., says that the jury in the case of John Williams, charged with the murder of State Senator Robert L. Hipp, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at death. Williams was sentenced to be hanged July 14. Williams' son, aged 20, begged the court to permit him to be hanged in his father's stead. Williams is a farmer and shot Hipp while he and a deputy sheriff were trying to levy upon some of Williams' property. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

### A New Connection.

New York, Special.—The surface lines in this city are operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which was controlled by the late Wm. C. Whitney and his associates. This company plans to build an extensive sub-way system in competition with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the existing sub-way and the Manhattan elevated lines.

### Art Gallery Dedicated.

Buffalo, Special.—The Albright Art Gallery was dedicated in the presence of 10,000 people. Ralph H. Plumb, president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, presided. President Plum introduced Charles W. Elliott, president of Harvard University, who delivered an address on "Beauty and Democracy." Richard Watson Gilder read a dedication poem, entitled, "A Temple of Art."

### Recent Wall Street Winners.

Among winners by the recent upward movement in Wall street William Rockefeller is said to take the lead. His profits in the last few months are put at \$15,000,000, chiefly made in the rise in Union Pacific. Charles M. Schwab, John W. Gates and E. H. Harriman also came out ahead, but did nothing like so well as Mr. Rockefeller.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The proportion of illiterates in Rumania is seventy per cent.

The Brockton (Mass.) relief fund has reached a grand total of \$87,000.

A census of the homeless of London made on a 1 cent night, revealed a total of 2481.

Wisconsin has passed a law prohibiting the sale and use of giant fire-crackers.

The magnet is being used in surgery in London. The other day it drew a hammer head out of a man's arm.

The subway and elevated roads in New York City carried about 1,900,000 passengers a day the last quarter.

An unaccepted treasury bill for \$100 was presented at the Bank of England the other day. It bears the date of 1745.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the death of the poet Cowper was celebrated at East Dereham, England.

A German translation of a pamphlet addressed by Tolstoi to soldiers and young people has been confiscated by the Berlin police.

All the real estate signs in the city of San Jose and for five miles around it have been taken down. They were considered disfiguring.

Albany (N. Y.) records show an increase in the State registration of automobiles in three years from 2000 to 15,000—chiefly pleasure vehicles.

The San Francisco police arrested, the other day, three men and three women in what they said was a shop-lifting school. It had counters and shelves, and the women were being taught to steal.

The petition that has been circulated in Deadwood among the owners of dogs has resulted in the raising of \$600, which amount is to be used in furnishing a reward for the capture of the dog poisoners and in the legal service needed to prosecute the cases.

### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is one of the finest flute players in the world.

Boston Corbett, the man who is credited with having shot J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, is residing in Texas.

Two of the official pallbearers of Abraham Lincoln are still living. Henry G. Worthington and Alexander H. Grottoff.

Colonel Lorenzo Alexis de Clairmont, chief of staff to President Cabrera, of Guatemala, was once a ticket taker in Denver, Col.

Ivor Davidson, who was the giant of a circus years ago, his height being seven feet two inches, has died at his home in Roscoe, Minn.

Robert W. Chambers, who at times uses startling incidents in the construction of plots for his novels, is constantly receiving "crank" letters.

Frederick Lawrence Knowles, the son of a Boston minister, is looked upon by critics as one of the most promising of the younger poets.

Philip Verrill Nichols, the author, has been elected president of the branch of the Dickens Fellowship recently established in New York.

John L. Dube, whose father was a Zulu king, is in Boston trying to raise money with which to establish an industrial school in his native country.

H. E. Barnhard, State chemist of New Hampshire, has been selected as the chemist for the new Indiana laboratory of hygiene at Indianapolis, Ind.

William S. Kies, who has been made general attorney of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is only twenty-seven years old, and was born on a farm in Minnesota.

Sam S. Shubert, the young theatrical manager, who was killed in the wreck at South Harrisburg, Pa., was only twenty-eight years old, and controlled sixteen theatres.

### Ambassador Conger Welcomed.

Mexico City, Special.—Edwin H. Conger, the new American ambassador, arrived Sunday morning over the Mexican Central Railway from California. He was met at the station by Senator Torres Rivas, introducer of ambassadors, and Second Secretary of the American Embassy Heimke. Officers of the Society of the American Colony went in a body during the afternoon to the ambassador's hotel to welcome him. The official presentation will take place shortly. The ambassador is in good health.

### Big Crowd Attends Services.

Bristol, Tenn., Special.—The crowd attending services in Fairmont Grove Sunday in connection with the annual meeting of the German Baptists of the United States was not far short of twenty thousand. The Brethren dining hall was crowded throughout the day. Sermons were preached in the tabernacle by Rev. J. B. Trout, of Lanark, Ill.; Rev. G. B. Royer, of Elgin, Ill., and Rev. I. N. H. Beahm, of Elizabethtown, Pa. The pulpits of the various churches were filled by German Baptist ministers.

### Louis R. Smith Indicted.

Washington, Special.—Louis R. Smith, of North Carolina, formerly an employe of the General Land Office, was indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, on a charge of abstracting and selling thirty land warrants. Smith was employed in the Land Office from July 1, 1901, to July 6, 1904, and it was during this time that the warrants were taken. He confessed the theft when confronted with the evidence against him. The warrants taken were worth about \$5,000.

### Recent Wall Street Winners.

Among winners by the recent upward movement in Wall street William Rockefeller is said to take the lead. His profits in the last few months are put at \$15,000,000, chiefly made in the rise in Union Pacific. Charles M. Schwab, John W. Gates and E. H. Harriman also came out ahead, but did nothing like so well as Mr. Rockefeller.

# THE ACREAGE REPORT

## Reports From Every Part of Cotton Belt Indicate Substantial Decrease

### ASSOCIATION FIGURES 25,980,951

Decrease For 1905 is Asserted to be 18.43 Per Cent in Acreage Under 1904, and 16.05 in Commercial Fertilizers, as Shown by Tabulated Statement Based on 17,754 Individual Reports.

New Orleans, Special.—The Southern Cotton Association issued its cotton acreage report. The report says:

"The estimated acreage for 1905, as indicated by the report of the United States Government, amounted to 31,730,000 acres.

"The decrease in the acreage for 1905, as shown by our tabulated statement, which was compiled from 17,754 individual reports from farmers, bankers, merchants and others throughout the cotton belt, fixing the acreage this year at 25,980,951 acres, a decrease of 18.43 per cent, and 16.05 per cent in fertilizers.

"The condition of the crop as reported from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, the Territories and portions of Mississippi, are unprecedentedly bad, much of the acreage in those States and Territories being yet unplanted, and large tracts either under water or badly washed by heavy rains.

"In the eastern portion of the cotton belt the fields are grassy, the cotton still unchopped, and labor very scarce throughout the entire belt. The officers of the association express the highest commendation of the loyalty of farmers living up to their promises and pledges in bringing about so material a reduction in the cotton acreage and the use of commercial fertilizers under cotton for 1905.

"The present demand for cotton is unprecedented, and, with a firm and determined stand, higher prices for the staple will be secured in the near future."

### Condition of Cotton.

New York, Special.—The June report of The Journal of Commerce, points to a reduction of 12.8 per cent in acreage, or even less, and a condition of 77.4 compared with 73.8 per cent, last June. The largest decrease in acreage, 17.1 per cent, is shown by Texas, and Arkansas ranks next with a decrease of 13.3 per cent. North Carolina is 4.2 per cent, below last June. Louisiana, 13 1/2 per cent.; Oklahoma, 13.7 per cent.; Mississippi, 13.6 per cent., and Tennessee, 12.2. The reduction in South Carolina is 9.1 per cent.; Georgia, 7.7; Florida, 9.9; Alabama, 7; the Indian Territory, 5.3 and Virginia, 9.5. Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi show declines in condition amounting to 7, 12 and 11 points respectively, comparing with a year ago. The condition in the Carolinas shows a slight improvement, while Georgia and Florida are up 5 and 6 points, respectively. The Indian Territory indicates a reduction of about 12 points, and Oklahoma a reduction of 5 points. The Journal of Commerce says that securing a reliable estimate of cotton acreage this season is attended with unusual difficulty, owing to the active campaign carried on in the South for a 25 per cent. reduction. Of course no such reduction is to be expected, but the agitation has undoubtedly exerted an important influence, which is shown by the strong tendency towards large decrease in making estimates. The report is based on reports from 1,800 correspondents, whose average date of reply was May 23. Weather conditions have been generally unfavorable for the entire belt, excessive rains making fields very grassy and washing out many of the bottom lands. In consequence considerable replanting will be necessary, but many correspondents fear that all available labor will be required to cultivate cotton already growing without replanting. The crop is very late, ranging from one to four weeks. In spite of the grass, good stands have been generally obtained and the plant has a vigorous growth, and only fair weather is needed to give the crop an excellent start.

### Georgia's Reduction.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Georgia's cotton acreage has been reduced 13 per cent as compared with last year, and there has been a reduction of a little more than 14 per cent in the amount of fertilizer used under cotton, according to the official report of State Commissioner of Agriculture S. O. Stevens, issued Wednesday. The estimate is based on reports from correspondents in all parts of the State.

### Cotton Needs Cultivation.

Washington, Special.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau says:

"Throughout nearly the whole of the cotton belt cotton is much in need of cultivation, and reports of abandoned fields are received from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. Good stands are generally reported, but much planting remains to be done in northern Texas, and planting is unfinished in Arkansas. In southern Texas and in portions of the central and eastern districts the situation is improved, and the crop is doing well in localities. Squares are now forming in the southern portion of the central and eastern districts.

### In Japanese Hospital.

Tokio, By Cable.—Admiral Rojestvensky has arrived at the Sasebo naval hospital.

The naval officer has announced that the only Japanese vessels lost in the battle with the Russian fleet were three torpedo boats.

Tokio, By Cable.—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 Voekersam is supposed to have perished.