

DEATH OF MAKAROFF—A TREMENDOUS BLOW TO RUSSIA

OFFICIAL REPORTS TELL OF BATTLESHIP'S LOSS

Disaster Occurs While Admiral Is Retiring to the Harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—It is now believed that the mine which sank the Petropavlovsk had drifted out of its original position. The latest estimate of the number of men who lost their lives is 800.

After the receipt of definite news of Vice Admiral Makaroff's death the military censor committee called an extraordinary session to pass upon the official dispatches. A requiem mass for the repose of the souls of Vice Admiral Makaroff and the other officers and seamen of the Petropavlovsk has already been announced to take place in the Admiralty Church to-morrow.

The following official dispatch has been received here from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, the commandant at Port Arthur, addressed to the Emperor:

"PORT ARTHUR, April 13.—The Petropavlovsk struck a mine, which blew her up and she turned turtle. Our squadron was under Golden Hill. The Japanese squadron was approaching. Vice Admiral Makaroff was evidently wounded. Grand Duke Cyril was saved. He was slightly injured. Captain Jackovskoff was saved, though severely injured, as were five officers and thirty-two men, all more or less injured. The enemy's fleet has disappeared."

WOES OF THE KOREANS.

Japanese Camp Followers Are Circulating Counterfeit Money.

SEOUL, Korea, April 13.—The Japanese authorities have established a censorate over Korean newspapers which publish the movements of Japanese troops.

A Japanese rabble which has followed the army over here has brought in a quantity of counterfeit bank notes and Korean metal coins for circulation among the ignorant natives, and the use of their base money is making much trouble.

The wretched condition of Korea's finances is evidenced by the fact that the War Office is without funds, and it has been compelled to order the prefects along the routes taken by the Korean troops on their marches to the north to victual and supply the soldiers without compensation. In spite of this condition the Minister of Public Instruction has proposed educational reforms and the re-examination of recent graduates from the imperial schools. The agitation against such reforms is being standing, and few results from the new proposals are expected.

RUSSIA FURTHER CRIPPLED.

Loss of Vice Admiral Makaroff an Irreparable Disaster.

PARIS, April 13.—The disaster to the Russian battleships Petropavlovsk and the drowning of Vice Admiral Makaroff caused consternation in Russian quarters here and made a deep impression everywhere. The Foreign Office and the Russian and Japanese representatives had not received official advices on the subject up to this hour, and were dependent upon the press reports.

The Chief of Staff report that a battle followed Admiral Makaroff's sortie led at first to the belief that the Petropavlovsk was sunk in an engagement, but this view of the loss of the battleship was changed when later press dispatches were received.

The death of Admiral Makaroff is generally regarded in official circles as further seriously crippling the Russian naval position.

WARSHIP OFF THE LIAO.

Russian Guns Open Fire Upon a Japanese Vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—An official telegram received here reports the appearance of a warship and several junks, supposed to be Japanese, in the neighborhood of the estuary of the Liao River during the night of April 11. They drew off after the Russian guns had opened on them at a range of about 4000 yards. Numbers of small steamers and barges are being hastily constructed in Manchuria, with the intention of using them to the Amur, Usari and Sungari rivers to transport Russian troops and material after the breaking of the ice.

Hayashi's Tribute to Makaroff.

LONDON, April 13.—The Japanese legation to-night had no official information in regard to the fighting to-day off Port Arthur. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, said Vice-Admiral Makaroff's death was an exceedingly dramatic occurrence and he paid a tribute to the late admiral as a great strategist and tactician and said he would be a great loss to the Russian navy.

Italy's King Expresses Sorrow.

ROME, April 13.—King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed to the Czar his sorrow at the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur. The King also has inquired as to the condition of Grand Duke Cyril.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SEEN AND UNSEEN

Many people think of Scott's Emulsion as merely a flesh builder, but its flesh building is only an outward sign of the new life-building process within the vital parts of the body.

It builds up the blood cells, the nerves and life tissues before the added flesh begins to appear.

Its unseen work is more important than the seen.

Rear Admiral Prince Oukomsky has assumed command of the fleet."

The following dispatch to the Czar has been received from Viceroy Alexieff:

"MUKDEN, April 13.—A telegram has just been received from the Generalissimo, the commander of the military forces at Port Arthur. I regret to report to your Majesty that the Pacific fleet has suffered irreparable loss by the death of its brave and capable commander, who was lost, together with the Petropavlovsk."

Another dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar says:

"According to reports from the commandant at Port Arthur, the battleships and cruisers went out to meet the enemy, owing to the enemy receiving reinforcements, making his total strength thirty vessels, our squadron returned to the roadstead, whereupon the Petropavlovsk touched a mine, resulting in her destruction. The Japanese were on board, and was saved. He was slightly injured. The whole squadron then re-entered Port. The Japanese are now off Cape Liaoshan. No reports had been received from the acting commander of the fleet up to the time this dispatch was sent."

AMERICANS KNEW MAKAROFF.

Russian Admiral Visited the United States Some Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The news of the death of Admiral Makaroff caused a profound sensation in naval and military circles here, for he was probably better known than any other Russian naval officer. This was because of the fact that he had visited the United States in 1896-97 and also commanded the Russian North Pacific squadron, which brought him into frequent contact with the highest naval officers in those waters and sometimes took him into American ports on the west coast.

The general opinion is that Makaroff was an officer of singular ability as a sailor, being thoroughly scientific in his methods, of more than usual intelligence and of physical presence which gave him a splendid power of command. In the matter of personal bravery he had no superior.

The Admiral was visited by the United States at the date named he went to Newport, where he met Admiral Taylor and Captain Converse at the War College and Torpedo School. Captain Converse says that from first contact with the highest powers of observation and he criticized intelligently every detail of the process of making smokeless powder for the navy, which was then being developed at Newport naval station. At that time the station was making smokeless powder in the shape of long strips, which were arranged like fatags in the carriage case. This form is now in use in the Russian and French navies and there are signs of a disposition on the part of the United States navy to return to its use. It was abandoned principally because of the difficulty of drying the strips so as to keep them from warping.

Admiral Makaroff inquired how the strips were dried and Captain Converse told him that this was accomplished with difficulty by placing weights upon them while drying. Makaroff explained that his process was better. It consisted in forming the strip with a small hole, one end, and hanging it while drying from one of many thousands of hooks in a suitable building. The plan is practiced to-day.

FORTY VESSELS UNDER TOGO.

Eye Witness Describes Attack Upon Admiral Makaroff's Fleet.

LONDON, April 14.—Reporting from sea by wireless telegraphy, a correspondent of the Times sends the following account of yesterday's battle:

"Last night we ran into dirty, rainy weather. At 4:30 o'clock this morning, as the rain squalls, we sighted a squadron. As the light increased it proved to be the Japanese fleet of six battleships, followed by a first-class cruiser squadron of six ships in line, the third and fourth being the Kasuga and the Nishin, which were making a dash at Port Arthur. The vessels were shaping their course for Port Arthur. Forty miles distant from Port Arthur the battleships drew out at full speed. The Kasuga and the Nishin joined the battleships, the other cruisers remaining behind. The interval between being maintained by the division of torpedo boat destroyers and a dispatch boat."

As we neared Port Arthur we found the first-class and four second-class cruisers already there. This squadron had covered the torpedo attack in the small hours of the morning.

"The battleships now hoisted their fighting flags and steamed in the same formation, the Mikasa leading and the new ships bringing up the rear, to within six miles of Port Arthur's frowning promontory."

"At 10:20 o'clock the shore batteries opened, but the fire was only desultory and it seemed as though Vice Admiral Togo was making a demonstration rather than a bombardment."

"Three times Togo's fighting squadron circled in front of the enemy's position, drawing a desultory reply and attacking the Admiral's flagship battleships to the southward."

"It was an inspiring spectacle to see how this magnificent fleet maneuvered. It was the most powerful individual fleet that ever sailed the Eastern seas, consisting of forty vessels, including the torpedo division. The battleships went in boldly, while the less protected vessels maneuvered with them, conforming to their evolutions at a safer distance."

"Although I went closer than ever before, I saw no sign of the Russian ships. I could, however, make out the lighthouse. The Japanese were maneuvering at eighteen knots and apparently suffered no damage, while the expenditure of ammunition was small."

EXEMPTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized a favorable report of the House joint resolution relating to the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture by belligerent powers.

No Danger of Chinese Rising.

TIENSIN, April 13.—The foreign and Chinese authorities here say there is absolutely no foundation for the report which has been received here from Chifu, which predicted a rising in China.

FEATURES OF THE DAY'S NEWS FROM FAR EASTERN WAR

Admiral Makaroff and 800 men lost their lives with the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur yesterday. Grand Duke Cyril was wounded. The disaster was caused by a Russian mine. The squadron was returning to the harbor after having stolen out to meet a Japanese fleet, whose reinforcement caused the Russians to retreat without fighting. The Petropavlovsk struck a mine under Golden Hill and turned turtle. Prince Oukomsky, acting commander of the Russian squadron after the disaster, was reported to have engaged the Japanese fleet yesterday afternoon, but no confirmation of the rumor was obtainable.

The Petropavlovsk was the third Russian warship at Port Arthur to be blown up by accidental contact with a mine, the two others being the torpedo-boat Yenesel and the cruiser Boyarin. The cause of these frequent disasters is thus explained: At the time of the first Japanese attack upon Port Arthur, before the declaration of war, the Russians were wholly unprepared and not even the channel leading to the harbor was mined. After that attack the work of mining the harbor was conducted with such haste that a number of the mines were carelessly placed and afterward shifted their position. One of these was struck by the Yenesel, which sank with all on board. On the Yenesel were the charts showing the location of the mines placed by that vessel and the loss of these, together with the death of the officer who had charge of the work and whose knowledge was invaluable, left the situation as dangerous to the Russian fleet as to that of the enemy.

Skirmishes along the Yalu River took place on April 10, 11 and 12. The Russians lost five killed in the first two encounters and twenty in the third engagement, which took place west of Wiju.

Russians Leave Thirty Dead on the Field After an Engagement on the Yalu River.

TOKIO, April 12.—An official telegram from Wiju says that a company of Russian troops attempted to cross the first stream of the Yalu River west of Wiju this morning and that a company of Japanese attacked them and many of Japanese attacked them and drove them back. Twenty dead Russians, the telegram says, were found after the fight. The bodies showed that they belonged to the Twelfth Regiment of sharpshooters.

The dispatch adds that small parties of Russians without uniforms have attempted to cross the Yalu River at several points between Wiju and Yongampho and that all were driven back.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—An official dispatch sent by an aide de camp of General Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated April 12, says: "General Kachalinsky, commanding the Russian forces at the Yalu River, reports that April 11, during an engagement of outposts, our losses were one officer, one sub-officer and two soldiers killed and twenty soldiers wounded. It was learned to-day that the Cossacks who annihilated the fifty Japanese at Samalind Island, Yalu River, on April 8, numbered only thirty-seven."

Emperor, dated April 12, says: "General Kachalinsky, commanding the Russian forces at the Yalu River, reports that April 11, during an engagement of outposts, our losses were one officer, one sub-officer and two soldiers killed and twenty soldiers wounded. It was learned to-day that the Cossacks who annihilated the fifty Japanese at Samalind Island, Yalu River, on April 8, numbered only thirty-seven."

LATE NEWS WITHHELD.

Outcome of Oukomsky's Attack Upon Japanese Is Unknown.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—What has been the issue of the combat between Rear Admiral Oukomsky and the Japanese fleet, or whether a fight has actually taken place, is not known in St. Petersburg. At 2:30 o'clock this morning the commission of censors adjourned after announcing that no further news had been communicated.

MAKAROFF'S POPULARITY.

Britons Pay Tribute to the Dead Russian Admiral.

LONDON, April 14.—The late Admiral Makaroff spoke English fluently and was well known in England, especially in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, where he resided while the Armstrongs were building his ice breaker, the Ermak. His courtesy and social qualities made him very popular and the editorials in this morning's newspapers praise his loss with genuine sympathy, paying tributes of admiration to the way he met a hero's death in carrying out his own oft-expressed conviction that "he who wishes to insure victory should determine either to conquer or to die."

In emphasizing the tragedy of the admiral's fate it is recalled that the question of saving lives on warships that had been torpedoed had been a matter of profound study with him.

The editorials also extend sympathy to the Russian nation in the series of misfortunes which have pursued the navy, and comment upon the enormous advantage this catastrophe gives to Japan, even if the Russian disaster is not worse than reported in the official dispatches.

No actual news has yet reached London beyond the Russian official telegram, but dispatches from Wethalw induce the confident belief here that a naval engagement occurred off Port Arthur of a severe character, and that later telegrams will show that the Russians suffered a severe loss than is admitted.

One rumor is to the effect that Rear Admiral Molas was among those killed aboard the Petropavlovsk.

It is rumored at Plymouth that the Hamburg-American line steamship Deutschland, which arrived at Cherbourg yesterday from New York, has made her last Atlantic voyage and that she will be purchased by Russia.

TOGO CAN MOVE AT WILL.

No Obstacle Now in the Way of a Landing of Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Even if Rear Admiral Prince Oukomsky, who is now in charge of the fleet at Port Arthur, is able to go to sea with four battleships, which it is not certain he can do, Vice Admiral Togo could bring against him a greatly superior force. It is pointed out that all the Japanese admiral need do is to be outside Port Arthur, and that transports can pass with absolute impunity.

Amateur strategists work numberless possibilities in the situation resulting from the loss of another battleship, and admit, as every one does to-night, that the outlook on the sea is decidedly gloomy for Russia.

The police ordered all restaurants in St. Petersburg to be closed at 9 o'clock to-night.

TOWN EXPOSED TO CANNON.

Japanese Do Not Regard Position Held by Russians as Tenable.

SEOUL, Korea, April 13.—The Japanese military authorities do not attach great importance to the fortification by the Russians of Chiniangcheng, a walled town directly across the Yalu River from Wiju. The town is situated on a plain and is commanded by an old Korean hill fort near Wiju, which is occupied by Japanese artillery. At low water it is possible to ford the Yalu, which flows in many shallow channels.

The Japanese will utilize Koreans and Chinese in cutting timber from the concession which was formerly a source of dispute between Russia and Japan.

General Haraguchi, commander of the Japanese forces at Seoul, and suite were received in audience by the Emperor of Korea to-day.

IRRETRIEVABLE LOSS TO RUSSIAN STRENGTH AND PRESTIGE.

Special Cable to the Call and New York Herald, Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Publishing Company.

PARIS, April 13.—The terrible disaster which has befallen the Russian fleet may have grave consequences for Russia. Admiral Makaroff had raised the spirits of the sailors, and, although not in favor of taking the offensive, he constantly went out to meet the enemy's fleet and seemed bent upon failing unawares upon the Japanese naval forces escorting troops, in case a landing should be attempted by the Japanese on the shores of Liaotung Gulf.

It is allowable to believe that it was this dangerous prospect which up to now prevented the Japanese scheme to land on the northwest or west coast of the Gulf.

The Russian squadron at Port Arthur is diminished by one of its most formidable fighting units, and he who inflamed the Russian tars with thrilling enthusiasm is dead. It would seem that the disaster of April 13, already so potent in itself, may have for the Russian army the same consequences as the loss of a great naval battle.

NEW VERSION OF AFFAIR.

Battleship Said to Have Been Cut Off and Torpedoed.

ROME, April 13.—The Chief correspondent of the Agenzia Libera telegraphed: "This morning Admiral Makaroff made a sortie from Port Arthur with his whole squadron. He was attacked by the entire Japanese fleet, which was concealed at the back of Miaotos islands. On seeing how he had been trapped, Makaroff attempted to get back to Port Arthur, but the Japanese witnessed the attack and the Russian, cut off Makaroff's retreat and he was forced to fight against enormous odds. The result of the engagement was disastrous to the Russians, who had all their ships damaged. The battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk by torpedo boats and was struck by no fewer than five torpedoes and blown up."

APPRISER McCLELLAND COMING.

Corlies F. McClelland of the United States Board of General Appraisers is expected to arrive on Friday, April 29, for the purpose of hearing arguments and passing upon petitions for reappraisements. He will meet the interested parties at 7:30 a. m. in the Appraiser's office.

THE HEARST BOOM SEEMS TO BE IN TROUBLE AT PRESENT.

This wonderful man will lose the Democratic nomination, but he can still buy a gas range from San Francisco Gas and Electric Co., 415 Post street.

BOY CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Jacob Pifer, 16 years old, was arrested yesterday on charges with the theft of \$100 in coin from his mother, who resides at 147 Silver street. None of the missing coin was found on the lad.

Have you seen the new observatory? Will tell you about it Saturday

"BLACK OF THE SEA" IDOL OF RUSSIAN NAVY

Makaroff's History a Record of Success Won by Skill and Daring.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The definite announcement that Vice Admiral Makaroff was drowned has cast a gloom over the entire city. It is generally believed that he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Rojestvensky, who was slated to command the Baltic squadron, and that Vice Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black Sea fleet, will be placed in command of the Baltic squadron.

Vice Admiral Makaroff was appointed on February 26 last to the command of the Russian Pacific fleet. He was one of the heroes of the fighting on the Danube River during the Russo-Turkish war. Makaroff and Skrydloff, who have since many times been honored by their Government, were at that time lieutenants in the Russian navy and volunteered to make a night attack on a powerful Turkish ironclad. With a torpedo-boat they succeeded in blowing up the Turkish vessel, and, it was assumed, the time thereby made the first successful demonstration of the usefulness of torpedo-boats in modern naval warfare.

he saw the flight of the Stereguschchi he went personally to her rescue and attempted in a most brilliant manner to save her.

His direction of the Russian operations on March 11 was believed to have rendered the Japanese efforts futile.

When the news of his successful exploit at Port Arthur, so soon after his arrival there, was known in St. Petersburg he became the hero of the hour. His name was on every tongue in the Russian capital and he was loudly acclaimed, and many predictions of brilliant conduct and successful initiative were made for him.

Makaroff's ideas concerning warships ran counter to those of many naval experts. One of his pet aversions was armor. He was ever outspoken in his criticisms of heavy battleships, which he contended placed too many eggs in a single basket and he always showed his partiality for a fleet composed of a large number of swift, unarmored cruisers, armed with heavy guns and attended by an unlimited number of torpedo boats.

When the Russian Emperor sent Vice Admiral Makaroff and General Kuropatkin to the Far East he said in a telegram to Viceroy Alexieff:

"I have found it expedient to send you your assistance General Kuropatkin for the direction of the land forces with the rights of army commander, and Vice Admiral Makaroff for the direction of the sea forces with the rights of fleet commander. I am convinced that the appointment of these independent responsible commanders will enable you as my lieutenant to discharge the difficult and historic task which has fallen to your lot."

On March 29 Vice Admiral Makaroff sent the following dispatch to the War Relief Society at Kronstadt, Russia, from Port Arthur:

"Last night was a very hot one, but we cannot hope for a very quiet time, I either now or in the near future. I sleep without undressing in order that I may be ready for any emergency. Consequently I cannot observe your medical advice to take care of myself. Nevertheless, I feel splendidly."

Vice Admiral Makaroff served as commander of the Port Arthur squadron, as well as commander in chief of the entire Russian fleet in the Far East.

Hit During Engagement at Port Arthur on March 22.

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who was wounded on board the Petropavlovsk, is the eldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, who is an uncle of the Russian Emperor. He was born at the palace of Tsar-Kohe Selo on September 30, 1876. He has his military and naval rank and is a chivalier of the order of St. Andrew, the Black Eagle, etc. He left St. Petersburg in February for the front, arriving at Mukden on March 15. He proceeded to Port Arthur, where he was appointed aide to Vice Admiral Makaroff. He was on board the Russian cruiser Askold when the vessel was sunk on March 22 and is reported to have been wounded during that engagement.

CYRIL WOUNDED ONCE BEFORE

Hit During Engagement at Port Arthur on March 22.

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who was wounded on board the Petropavlovsk, is the eldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, who is an uncle of the Russian Emperor. He was born at the palace of Tsar-Kohe Selo on September 30, 1876. He has his military and naval rank and is a chivalier of the order of St. Andrew, the Black Eagle, etc. He left St. Petersburg in February for the front, arriving at Mukden on March 15. He proceeded to Port Arthur, where he was appointed aide to Vice Admiral Makaroff. He was on board the Russian cruiser Askold when the vessel was sunk on March 22 and is reported to have been wounded during that engagement.

DISASTER APPEALS RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Continued From Page 1, Column 2.

should lose his life on the heavily armored battleship, to which he had a particular aversion. This morning for the first time he raised his flag on a battleship. Previously he had gone out on board the cruiser Novik or the Askold.

It is now an open secret that Vice Admiral Makaroff was not anxious to resign his command of Kronstadt to go to the Far East, this necessitating his leaving his wife and family, but the Emperor held such a high opinion of him that he declined to consider other candidates, although it was pointed out that Rear Admiral Rojestvensky, chief of the general staff of the navy, who has just been appointed to command the Baltic squadron and who is now destined to succeed Makaroff, was anxious to distinguish himself, as were other officers. The Emperor in his summons to Vice Admiral Makaroff said:

"I will not take a refusal."

So the admiral went to the Far East. The Emperor's sorrow is doubly keen on this account.

By imperial command a requiem mass will be celebrated at the Admiralty church at noon.

LAUNCHED SIX YEARS AGO.

Petropavlovsk One of the Most Powerful of Russian Warships.

The Petropavlovsk, which twice previously had been reported damaged in Japanese attacks on Port Arthur, is a battle ship of 10,960 tons displacement and 14,213 indicated horsepower. She was 367½ feet long, had 69 feet beam and her armored belt was of about 16 inches of steel, with ten inches of steel armor on her turret. Her mainmast consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and thirty-four smaller guns and six torpedo tubes. The Petropavlovsk was fully manned with 700 men. She was built at St. Petersburg and was completed in 1898.

Czar Cannot Replace Makaroff.

BERLIN, April 15.—The loss of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur and the drowning of Vice Admiral Makaroff have created an overpowering impression in Germany. The Vossische Zeitung declares that the name of Makaroff balanced the entire army in the minds of Russian patriots and regards his loss as irreparable.

News Grieves German Kaiser.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, April 13.—Emperor William, who is here on the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, has sent a personal telegram to the Czar expressing his grief over the catastrophe to the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur and his sorrow at the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff.

Diamonds Have been found recently near Pretoria, but it is considered doubtful whether it would pay to open mines.

SUNK BY SUBMARINE BOAT.

One Theory of the Destruction of the Petropavlovsk.

PARIS, April 14.—The correspondent of the Matin at St. Petersburg telegraphs the following:

"A high personage at court has given the details received by the Emperor, according to which Vice Admiral Makaroff went out on the Petropavlovsk to ascertain the position of the Japanese fleet. After he had been out for an hour he saw several vessels, which retired. Shortly afterward he perceived the Japanese squadron of thirty vessels, but, not being strong enough to attack, he returned to Port Arthur. When two miles outside the entrance an explosion literally hurled the battleship out of the water, completely overturning her. Grand Duke Cyril, with a couple of men alone, managed to swim to land. Vice Admiral Makaroff's plan of campaign was lost with him."

"Grand Duke Cyril is suffering only from slight contusions."

"It is not known whether the catastrophe was due to a floating mine or to a Japanese submarine vessel. The Japanese certainly witnessed the catastrophe."

The Echo de Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Emperor, who read the dispatch from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, commanding at Port Arthur, announcing the loss of the Petropavlovsk, turned pale. He was much moved, and did not speak for several minutes. Then he asked a private messenger to inform the Empress, who burst into tears.

The Emperor ordered the news made public immediately and commanded the commission of censorship to communicate the dispatch to the newspaper correspondents. He next sent for his confessor to celebrate a requiem. His Majesty said:

"God has willed that the Yenesel should perish by touching a mine and that the Boyarin should be damaged. Providence, whose designs are inscrutable, has willed also to deprive us of the Petropavlovsk and the brave men aboard her."

The Emperor telephoned to the Grand Duke Vladimir, announcing the loss of the ship and also the fact that Grand Duke Cyril's life had been saved, and then he telephoned to Vice Admiral Makaroff's widow, preparing her for the fatal news.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris telegraphed the following under yesterday's date:

"At 3 o'clock to-day the Emperor telegraphed to Vice Admiral Prince Oukomsky in the name of the Emperor and to Port Arthur immediately and assume command of the squadron pending the appointment of Vice Admiral Makaroff's successor. The Viceroy leaves to-night."

"Rumors are reaching Rear Admiral Prince Oukomsky was in action against eighteen Japanese vessels this afternoon are still unconfirmed."

"Grand Duke Cyril telegraphs that he is suffering from burns on the neck and shoulders. He is now in bed."

"It is certain that only two minutes elapsed between the explosion and the sinking of the battleship."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that Grand Duke Cyril was on the bridge of the Petropavlovsk when the explosion occurred and was thrown into the sea, which led to the saving of his life. Vice Admiral Makaroff was in the cabin of the battleship with Rear Admiral Molas. The explosion overturned the battleship.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water

FOR CONSTIPATION

DR. CASPER'S