RUSSIANS IN RING OF FIRE

Japanese Officer Who Took Part Describes the Great Naval Battle.

GREAT SEA FIGHT.

...ndon from Tokio says:—A ... who has returned to ... the following account ... of the Tsu Islands:

... Saturday morning a ... reading: 'The ... enemy is in sight,' reached ... This message was ... to all our ships by the ... instructions to get ... Our squadron left ... and headed for the ... of Tsushima. Our men ... filled with new inspira... eager for the long de... to begin.

... Tsushima was sighted to ... the sea was rough ... boats were forced to ... shelter of the island. ... fighting squadron, with ... to port, reconnoitred ... course and at 11.30 a. ... the main squadron by ... telegraph that the Russian ... passing into the east ... Tsugoru. Our main squad... ... its course, somewhat ... eastward, came in sight of ... at 1 o'clock in the after... ... third division arrived ... joined the main squadron. ... second divisions, act... by the destroyer flotilla, ... a westerly course, while ... division and the fourth ... flotilla headed slightly ...

... the manoeuvres the Rus... appeared to the south... 1.15 o'clock. The Russians ... in double column. The ... ominous, but no living be... ... The Russian ships ... to be in good order. Our ... read the flag of action, the ... reading: 'The destiny of our ... depends upon this action. You ... expected to do your utmost.' ... seemed to silently weigh ... ...cance of this signal.

... first and second divisions ... the Russians' starboard, ... third division kept in close ... the preceding two divi... with the Japanese ships pro... this order, it was, 2.13 ... when the Russians opened ... first two shots fell short of ... and it was some minutes ... we commenced firing. ... battle was on, with firing ... sides. Our destroyers kept ... port side of the main squad... in this formation we Press... Russians against the coast ... and they were obliged ... their course to the east.

OUR MANOEUVRED.

... manoeuvred our ships as to ... bows paralleled to the ... of the Russian line. The ... of our first division, which ... leading, changed to the ... line, while the Kasuga ... the line. The engagement ... very fierce. The Boro... ... fire. A little ... Russians headed west, and ... our course accordingly. ... second division concen... ... fire on the Borodino. ... division now began firing ... proceeding parallel with ... line, and, as we began ... against the head of the Rus... our third division veered ... rear, thus enveloping ...

... movement proceeded hotly. ... division followed a course ... the northern side of ... and this movement ... the enveloping. The Rus... were seen trying to ... through, and our destroyer ... intercepted their course.

... state of envelopment con... ... the following day, with ... at varying distances. Thus ... on all sides, the Russians ... and powerless to escape. ... Previous instructions had ... to the destroyers and torpe... to attack the Russian ships. ... instructions, the fifth de... flotilla advanced against a ... ship, upon which the second ... had been concentrating its ... sailing:—'We are going to give ... last thrust at them.'

DESTROYERS PRESSED IN.

... Russian ship continued to ... and, seeing the approaching ... boats, directed its fire on ... Undaunted, our destroyers ... forward, the Chitose mean... continuing its fire. The torpedo ... arrived within 200 metres of ... Russian ship, and the Shiranus ... the first shot. Two other tor... boats fired one each. The Shir... received two shells, but the ... boats were not damaged. The ... Russian ship was completely sunk.

... Sundown saw the battle raging ... furiously. Our shells were evidently ... telling on the Russians, who showed ... signs of confusion. Our fifth torpedo ... flotilla, after destroying the Boro... ... followed in the wake of our ... second division, the signal reading:—'Something like the Russian submarines ... have been sighted. Attack them.'

... The flotilla followed, and located ... the object, which proved to be a ... sinking ship, with its overturned bot... showing. Thirty survivors clung ... to the wreck crying for assistance. ... Firing ceased with the approach of ... darkness.

... According to orders previously ... given for a torpedo attack after ... dark, all the destroyer flotillas, ... dividing into two squadrons, pro... ceeded to attack the Russians during ... the whole night. The Russians frus... trated the first and second attacks ... with searchlights. A third attempt ... was carefully made and the Yuriri ... sank a ship of the Borodino type ... and also hit others. During the ... night the Russians continued to ... move and we preserved our envelop... ing movement some distance from ... the Russian position. The Russian ... ships headed north-east after day... break, hoping to reach Vladivostock. ... Our officers and men were determined ... that not a ship should escape, and ... resolved not to relax their efforts ... until they had succeeded in either ... sinking or capturing every Russian ... ship.

"Our ships always kept ahead of the Russians. The battle was resumed at 9 o'clock Sunday morning 12 miles east of Chiyupyon Bay, and lasted all day. Here the Russians suffered their heaviest losses. They seemed unprepared to repel night attacks. During our first night attack the Russians showed nine searchlights and frustrated the attacks, but clearly gave us the location of the fleet, which brought success later.'

7,000 WENT DOWN.

A despatch from Tokio says: Rough estimates made of the Russian losses in the battle fought in the sea of Japan exclusive of nearly 4,000 prisoners vary from seven to nine thousand. It is feared that the majority perished. Calculating on the complements of the sunken and captured ships at upwards of ten thousand, seven thousand men remain unaccounted for. It is possible that the ships which escaped rescued some of the members of the crews of the less fortunate ships. Many bodies have been washed ashore on the islands and on the shores of the neighboring coasts near the scene of the battle.

Rear Admiral Voelkersam, who was commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet, was, it was announced on Thursday, killed the first day of the battle, May 27, in the conning tower of his flagship, the battleship Oslabia, one of the vessels sunk by the Japanese.

It was Voelkersam's squadron, according to report, which fired on the British trawlers in the North Sea, mistaking them for Japanese torpedo boats.

Hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Admiral Rojestvensky, who is in Sasebo hospital. The fracture to the skull is slight, and the other wounds are not serious. Internal injuries may develop, however.

The total Japanese losses are under 300. Only three torpedo boats were sunk, and no battleships or cruisers were damaged.

LOOK FOR MORE SUCCESS.

A despatch from Headquarters of General Kuroki's Army, via Fusan, says: There is every reason to believe that the next campaign of this army will be even more successful than the past. The soldiers have the spirit and discipline of veterans, and nothing is lacking in equipment and supplies. No engagements have occurred east of the railroad for more than a fortnight, and the only shots fired are when the cavalry patrols of the two armies have brushes.

TROOPS DISAFFECTED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard claims to have received confirmation from good sources of the report that the Government suspects the temper of the troops in Manchuria and at home. According to private letters from Manchuria, Gen. Linevitch recently had 25 officers and 300 men executed. The officers were shot and the men hanged. The officers were accused of distributing proclamations that were found in possession of the men.

TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

The correspondent of the London Times asserts that the council at Tsarskoe-Selo decided by a large majority to continue the war. The Czar vacillated before the eloquent arguments of Grand Duke Vladimir, but quickly reverted to the view of the sycophant majority.

The French Embassy authorizes the correspondent to deny the reports of its mediation, giving him to understand that if negotiations are begun they will be concentrated in Washington, where France and England will act as advocates.

ELEVEN MONTHS' REVENUE

Customs Receipts Have Made a Gain of $1,038,177.

An Ottawa despatch says:—For the eleven months ending May 31 the Customs revenue shows a gain of $1,038,177 as compared with the same period of the previous year. The figures are:

Eleven months, ending May 31, 1905	$37,638,177
Increase	1,038,177
Month of May, 1905	3,615,699
Month of May, 1904	3,400,999
Increase	205,700

ESTATES IN ARREARS.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Succession Duties Not Collected.

A Toronto despatch says:—Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, says he finds there are almost 500 small estates upon which the succession duties are several years in arrear. Several of these unsettled are for the first and second years during which the act was in force. The aggregate due on these unpaid succession duties amounts to more than $100,000. One estate involves a $35,000 timber limit in Quebec and the Ontario as well as the Quebec Government claim the succession duty on this amount.

W. W. B. McInnes is the new Governor of the Yukon.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, June 6.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at 97c outside. No. 2 goose is purely nominal. Manitoba wheat is easier, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 98¼c, Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 94¼c, and No. 3 Northern at 89½c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 41 to 41½c, north and west, and No. 1 at 42 to 42½c east. Cars of No. 2 white on track here are quoted at 44c.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c middle freights; No. 2 extra at 44 to 45c; No. 3 at 43c, middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 quoted outside at 70c, and milling at 71c.

Corn—The market for Canadian is dull, with car lots purely nominal. American kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 58½ to 59c on track, Toronto.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 66 to 67c outside for No. 2.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal at 59 to 60c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., $4.75 to $4.85. Manitoba flours are steady. No. 1 patents, $5.30 to $5.50; No. 2 patents, $5.15 to $5.20; strong baker', $5 to $5.10 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14 to $14.50, and shorts at $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks $18, and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2.50 per bbl.; cooking apples, $1 to $1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at $1.60 to $1.65, and hand-picked at $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—Prices firm at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.25 on track here, and No. 2 at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6.75 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 60 to 65c per bag on track according to quality, and jobbing lots are 70 to 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Chickens, 12 to 14c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15c; do., scalded, 12 to 13c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints are jobbing at 16 to 17c, and large dairy rolls at 15 to 16c; medium grades, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 16c, the latter for choice; creamery prints sell at 20c, and solids at 19c.

Eggs—The market is firm, with the bulk of sales at 15½c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese are quoted at 10 to 10½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, sells at 10 to 10½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; short cut, $19.50 to $20.

Cured Meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9½c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 6.—No. 3 oats are quoted from 45 to 45½c in store, while No. 2 are 46 to 46½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers', $5.30 to $5.40. Winter wheat patents, $5.60 to 95.70, and straight rollers $5.30 to $5.45 in wood; in bags, $2.55 to $2.65. Rolled oats—$2.20 to 22½ per bag. Millfeed—Ontario bran in bulk, $16 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel; $1.50 to $1.60 in car lots. Honey—White clover, in combs, 12½ to 13½c per section in 10-lb sections; extract in 10-lb tins, 7 to 7½c; in 60-lb. tins, 6 to 6½c; buckwheat, 6 to 6½c, as to quality. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; mixed, $7; select, $7.50 off cars. Eggs—Straight stock, 16 to 16½c; selects, 18c; No. 1, 18½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 19 to 19½c; under-grades, 17½ to 18½c; dairy, 16 to 16½c; rolls, 15½ to 16½c. Cheese—Ontario, 9½ to 9½c; Quebec, 9 to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, June 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 Northern, $1.02½ to $1.07; July, 87c asked. Rye—No. 1, 81 to 82c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 38 to 50c. Corn—No. 2, 51 to 52c; July, 49½c bid.

Duluth, June 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.08; No. 2 Northern, $1.02; May, $1.25; July, $1.08; September, old, 83½c; new, 79c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 6.—The following is the range of quotations.

Export cattle, choice	$ 5 20	$ 5 60
Do., medium	5 00	5 25
Do., bulls	3 75	4 50
Do., light	3 00	3 75
Do., cows	3 00	3 75
Butchers', picked	5 00	5 25
Do., choice	4 75	5 00
Do., medium	4 25	4 70
Do., common	3 75	4 25
Do., cows, choice	3 50	4 50
Do., bulls	2 50	3 50
Feeders, short-keep	5 00	5 25
Do., medium	4 00	4 50
Do., light	3 50	4 00
Do., bulls	2 50	3 00
Stockers	3 50	3 75
Do., bulls	2 00	3 00
Milch cows, choice	35 00	55 00
Do., common	25 00	35 00
Export ewes	4 50	5 50
Do., bucks	3 50	4 00
Grain-fed yearlings	6 00	6 50
Spring lambs, each	3 00	5 50
Calves	3 50	5 75
Calves, each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, selects, 160 to 200 lbs.		$6 50
Do., fats and lights		6 25

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT."

Japan's Great Naval Hero Has One Pet Phrase.

A New York despatch says:—Eki Hioki, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, has been staying at the Holland House. Of his personal acquaintance with Admiral Togo he said: 'Admiral Togo says little, but makes his plans and executes them. When the war broke the question of selecting a commander of the naval forces had been discussed at length, and the choice fell upon Togo. By direction of the Emperor the Minister of Marine summoned Togo, and after telling him that he had been selected for the supreme command, devoted an hour or more to detailing all the circumstances leading up to the impending rupture, and said to him: 'Japan as an island empire may not expect to conduct a land campaign without command of the sea. If the naval forces fail, defeat is certain. Upon you, Togo, is the whole responsibility.' Togo had listened attentively to all that had been said, and at the end he was given an opportunity to speak. He looked at the Minister of Marine squarely and simply said: 'That's all right,' and nothing more, excepting 'Good day,' and left the Ministry. The Minister was disappointed, and he reported to the Emperor, who had also expected some statement from Togo.

'The Emperor very soon sent an aide-de-camp to report upon the steps Togo was taking to assume his command. The report from Togo to the Emperor was 'It's all right.' He had summoned the captains of the fleet on the day he assumed command and said to them: 'Write no more letters home—read no newspapers—drink, smoke, and make merry and await orders!' He wanted to cut the line of outside communication, put the men in good spirits and make them absolutely subservient to his plans and command.'

Thomas Kingston, recently from Cork, committed suicide at Calgary.

Mr. James Cochrane, M.P., ex-Mayor of Montreal, died on Sunday.

Mackerel have struck in on the Nova Scotia coast, and the fishermen are active.

STOCK JUDGING.

Classes Will be Conducted to Instruct Ontario Farmers.

A Toronto despatch says: Special classes for the instruction of farmers and their sons in the judging of live stock will be held at various points throughout the province under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. H. S. Askell, lecturer in agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, and F. M. Logan, recently graduated from that institution, will attend the meetings, and as both have had considerable experience in judging they will be able to give valuable instruction. Representative animals will be on the ground for the purpose of demonstration. Posters announcing on what farms the classes will be held will be issued by the Farmers' Institutes in each riding.

So far the following places and dates have been announced:—Beachburg, June 9; Renfrew, June 10; Cornwall, June 12; Lancaster, June 13; Vankleek Hill, June 14; Maxville, June 15; Vars, June 16; Moseley, June 17; Newington, June 19; Winchester, June 20; Carleton Place, June 21.

Work has begun on a $35,000 station at Port Arthur for the Canadian Northern.

A new school holiday, to be known as Governor-General's Day, will be declared on September 1.

The G.T.R., it is said, will acquire a route from Ottawa to Kingston, thus getting a direct line to Toronto.

Arthur Dennis, of Beaver, aged fifteen years, was fatally shot by a gun he was carrying on his plough.

Two hundred plate and sheet iron workers are to be brought to Canada to work in a new plant at Morrisburg.

The Reid Wrecking Company of Sarnia is reported to be back of a project to build a floating dry dock at Sarnia.

The appointment of Mr. W. B. McInnes to be Governor of the Yukon, vice F. C. Congdon, who resigned to run for Parliament, is gazetted.

Wolf Wall, of London, has been willed a share of $3,000,000 of a claim of $14,000,000, which a deceased uncle had brought against the city of New York.

The customs duty on 77,000 bushels of wheat, which is being unloaded from the Canadian steamer, Maryland Queen, at a Michigan Central elevator at Detroit, is $9,000.

Ambassador Choate unveiled a memorial window to John Harvard in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, as a parting gift to Great Britain.

The Manchester Courier states that a number of artisans, including skilled workers, who recently emigrated to Canada, are now returning to their former homes.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPPRESSION OF GLANDERS.

Mr. Fisher, during a discussion upon the prevention of glanders among horses, said that the disease had been spreading lately, and in March last an order-in-Council had been passed empowering the Government's veterinary servants to kill infected horses and pay a compensation of two-thirds of the value of the animal. He would have to ask Parliament for a large sum next year, for this, probably $100,000. When no compensation was paid, owners would not report their cases. In September last an order-in-Council for partial compensation had been passed.

HOG CHOLERA.

In answer to Mr. Clements, Mr. Fisher said that hog cholera did exist in south-western Ontario, but the Government was keeping its officials there for the benefit of the public. The restrictions in connection with infected hogs had had a beneficial effect.

DOMINION BILLS.

Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Paquet that there was nothing in the British North America Act, or any Act passed by the Dominion, which required or contemplated the printing of Dominion one and two-dollar bills in both French and English. The Department of Finance had not contemplated any departure from the practice of all the Governments since the time of Confederation.

FRENCH TIME-TABLES.

Mr. Emmerson told Mr. Paquet that it was not the practice in Canada to print Government railway time-tables in French, except when advertising them in French newspapers. The non-publication in French had not been found to cause any inconvenience. If it should be found necessary to make the change, the department would arrange accordingly.

FOUR CENTS A MILE.

Mr. Herron complained of the high rate for passengers on the Crow's Nest Railway. The charge was 4 cents a mile, and he thought that the Minister of Railways should do something to give relief.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the subject was one which should be referred by the people who suffered to the Railway Commission. He would, however, draw the attention of the Department of Railways to the matter.

FELL INTO THE HOLD

Fatal Accident on the Waheonda at Port Arthur.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says:—On Wednesday morning four men were thrown into the hold of the Waheondah. They were engaged on the hatch when a speed of gear which was being hoisted came in contact with a beam supporting the hatch, breaking it and precipitating the men upon the iron, 17 feet below. W. Maki was so seriously injured that he will not recover. W. Karlstadt sustained a fractured ankle and was otherwise injured. M. Erickson was badly shaken up, and C. Grandin escaped with slight injuries.

JEWELS STOLEN

The Duke of Westminster's Residence Robbed.

A despatch from London says:—The Central News reports a daring robbery at Grosvenor House, the residence of the Duke of Westminster. Valuable jewels, including some pearls, have disappeared. The most investigations have failed to reveal a clue to the thieves. The Duchess of Westminster wore the pearls on Sunday evening, and left them in her room. On Monday morning she looked for them, and found that the pearls and other very valuable articles had disappeared during the day. It is evident the robbery was not the work of outsiders. The jewels were valued at about $30,000, and included a magnificent pearl necklace and eight pearl brooches.

TEST OF MILK SAMPLES.

Department of Agriculture Decides to Try a New Method.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The dairy division of the Department of Agriculture is about to undertake the testing of a limited number of samples of milk from individual cows for a period of 30 days in a few localities during the present season. This will enable the patrons to form some idea as to the value of individual cows in the herd, but not more than 30 samples will be tested for any one patron. On three days during the month, at intervals of 10 days, both the morning's and evening's milk is to be weighed and recorded on a form supplied by the dairy division. These tests will be conducted in Ontario at Madoc, Iroquois, Woodstock, Mountain View (near Belleville), and Black Creek (near Stratford).

In a Board of Trade bulletin issued by Lord Cromer, British traders are taken to task for allowing American, German and Danish traders to draw them out of the prime beef market in Siberia.

The police are again active in quelling riots in the Chicago teamsters' strike.

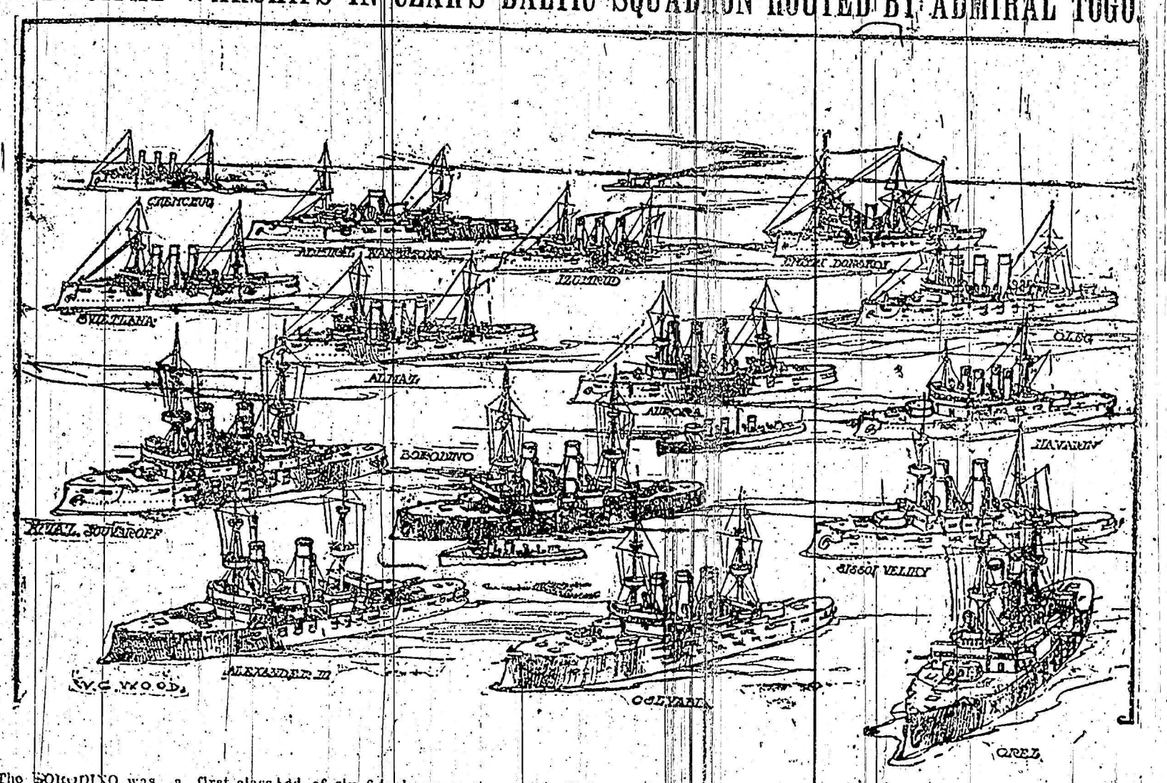
President Harper of Chicago University is reported to be in good health again.

Sunday baseball has been prohibited illegally by Council Delaney of New York.

Men behaved like brutes in a rear-end collision on the New York Elevated Railway, which injured twenty people.

King Victor Emmanuel inaugurated the International Conference of Agriculture at Rome, on Saturday.

PRINCIPAL WARSHIPS IN CZAR'S BALTIC SQUADRON ROUTED BY ADMIRAL TOGO.



The SORODINO was a first-class battleship, completed in 1901, of 13,510 tons displacement and 16,000 horse power, giving her a speed of about 18 knots. She had an armoured belt of from 4 to 9 inches of Krupp steel and from 6 to 10 inches of armour over her gun positions and bulkheads. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and over 40 smaller rapid fire guns. Her crew numbered 740 officers and men.

The ALEXANDER III. was a sister ship of the Borodino, and was also completed in 1901.

The ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF was an armoured cruiser of 8,524 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse power, giving her a speed of 16 knots. She had 8 inches of compound armour over her guns positions, carried eight 8-inch guns, ten 6-inch and about 20 smaller rapid fire guns. She had a complement of 567 officers and men.

The DMITRI DONSKOI was an armoured cruiser of 6,200 tons, sheathed, of 7,000 indicated horse power and having a speed of about 16 knots. She had an armoured belt 6 inches thick and had ten inches of armour over her bulkheads and heavy gun positions. Her armament consisted of six 6-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns and 16 quick-firing guns. Her crew numbered 510 officers and men.

The VLADIMIR MONOMACH was a sheathed cruiser of 5,593 tons and 7,000 indicated horse power. She was completed in 1885, had a belt of compound armour six to ten inches thick, a protected deck of 2 inches of steel and carried five 8-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and 18 quick-firing guns. Her crew numbered 550 officers and men.

The ADMIRAL CUSHAKOFF, a coast defence ironclad, was of 4,648 tons displacement and 5,000 indicated horse power. She was completed in 1895, had an armoured belt 10 inches thick, a protected deck of three inches of steel and from 7 to 8 inches of armour over her heavy guns position. Her armament consisted of four 9-inch guns, four 8-inch guns and six 1.8-inch guns. Her speed was estimated at 16 knots and she carried 318 officers and men.

The SVIETLANA was a protected cruiser of 3,862 tons displacement, had 3,828 indicated horse power, was completed in 1897 and had a speed of about 20 knots. She had a two-inch protected deck of steel and four inches of armour over her gun positions. Her armament consisted of six 6-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns and ten 1.6-inch guns. She had a complement of 360 officers and men.

The protected cruiser JENITCHUG was of 3,100 tons displacement and 17,000 indicated horse-power, giving her a speed of about 23 knots. She was completed in 1903, had a protected deck of two inches of steel and carried six 4.7-inch guns, six 1.8-inch guns and two 3-inch guns. Her crew numbered 300 officers and men.

The repair ship KAMTSCHATKA was a most important unit of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. She is understood to have been fitted with every scientific appliance available for the repair of warships, and was described as being a "floating workshop." She was launched at the new Admiralty yards, St. Petersburg, November 1, 1902. She was of 7,200 tons displacement, was capable of carrying 3,500 tons of coal, and mounted six small quick-firing guns. She had transport accommodation for 32 officers and 1,000 men.

The ERTSESSIN was probably an auxiliary cruiser, but her name is not given in any of the naval lists available.

The battleship OREL is a sister ship of the Borodino.

The battleship NICOLAI I. is of 9,672 tons displacement and 3,000 indicated horse-power, giving her a speed of about 14 knots. She is sheathed; and although completed as far back as 1892, was thoroughly modernized. She has a compound armour belt six to four inches thick, has a steel protected deck two and a half inches thick, and has six to ten inches of armour (compound) over her gun positions. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns, four 9-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, and 12 quick-firing guns, in addition to a number of small rapid-fire guns. Her complement is 691 officers and men.

The coast defence ironclad ADMIRAL SENIAVIN is a sistership of the Admiral Oushakoff, sunk by the Japanese in the battle fought in the Straits of Korea.

The coast defence ironclad GENERAL-ADMIRAL APRAXINE is of 4,126 tons displacement and 5,757 indicated horse-power, giving her a speed of about 15 knots. She was completed at St. Petersburg in 1893, has an armour belt of Harveyized steel ten inches thick, a steel protected deck three inches thick, and has from seven to eight inches of Krupp steel over her heavy gun positions. The armament of the Apraxine consists of three 12-inch guns, four 6-inch guns and rapid-fire guns. She has a crew numbering 318 officers and men.