

JAPS LOSE 10,000 MEN

Fierce Battle Said to Have Been Fought on Saturday

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A telegram from Chefoo, dated Aug. 7, says that according to Chinese information a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur Aug. 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

The telegram says that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel was personally in command, and that the conduct of the Russian troops was splendid.

DRIVEN BACK INTO HARBOR.

A despatch from Tokio says: Admiral Togo reports that at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers Akebono and Oboro reconnoitred the entrance of Port Arthur. While they were engaged in this work fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers pushed out of the port. When they came within range of the Japanese boats they separated, four going west, three east, and seven south, and attempted to envelop the Japanese destroyers. Forty minutes later the Japanese, at a range of three miles, exchanged a hot fire with the three Russian boats that had steamed to the east. The Russians turned when near Hsiensheng, and the Japanese drove them back to the entrance of Port Arthur. The Japanese destroyer Inazuma arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, and the three boats attacked the remaining eleven Russian boats and drove them back into Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo praises the bravery of the officers and crews of the Akebono, Oboro and Inazuma in frustrating the designs of the Russians against great odds.

WELL PROVISIONED.

A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War has been informed that Port Arthur has received a fresh supply of ammunition by sea, showing that the blockade is incomplete. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that the French Embassy there has received good news from the French naval attaché at Port Arthur, who says there are sufficient provisions in the place. Milk and eggs are abundant. The general health is satisfactory.

NEAR MAIN DEFENCES.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio, under date of Aug. 7, says that there are unofficial reports there that the Japanese have captured commanding positions north and north-east of Port Arthur at a distance of 2,750 yards from the main line of Russian defences.

MUTILATION OF DEAD.

A despatch from Tokio says: Gen. Oku reports that the Russian gunboat Sivoutch, which was in the Liao River, was blown up by the Russians just before they evacuated New-Chwang. Her armament went down with her.

Gen. Kuroki reports that at Kushulintz and Yangbu he captured eight officers and 260 men, un wounded, and buried eight officers and 506 men. He specially reports that detailed medical examinations of the bodies of five scouts found at different places in the Saimatsza region show that they were mutilated after being disabled. The face and neck of one man had been skinned and the left eyelid removed while the man was alive.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

Detailed reports reaching the Russian War Office from Gen. Kouroupatkin's generals show that the Russian losses July 30, July 31 and Aug. 1 did not exceed 4,000. The Japanese are believed to have lost at least an equal number.

From a comprehensive review of the fighting obtained it appears that most of the Russian losses were sustained on the Saimatsza road and between Simouching and Hai-Cheng. The two divisions of the late Gen. Keller's corps did not make a serious resistance at the Yangsu Pass, falling back on Lion-Hsiang-shan, with scarcely any casualties. Similarly Gen. Staebel's and Gen. Zaroubaloff's troops retired upon Anshanshan, half-way between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, without heavy fighting or loss.

The greatest number of casualties was sustained by Gen. Horschelmann, who, with the Ninth European Division, held Kuehatz and Yushu Pass, on the Saimatsza road. The fighting there was of the most desperate and bloody character. A single regiment lost 25 per cent., or 800 men, before they withdrew toward Anping.

Another point where most stubborn resistance was made was at Nanga Pass, a position between Simouching and Hai-Cheng, which was held by Gen. Zassalitch, who had been placed in command of a newly-formed corps, including the Thirty-first division, belonging to the Tenth European corps, and two Siberian battalions, altogether 14,000 men.

Gen. Zassalitch's misfortune at the Yalu River was duplicated, owing to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. He was making a splendid fight, until he suddenly discovered that the Japanese gunners were enfilading his batteries. It appears that Zassalitch in this case was not to blame. The information that Gen. Zaroubaloff had received orders to retire had not yet reached him, with his own orders for withdrawal of the Russian support of the right, and consequently he allowed the Japanese to take up a new position, suddenly unmask batteries, and overwhelm the Russian gunners, who made desperate efforts to remove their pieces, but were compelled to leave six of them behind.

VICTORY A COSTLY ONE.

According to a detailed report received at Tokio from Gen. Kuroki, one of the heaviest reverses which befell the enemy during the engagement at Yushulintzu, on July 31st, was at Pyenling, five miles south of Yushulintzu, where our detachment turned the flank of the retreating Russians. "Our detachment consisted of three infantry regiments, with four guns, which fired on the whole line of the enemy at a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. On the afternoon of the same day the Russians approached the scene of the battlefield with a Red Cross flag for carrying away their wounded, which we permitted, stopping our fire."

A second despatch reads as follows: "Gen. Oku sends the following additional report concerning the attack of last Sunday on Tumuching: "Our casualties in this engagement reached 860, of which 194 were killed and 666 wounded. We buried with due honor about 700 of the enemy's dead. We captured six field guns, many rifles, shells, and large quantities of flour, barley, ammunition, etc."

Gen. Kuroki reports that our casualties in the engagement of Yushulintzu and Yangtzuiling reached 946, including 40 officers. The enemy's casualties are estimated at 2,000 at least. We captured eight officers, 149 men, two field guns, many rifles, tents, shells and several other things."

WHAT TOKIO EXPECTS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The National Zeitung prints a telegram from Tokio, stating that there are five Japanese divisions before Port Arthur, part of them within three and a half miles of the fortress, and that there are altogether 20 Japanese divisions in Manchuria. The telegram says that Tokio is expecting the fall of Port Arthur and the capitulation of Gen. Kouroupatkin on the same day.

THE RETREAT GENERAL.

A despatch from Tokio to the London Times says it is expected that the Russians will make their next stand at Anshanshan, but there are indications of a general retreat to Mukden.

MORTALITY FROM HEAT.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the heat in Corea and Manchuria is unbearable. The mortality among the Japanese troops is 20 per cent. Among the Russians it is worse, over 25 per cent.

BRAVE JAPANESE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War is in possession of information that, although several thousand Russians have fallen in the recent engagements at Port Arthur, there is no immediate danger of the fall of the fortress. The forts on the northern and north-western front are almost all held by the Russians, who dealt terrible destruction upon the Japanese in their recent attacks. The Japanese advanced like beings heedless of death and insensible to pain. They were mowed down like grass.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese positions at Port Arthur are excellent to the fire of the forts, and that the besiegers must either advance or evacuate the positions.

RUSSIANS ARE IMPROVING.

The correspondent of the London Times at Kuroki's headquarters, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says:—Sunday's action demonstrated an improvement in the enemy's method of rifle fire and concealment trenches. There was, however, no effort to screen the artillery. The latter held a conspicuous advantage over the Japanese guns in range and weight, but failed to employ indirect fire. The enemy's infantry in trench trenches defended the right flank tenaciously, making the Japanese advance impossible and causing about 400 casualties. The Russian losses in this portion of the engagement were small.

RUSSIAN CREDIT.

A correspondent of the London Times in Russia says:—The first ef-

fects of the war are beginning to be felt on Russian credit at home, which was already considerably shaken. Many important orders for military stores are not being paid for in ready money, but by bills payable two years from date. Moreover, although the amount of paper money issued is stated officially to be not more than £12,000,000, it is believed the sum is three or four times larger. Russian credit at home and abroad is based entirely upon the presence of a large gold reserve, and the Government is sparing no effort to keep the gold in the country. The national credit will collapse. It is already declared doubtful if the Imperial Bank will discount bills on the Nijni Novogorod Fair this year, as it has always done for every thing in the business world is now very uncertain, and the bank wishes to run no risks.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A despatch to the London Exchange Telegraph Co. from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Russia has concluded negotiations with German bankers for a large loan, which will enable her to continue the war indefinitely.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says there is much indignation in Japan at Russia's persistent neglect to observe the rules of The Hague convention in regard to supplying information about prisoners. The Japanese from the outset of the war have been scrupulously careful to convey to the Russians through the French Minister every possible detail concerning prisoners taken by them. But to this day, in spite of frequent enquiries about the prisoners taken during the third attempt to seal up Port Arthur, the Russians have maintained complete silence. This cannot be due to lack of opportunity to communicate with the Japanese, as Russia has just applied to Japan for recognition of two additional hospital ships at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

The London Times has the following on Thursday from Vienna:—An unfavorable impression has been created here by accounts of the conduct of the Vladivostok squadron towards the Japanese transport Hietachi Maru, which it sunk in June. It appears that instead of sinking the transport with a torpedo or a few large calibre shells between the wind and water line, the Russian vessels gradually approached their prey, and for well-nigh three hours massacred the Japanese soldiers by an incessant fire from their quick-fire and machine guns at short range. Of thirty-seven survivors rescued by a Japanese fishing boat only three were unwounded.

RUSSIANS STARVING.

A despatch from Rome says: The Liao-Yang correspondent of the newspaper Giornale D'Italia asserts that conditions among the Russians at the front are disastrous. The soldiers he says, are dying of hunger. After a march, lasting 48 hours, they were given nothing but a piece of sugar. Provision trains arrive at long intervals only. "Under these conditions," he adds, "the work of the troops is truly heroic."

WINTER QUARTERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to a message received from Harbin, Gen. Kouroupatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians, in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation of Winter quarters for the Russian army.

TO RESUME ITS RAIDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Vladivostok squadron will recede and resume its raids at once, with full authority to sink ships under the Russian laws upon marine seizures and prizes as they now stand. The Government has sustained those laws, which do not recognize any distinction between contraband that is on board an enemy's or contraband on board a neutral ship. In either case the ship may be sunk at the discretion of the officer who makes the seizure.

RUSSIA PAYS PROMPTLY.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The owners of the British collier Foxton Hall, which was detained at Port Arthur from the time of the first attack made by the Japanese until early in March, and which suffered damage during her detention, have received compensation from the Russian Government. The speedy settlement of the claim by Russia has greatly gratified ship-owners here.

12,000 NUNS SEEK WORK.

Closing of Convents Forces Them to Apply for Work.

A Paris despatch says:—During the past few weeks it is estimated that 12,000 nuns have applied at bureaux in various parts of France for domestic work in any capacity. They explain that by the closing of the convents by order of the Government they are homeless and penniless.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92 to 93c east or west. No. 2 spring wheat is nominal at 87 to 88c east, and goose at 75 to 76c east. Manitoba wheat is higher. No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.02. No. 2 Northern at 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 94c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32½c west, and 33c low freights to New York. No. 1 white, 34c east, and No. 2 at 33½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42 to 42½c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 38½c, middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 61c west or east.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58½c to 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 47c west.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.85 east or west, for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 1 patents, \$5; No. 2 patents, \$4.70, and strong bakers' \$4.60 on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$13, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$17 and shorts at \$18.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Trade continues dull, and prices nominal at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½ to 7c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$8 to \$9.25 on track, the latter for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 99c to \$1 per bushel. They are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14½c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½ to 17c per dozen; seconds, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 8½ to 9c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 7½ to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do, short cut, \$17 to \$17.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do, heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Fierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c; pails, 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—There was nothing new in the way of cables on oats and exporters still valued No. 2 mixed at 37c afloat. No. 3 oats are now held at 37½c store, No. 2 being held at 38½c. Peas—Are about steady at 70½c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 49½c; No. 3 extra, 48½c; No. 3, 47c, and No. 2 rye, 62c.

Flour—Winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25; the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. quote as follows:—Royal Household, \$5, and Glenora, \$4.70 per barrel. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$16 to \$17; moullie, \$26 to \$28 per ton.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 13 to 13½c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to \$8; live hogs \$5.75 to \$5.85. Cheese—Ontario, 7½ to 7c; best Quebec, 7½ to 7c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 18 to 18½c; straight gathered candled, 15½c; No. 2, 12½ to 13c. Butter— Fancy grades, 18½ to 18c; ordinary finest, 17½ to 17c; Western dairy, 13½ to 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; new, September, 88½ to 89c; asked. Rye—No. 1, 77 to 78c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample, 32 to 35c.

Corn—No. 3, 51 to 52c; September, 57 to 57½c bid.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 92½c; May, 94½ to 94c; No. 1 hard, \$1.06½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.04½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02½.

Buffalo, August 9.—Flour—Firm.

Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, \$1.13. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Trade in butchers' cattle showed a marked improvement at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and under the influence of an active and sustained demand all the offerings were disposed by noon. Exporters' cattle were sold with a fair measure of activity, but their values did not advance; indeed, the tone was weak in sympathy with the continued depression abroad. Owing to the liberal supply of lambs, their values declined about 50 cents each, while hogs went up 10 points.

The quotations were as follows:—Best butchers' sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium loads, \$4 to \$4.25; inferior \$3.50 to \$4; rough cows, \$2.25 to \$2.25.

Export hogs were worth \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., and export cows, \$3.75 to \$4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keeper feeders, 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75 for choice, and \$2.75 to \$3 for common.

Trade in sheep was active, at the following figures:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; culls, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch cows were quoted at \$30 to \$50 each.

The prices of hogs were 10 cents higher. We quote:—Select, 160 to 200 lbs., \$5.50; fats and lights, \$5.25 per cwt.

GREATEST BATTLESHIPS.

Latest British Cruisers Also Largest Ever Built.

A London despatch says:—The details given in the House of Commons last week as to the ship-building programme of the British Government for the present year, show that the two new battleships of the Lord Nelson class will be truly worthy of their great name. Their batteries are such as never before have been put into any fighting ship, on a displacement of 16,500 tons, or 150 tons larger than the previous largest. They will carry fourteen big armor-piercing guns.

The advantage in the new ships lies in their greater number of 9.2 inch guns. This weapon is the most powerful in existence, firing a 380-pound shell two or three times a minute, and driving it through thirty-five inches of iron. It is more powerful than any gun of smaller type mounted in foreign battleships. The four 12-inch guns fire 850-pound shells through some four feet of iron.

The four new armored cruisers are also to be remarkable for size, being the largest cruisers built for the British or any other navy. They are to be known as the Minotaur class, and will steam twenty-three knots. They displace 14,600 tons each, or 400 tons more than the Drake class. They will carry four 9.2-inch guns each, of the same type as those in the Lord Nelson class, and ten of the new 7.5-inch guns, which fire four 200-pound shells a minute through more than two feet of iron.

Both the cruisers and battleships will beyond comparison be the best vessels of their class afloat. The six new ships will represent a capital of \$40,000,000.

SOO CANAL TRAFFIC.

Previous Records for Freight Have Been Broken.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., despatch says:—July broke all previous records for freight traffic through the canal at the "Soo." During July 5,609,079 tons of freight was recorded, an increase over August last year, which held all previous records, of 205,271 net tons. Of this vast volume of freight 4,817,203 tons passed through the American Canal, and 719,876 through the Canadian.

The movement of iron ore was also heavy, 3,578,685 tons being taken down from the head of the lakes. An interesting feature of the statistical report lies in the record of passengers, since it shows how few tourists are travelling this year as in comparison with former years. The record for the last month was 9,245 passengers traveling both ways. The record for the season thus far is 16,028 behind that of last year.

HOW HE GOT HIS FENCING

Used Telegraph Wires—Could Not See the Messages.

A Galveston, Texas, despatch says: The poles and wires of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company were cut last week for a considerable distance in two places, between Laredo and San Antonio, and late on Tuesday afternoon a Mexican was arrested in connection with the cutting. He said that he had watched the wires for a long time, but had never seen anything go over them, and as he needed wire and poles for fencing, he concluded to make use of the apparently useless equipment.