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## MANY RUSSIANS ARE SURRENDERING

### TO JAPANESE WHO ARE ADVANCING NORTHWARD

**Report From St. Petersburg That Russian Council Has Decided to Continue The War.**

St. Petersburg, March 13.—No further Russian news was received from the front this morning, but the magnitude of the catastrophe is now apparent to all here. The war office admits that even the remnants of the army are still in danger. Field Marshal Oyama holds a magnificent strategic position. It is reported that the Japanese flanking columns are in touch above Tie pass, and that there may be a Sedan there.

No adequate estimate of the losses has been furnished, but with the units captured on the left, unaccounted for, the killed or wounded already total 65,000. The war office does not even know accurately what units are captured.

Gen. Linevitch's army, although its units were scattered and confused, got off with the fewest losses. Gen. Kaulbars was the heaviest loser, leaving 28,000 prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. Kaulbars himself with the remnant of his army had a narrow escape. When the Japanese drove their wedge across the railroad above Mukden he just managed to pull clear by withdrawing south of the city and then moving northeastward in the mountains barely in time to avoid Gen. Kuroki's columns, which were already at the Hun river bombarding Fu pass. According to the latest advices Gen. Kaulbars is being pursued, and has not succeeded in extricating himself from the mountains. Gen. Meyendorff, commander of the first army corps, was wounded in the shoulder.

KOUROPATKIN IS STILL IN COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Russian "Grand Army," with the exceptions of the thousands killed or taken prisoners on the plains and mountains around Mukden, is gathering slowly behind the fortifications of Tie pass, which were built as a refuge before the battle of Liao Yang, and it is engaged in the work of reorganizing and further strengthening its lines.

According to the general staff, the main body already has completed its retreat and the rearguard southward are falling back slowly, keeping in touch with the pursuing columns of Japanese.

Gen. Kouropatkin still holds command. An officer of the general staff said to-day that he will probably not retire until some semblance of order has been restored. The question of his successor is still undetermined.

The food supply at Tie pass is none too large, immense quantities having been burned at Mukden, and Russian correspondents telegraph that they have had nothing to eat for two days. The Russians, however, are probably faring better.

Telegrams from the Russian side, though inadequate however for any detailed estimate of the Russian losses, show that they have been extremely heavy enough to cripple offensive operations for many months. Gen. Kouropatkin admits that 50,000 wounded were carried off, but says nothing as to how many killed, wounded and prisoners were left behind; and from his picture of a little handful of two officers and 150 men of the Imperial Rifles marching off, led by their gallant colonel, clinging to their standard, can be derived some idea of the losses sustained by the regiments that bore the brunt of the fighting.

Another tragic picture of the retreat is related in connection with the retirement of Gen. Rennenkampff's detachment from Oubenpusa, with barely one-third of its original strength, the brave soldiers breaking down and sobbing and kissing the blood-stained ground which they had been ordered to relinquish. The losses of officers is said to have been especially heavy and many of the higher and more capable officers were killed.

REPORT FROM THE ARMY OF KUROKI.

With General Kuroki's Army in the Field Northeast of Mukden, Sunday, March 12 (via Fushun, March 13).—Every hour increases the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian armies. To-night 25,000 dead are known to have been left on the field, making the casualties at least 100,000. Between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners, some siege guns and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Japanese, whose losses did not exceed those of former great battles, even Gen. Kuroki's army losing only 5,000.

Tokio, March 14, 11 a.m.—A telegram received to-day from headquarters in the field says:

"In the direction of Sing Ching our forces have been dislodging the enemy from Yingpan, 18 miles east of Fushun, and on March 11th occupied that place.

In the direction of the Shakhe river all our forces are continuing the pursuit of the remnant of the enemy, and many Russian officers and men are surrendering to our train guards in the mountainous districts east of the Tie pass road.

"Additional spoils taken in the direction of the Shakhe river are wagons and carts captured southeast of Chiutikous. They exceed one thousand, loaded with gun ammunition, small ammunition, entrenchment tools, telegraph and telephone equipment, pontoon material, and water boilers. They also carried fourteen thousand 8-centimetres and fourteen hundred 15-centimetres shells, besides 1,200,000 rounds of small ammunition and various military supplies.

"In the direction of Sing Ching the spoils included 120,000 small ammunition, 800 shells and 3,000 entrenching tools."

JAPS OUTNUMBERED BY THREE TO ONE.

Japanese left army, Wednesday, March 8.—Via Yingkow, March 14.—From noon until darkness yesterday the left column of General Oku's army fought a desperate fight seven miles north of the River Hun and five miles west of the railway. The Russian forces outnumbered the Japanese three to one.

The Russians, who had been heavily reinforced from the south, rushed out of their trenches to meet the advancing Japanese, and a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, the soldiers using their bayonets and the officers their swords.

Russian casualties were over 10,000 killed and wounded, and the Japanese a little over 3,000.

The Russian dead were left on the field in heaps, among them many staff officers.

Last night part of the extreme left army reached the railway between Mukden and Tie pass, destroying it, thereby preventing the trains from running north.

The Russians are to-day retiring in large bodies along the main highway. A large Japanese force is holding the main road to cut the Russian retreat.

It was fortunate that more of the army was across the railway last night, as it probably changed the outcome of the battle. Without the railway the Russians cannot remove their wounded nor their heavy guns, which will probably fall into the hands of the Japanese.

The Russians in the centre near the railway began retreating at midnight. The Japanese pursued briskly, capturing a few heavy guns and machine guns.

The right wing of Gen. Oku's army is to-day attacking Sujatun station, ten miles south of Mukden. The station is well fortified with heavy works, which were stubbornly defended. It was the scene of desperate assaults by the Japanese against the villages north of the west angle of the railway line where the Russians have strong works, which were gallantly defended.

The Japanese at noon occupied the villages on the main highway, five miles south of Mukden, continuing their pursuit of the Russians, who hastily retired toward the north.

Large bodies of Russians have been moving steadily from Mukden northward along the highway.

The battle south of Mukden to-day became almost a pursuit, the centre following in retreat, the wings holding the extreme left for a time to firmly establish its position astride the railway.

DECLINE TO DISCUSS LACK OF MOBILITY.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field (no date), via Fushun, March 14.—The country is swarming with hungry, disheartened Russians, who are surrendering in squads to any pursuing Japanese they meet.

Leading Japanese officers have refused to criticise the lack of mobility displayed while driving the Russians beyond Tie pass.

Most of the foreign attaches with the Russians, including two American and British officers, were captured at Mukden.

DECISION OF THE RUSSIAN WAR COUNCIL.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—6 p.m.—The war council held at Tsarskoe-Selo to-day, at which War Minister Sakharoff, General Dragomiroff and others were present, is understood to have decided the question of continuing the war in the affirmative.

RECONNAISSANCES BY THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—General Kouropatkin, in a dispatch dated March 13th, says he has received no further report of any fighting between organized bodies of troops, and announcing that the Japanese are making reconnaissances.

In a dispatch filed the previous day, the Russian commander-in-chief notified the Emperor that General Meyendorff fell from his horse on Marsh 1st and fractured his collar bone. He was taken to Harbin, and his early recovery is hoped for.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON HAS NOT BEEN RECALLED.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—A semi-official denial was given out here to-day of the reported recall of the Russian second Pacific squadron.

REMNANTS OF ARMY REACH TIE PASS.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—6.05 p. m.—According to the information received by the war office the remnants of Gen. Kouropatkin's army have made good their retreat, and are in no immediate danger of a new turning movement north of Tie pass. The Japanese are reported to be completely exhausted by their long, hard fight, and are compelled to rest, to undertake the task of burying their dead and look after their wounded, prisoners and plunder.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE RUSSIAN REAR GUARDS.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, Monday March 13, via Fushun, March 14.—The greater part of the retreating Russians are supposed to have reached Tie pass.

The pursuing Japanese have frequent encounters with the rear guards.

Gen. Kouropatkin must remove his supplies from Tie pass if he plans a retirement to Harbin, as they will be necessary to maintain the army during their march. The Russians have no stores between Tie pass and Harbin.

ONE DIVISION WAS ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

Tokio, March 13.—The following report was received to-day from the headquarters of the Japanese in the field:

"It is estimated that the spoils which fell into our hands in the direction of Sinking (Yenden) since the occupation by us of Tsinkhetchen on February 24th has been as follows: Rifles, 2,200; machine guns, 6; small-arm ammunition, 3,200,000 rounds; shells, 11,500; entrenching tools, 6,000; wire, 1,200 bundles; materials for light railway for construction of 33 miles; wagons for the latter, 450; garments, 10 cartloads; coal-mining machinery for 8 pits; timber, 4,000 pieces.

"Besides these, we took large quantities of cereals, fodder, tents, beds, stoves, maps and telephones, as well as a great number of bullocks and horses.

"The enemy left about 1,200 dead on the field. We took eighty prisoners.

"It is estimated that the enemy's casualties were about 20,000. Fifteen prisoners say that the Seventy-first division was almost annihilated.

"Although the enemy set fire to stores at Machuntuni and Miulupao, we captured thousands of bushels of provisions and enormous quantities of ammunition and other war supplies at these places."

RAISING NEW ARMY WILL LEAD TO DISORDER.

New York, March 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the Herald says:

"The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Gazette declares that further mobilization is impossible in Russia at present if the mass of people should declare against the continuance of the war.

"During a recent visit to Poland, high Russian officials, including Baron Volken, chief of the Warsaw police, said that mobilization on a large scale in the present temper of the Russian people was out of the question. As the military authorities themselves estimate the number of men required to form a new Manchurian army at half a million any attempt to mobilize this number will undoubtedly lead to most serious disorder, which would still further complicate the critical state of affairs in the interior of Russia."

Tie Pass, March 14.—As after the battle of Liao Yang, the advance of the Japanese army against the new positions of the Russians at Tie pass is slow. The leading columns are eight or ten miles southward, and in touch with the Russian van posts, but the operations at present are not serious. Marshal Oyama shows slight intentions of pressing his advantage in an immediate attack on Tie pass.

It is possible, however, that a wide turning movement, of which reports are current, is in progress. In such operations the Japanese have the immense advantage of several bases and lines of supply to which now is added the Simintin road, while the Russian army is necessarily dependent on one base and one line of communication, and therefore may be outflanked easily.

In the grand army, order is being brought out of chaos with remarkable celerity.

The plain in front of Tie pass, which on March 11th seethed like a pest of ants with the

Dense Confused Mass

of transports, artillery and troops corps, divisions and regiments being scattered and parties inextricably mingled—has been cleared, the regiments reorganized, stragglers sent to their respective commands, organizations taken their assigned positions, and to-day the same soldiers who on March 10th became a terror-stricken, surging, disorganized mass of gray at a few shots from a little detachment of Japanese, or who even fled in panic, firing indiscriminately in all directions as they ran at the mere baseless cry of "Japanese cavalry," are now gathered singing about the camp fires with new courage, ready to oppose with a stubborn resistance any attack on Tie pass.

It is unfair to accuse the entire army of this panic. General Linevitch entered Tie pass with his regiments in perfect order with music playing and the men singing, and scarcely a soldier was lost in the long difficult march. Other organizations made equally

Praiseworth Retreats,

and especially the rearguards of all the armies, who performed their difficult tasks steadily and resolutely.

The struggle for the possession of Mukden cost both sides close upon 200,000 men. The Russian loss of officers includes a large proportion of the regimental commanders and field officers.

It is possible now to give a general view of the battle, the connected story emanating out of the confusion incident to the evacuation of Mukden and the forced retreat to Tie pass.

On February 24th all was ready for an attack on the westward; various portions of the army had been disposed for an advance on the right flank. Suddenly, on the evening of that day, the order to advance was cancelled, and a second order was given for the transfer of Gen. Renennkampff's First Siberian corps and several other organizations to the left flank, which was being pressed heavily by a large force of Japanese. From that time forward the Japanese, who were well informed as to all the Russian movements began heavy attacks along the whole front.

The Russians generally held their ground, doing well until February 28th, when an unexpected attack developed in the southwest, before which the Russian right, weakened by the withdrawal of almost two corps, yielded.

By March 1st it became evident that the Japanese were moving around the Russian right in five heavy columns, and it became imperative to withdraw the thin line from the southwest and form a new line from the bridge across the Shakhe river, parallel with the railway.

The Russians, on March 4th, occupied their former positions on the Shakhe river as far as the bridge, thence to Madyapu, on the Hun river, and thence parallel with the railway six miles distant, the right resting on the Simintin road.

The Japanese on March 5th began to turn even this position with a view to cutting off the retreat of the Russian right, which was extended eastward from Simintin road to the railway.

On March 7th both sides began most vigorous offensive operations. On the whole the outcome of the fighting on March 7th was

Favorable to the Russians.

The continued extension, however, of the Japanese lines northward and the concentration which their superiority in numbers enabled them to effect against the northern and northwestern fronts, rendered advisable a contraction of the Russian lines, and withdrawal from the Shakhe river to positions to the Hun river was determined upon. This was in no sense the beginning of the general retreat, and Kouropatkin and the generals commanding the armies were far from regarding the battle as lost.

The first army to retire from the fortified positions east and southeast of Mukden was the third army, which fell back to positions similarly fortified in advance on the north bank of the Hun river. The burning of abandoned stores, munitions and forage [illegible] the Russian retirement, and the Japanese followed closely.

The Russian positions now formed a boot, the toe at Madyapu and the heel on the Hun river at Fushun, about five miles wide, and to meet the apparent danger that the Japanese might plug the top of the boot, Kouropatkin sent thither 40 battalians from the command of Gen. Miloff. The Russians slowly forced the Japanese back at this point, but the Japanese were reinforced, and General Kouropatkin, determined to stake all on a decisive blow, collected the remainder of the strategic reserves, sending several other units, and led them on personally on March 9th to the north front, and threw them on the flank of the Japanese who were attacking Saintaintze and

Endeavoring to Cut the Railway.

The Japanese retired, abandoning a battery of eight guns.

At this moment it was reported that a column of Japanese was moving further north around the right flank, and that the Japanese on the Hun river had thrust a column through at Fu pass and Kyatouan on the instep of the shoe. This position was held by only four companies, which retired before Japanese cavalry and four mountain guns.

With the entire Russian strategic reserves already engaged, it became impossible to meet the danger in these sources, which was immediate and critical, and at 8 p.m. the order to retire to Tie pass was given.

Through the narrow bootleg passage, scarcely five miles long, a densely packed mass of transports pressed northward, coming under the fire of the Japanese infantry and four mountain guns, which earlier had darted across the Russian line of communication and concealed themselves in the mountains.

The night of March 9th came the order to evacuate Mukden station and city, with directions that the movement of trains northward must be completed by 5 a.m. The enormous task was completed in nine hours, including the hasty embarkation of the wounded, who crowded the station platform and occupied the hospital house. Many had already left in the morning when the private trains of Kouropatkin, Kaulbars, Sakharoff, Bilderling and Zabelin departed, but thousands remained.

The last train out was the service train with all the employees of the railroad, property and station papers. This party saved thousands of wounded soldiers and an immense amount of ammunition and millions of dollars' worth of property and cash.

It must be remembered that five miles north of Mukden an unceasing fight was in progress. Trains earlier had been bombarded with shimose shells and the railroad was twice damaged. The wounded crowded the station, filled every vacant place in the cars, and the brake-beams, buffers and roofs were occupied, while others were hanging to the steps. There remained eight telegraphers, who had volunteered to stay at their keys until the Japanese arrived.

In the hospitals of the Livonian division of the Red Cross and medical staff were 1,050 severely wounded, including 364 Japanese, the Chinese governor of Mukden giving his word

To Defend Them

until Mukden was occupied by the Japanese.

Of the military railroad, all but 125 miles was abandoned, and the wagonettes destroyed. Most important of all, from a material point of view, is the loss of the Fushun coal mines, which supplied the road with coal.

The retirement of the wagon transport was twice imperiled by panic on the morning of March 10th. A Japanese squadron and guns concealed in the mountains opened fire, and the drivers left their wagons and carts, cutting loose their horses or throwing away their stores. Confusion spread to civilians and even gunners, and was communicated to some infantry troops. The gray-clad cloud without formation, hidden by dust, surged on. The Japanese, however, soon ceased firing and order was restored. Troops following the wagons carried off a few cannon. Soldiers broke open officers' boxes and portmanteaus and ransacked them for valuables.

Just before dusk another panic occurred at Santaitse. The cooler heads calmed the panic-stricken mass, but many lives were lost and additional property was sacrificed.

The retirement of the western and central armies was effected by four roads, and also over the fields between. The army of General Linevitch followed the eastern roads from Fushun, Limpan and Fu pass. The third army retired in echelon, leaving a strong rearguard.

The Japanese bent their efforts to thrust in from the flanks and cut off portions of the army. Several divisions acting as the rearguard, under General Leonine, were almost surrounded, but broke through. The rearguard on the night of March 10th held the heights at Suchita, and on March 11th and 12th fell slowly back to Tie pass.

Now, two days later, Tie pass is a great organized military camp, in which troops assembled are calm and have got themselves into order. The men, forgetting their recent hunger, sleeplessness, weariness and fear of death, sit around the camp fires and are ready to defend the position, and even offered to go out and attack the Japanese.

AT WORK ON EIGHT SUBMARINE BOATS.

London, March 14.—The Times Russian correspondent states that a batch of eight submarine boats of the latest American type have just been laid down at a secluded spot in Sevastopol and are being built by skilled American workmen.

RUSSIANS BUILD STRONG FORTIFICATIONS.

Tokio, March 14.—Advices from the front are that the Russians have made elaborate preparations for the defence of their positions along the high lands near Tiehling, and the fortifications along the line of the river appear from the front to be well nigh impregnable.

It is stated upon authority that Japanese officials who have examined the Russian entrenchments declare that the work of reducing them will be long and arduous. Deep trenches have been dug along the apex of the hills, while eastward along the line of railway exceptionally strong fortifications have been constructed. These latter extend in a semi-circle some eight miles around the bend of the river. It is admitted at the war office that unless the rumors are true that a Japanese force has succeeded in penetrating around through the Kamoling mountains to the northward of the Russian position, the Russians will be able to hold out for a considerable time.

ALBERTA RANGES SOLD.

**Purchased by American Capitalist, Who Will Colonize Land—Price in Neighborhood of $400,000.**

Winnipeg, March 15.—The extensive ranges of the Cochrane Ranch Company in Southern Alberta, containing some 66,500 acres of land, have been sold. The sale was made by Mr. H. A. Mullins, ex-M.P. of this city, general manager of the Cochrane Ranch Company, and the consideration is said to be in the neighborhood of $400,000, or about $6 per acre. The purchaser is an American capitalist, and it is the intention to colonize the lands. Mr. Mullins has had the sale in hand for some weeks, and visited the south recently to close up the deal.

The Cochrane ranch is one of the oldest established and best known ranches in Alberta, having been established in 1881 by the late Senator Cochrane, and is composed of 65,500 acres of land and about 12,000 head of cattle.

The quality of the latter is said to be the finest in Alberta, as the sires were nearly all imported by Senator Cochrane from Scotland, and all the cattle were bred on the range. The president of the company is Sir George A. Drummond, the secretary and treasurer Mr. C. M. Holt, and the general manager Mr. H. A. Mullins.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

**Show an Increase of Nearly Five Million Dollars Compared With Last Year.**

London, March 13.—The army estimates for 1905-6, which were brought down to the Commons this afternoon, total $149,065,000, an increase of $4,950,000 over the last estimate.

## CANADIAN TROOPS FOR GARRISONS

### PERMANENT CORPS TO BE INCREASED TO 4,000

**Bill Providing for Additional Men Will Be Introduced in the Dominion House This Session.**

Ottawa, March 14.—On account of the taking over of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt by the Dominion government it will be necessary to increase the permanent corps from 2,000 to 4,000.

A bill will be introduced in parliament this session to make the necessary increase.

Sir Chas. Parsons will come to Ottawa to look after the details.

Statement in Commons.

London, March 14.—In the course of the discussion on the army estimates in the Commons, the secretary of state for war said:

"The Dominion government has offered to assume, at an early date, the entire responsibility for garrisoning Halifax and Esquimalt, providing Canadian troops for that purpose, and until these troops are ready, paying cost of the Imperial troops retained at these stations. Arrangements for this are not yet complete, but I have no doubt a satisfactory conclusion will soon be reached."

## NINE PERISHED IN NEW YORK FIRE

### NUMBER OF INJURED NOT LIKELY TO RECOVER

**Tenement House Practically Destroyed—Many Unaware of Danger Until Retreat Was Cut Off.**

New York, March 14.—At least a score of people were burned to death, several were so badly hurt that they may die, and forty others received serious injuries in a fire which practically destroyed a five-story tenement house in Allen street.

The fire had gained great headway before it became known to many of the tenants, and then escape for them was cut off.

Thrilling rescues and daring leaps for life marked the fire. Scores of tenants were carried from the burning building. The firemen climbed the walls on their scaling ladders, braved the flames and rescued the imperilled tenants.

Of the badly injured several may die, as they are in a terrible condition from burns.

Crowded fire-escapes in the rear of the tenement house were largely responsible for so many death and injuries among its population, which approached 200 souls. The scenes near the building after the fire was over, and when the search for the dead was begun, were heartrending. Nothing so pitiful has been seen in New York since the Slocum disaster.

Those known to have perished in the fire are: Rachael Solomon, aged 45 years; Jacob, 10; Isaac Solomon, 18; Jessie Cohen, 15; Rose Wiener, 24; Sander Wiener, 4; Ida Muskowitz, 10; Harry Kauffman, 10; Rose Miller, 4; Morris Mille , 5 months old.

Later Particulars.

New York, March 14.—Nine persons dead, several seriously injured, some so seriously that they may die, and two hundred persons homeless, is the brief story of New York's latest fire horror. The victims of to-day's disaster were typical east side people, the building a typical east side tenement, and the scenes attending it were in many ways peculiar to the cosmopolitan quarter. To the apparently reckless displays of heroism shown by firemen, police and volunteers alone is due the fact that the list of dead is not far greater.

Employees Rescued.

Chicago, March 14.—Fire which broke out to-day in the printing and box department of the Grand Crossing Track Company, caused a loss of about $600,000. Upon the collapse of the walls and roof of the box and printing department, the fire spread to two adjoining buildings of the big plant, containing valuable machinery, which were practically destroyed.

The entire plant, valued at $1,000,000, employed 800 persons, many of them women and children. All the employees were taken out in safety.

## GUNS FOR THE FISHERY CRUISERS

### WERE PURCHASED FROM IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES

**No Truth in Report of Hon. C. Fitzpatrick's Resignation—Col. Hughes Taken to Task.**

Ottawa, March 14.—The marine department has purchased from the British authorities some Nordenfeld quick-fire arms. They were in the naval stores at Halifax and Esquimalt, and will be used in connection with the fishery protective service.

R. G. Macpherson's Reply.

R. G. Macpherson yesterday gave a severe castigation to Colonel Sam Hughes for insinuating that there was any considerable number of people in this country who desired annexation or independence.

Without Foundation.

The reports sent out from Ottawa that Hon. C. Fitzpatrick had resigned are utterly without foundation. The minister of justice was busy in his office till a late hour last night. That was the sole reason for the story.

The School Clause.

The Conservatives in Quebec are busy getting up petitions in favor of the school clause in the Autonomy Bill, while Dr. Sproule is busy gathering ones against it in other parts of the Dominion. Ottawa Hibernians have passed a resolution in favor of the rights of the minority being guarded.

ANOTHER STEAMER SEIZED.

**The Saxon Prince Captured by the Japanese in Tsu Straits.**

New York, March 12.—The steamer Saxon Prince, which has been seized by the Japanese in the Tsu Straits, left New York on December 11th, sailing in the regular service of the American and Oriental line. She cleared with a cargo for Singapore and Shanghai. That portion of her cargo destined for Shanghai was valued at $387,000, and consisted of hardware, car material, steel rails, machinery, copper, etc. The most valuable part of the cargo consisted of "domestics" valued at $538,000.

The Prince line, limited, of Newcastle, England, is the vessel's owner. She registers 2,236 tons net.

TERRORISTS ACTIVE.

**Lieutenant Who Took Part in Suppressing Disorders Has Been Wounded.**

St. Petersburg, March 14.—Further terrorist attempts are reported. Lieut. Kouloff, of the Volga Cossacks, has been mortally wounded by the revolutionaries in the courtyard of his house at Kremenchuga, it is supposed in revenge for his share in suppressing the disorders in Moscow.

M. Hoffenberg, chief of police at Minsk, was attacked by a man armed with a revolver, bue escaped unhurt. Many officers concerned in the suppression of disorders have recived threatening letters.

Revolutionary proclamations have been discovered at Cronstadt, inciting sailors and dockyard workers to refuse to fit out warships, or, as an alternative, damage them so as to prevent their sailing. It is rumored that there was an explosion at Moscow last night close to the walls of the Kremlin.

HALF A MILLION DAMAGE.

Kharlloff, Russia, March 14.—A fire last night, supposed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed shops to the value of $500,000. Nine persons were severely injured.

REDUCING WORKING FORCE.

**Miners Formerly Employed at Extension Will Have to Apply Anew for Work.**

Ladysmith, March 13.—On Saturday all the miners working at Extension received orders that their services were no longer required, and were ordered to remove their tools from the workings. Some consternation is felt at this, but it is understood that the company now intends to work one shift instead of two, and that the services of some 200 or 300 of the 1,000 miners hitherto employed will be dispensed with. The real reason of the order therefore is to enable the company to employ the men they wish, as all will have to apply anew for work.

One of the reasons given for the new orders is said to be the smallness of the demand in San Francisco for coal just now. There is a good deal of Australian coal still on hand there, but it cannot be disposed of if British Columbia coal were shipped, as the Vancouver Island product is so superior. Hence the reason for reducing the shipments of British Columbia coal till the Australian is disposed of.

At Nanaimo meanwhile the Western Fuel Co. are gradually adding to their force of men, the pay roll this month being some three thousand dollars larger than on the February pay day.