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amily of Smith to Jones, and Jones to Matters Before

In Manchuria

Peculiar Habits of the Mikado's

Soldiers When in the

Field.

Peculiar Habits of the Mikado's

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Field.

Hardy, Patlent, Silent Men, They

Can Suffer and They Can

Fight.

Owing to the pressure on space yesterday, the Colonist was unable to include in one article all the fascinatingly interesting details of the Manchurian campaign given by Mr. Frederick Palmer, of Colliers' Weekly to a Colonist reporter during a twenty-minute unterview on the steamer Empress of Japan on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Palmer has the very rare gift of being able to compress a vast amount

Sir Will you kindly allow to the policy of the month of the pressure of the transport trains which never left us, and the newly made treuches and more newly made graves at Nanshan and Telism we saw little of the war. Manlan tampendation of the manchurian rich, bountiral and smiling with sunshine, was apparently only occupied in preparing for the harvest.'

In Manchuria for getting lost made us a carte to our selves and a canse of the courselows and a cause of the steament to the officials. It really seemed as though in the skull of each of us the bump of locality was a depression. Even the work and with a consendance of twenty caused the novices to follow in their wake, and which, when night fell, made it necessary for all of them to seek shelter in a cornfield. We developed roads and 'short cuts' that caused the novices to follow in their wake, and which, when night fell, made it necessary for all of them to seek shelter in a cornfield. We developed roads and 'short cuts' that caused the novices to follow in their wake,

THE MISSING SKIPPER. Chinese In The

Reports From The Generals

> Japanese Commanders Tell Toklo of Progress Made at the Front.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 2.

Centre Column of the Left Army Stated to Be Chasing the Enemy.

Russian Losses Include 30,000 Men, Guns, Ammunition Wagons and Ritles.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—(8 p. m.)—Lengthy reports from the field received today and published tonight say:

"Right army—The force of the enemy which opposed the right flank of the right holding the vicinity of Tumentsu (Tumin) and Ta passes engaged our deschment which was sent to Bensihu.

"The enemy opposing the left column was about one division strong and fled was about one division strong and fled in confusion toward Fenpips. His artil-lery is still holding a position near Ta pass and is bombarding us. "A body of our supports which had been driving a small force of the enemy before it since the morning of the 14th took possession of Wata mountain. Observing that the enemy from the move-

"Centre army—After attacking and dis'odging the forces of the enemy which were holding Chanlintzu, Putsaowa, Tungshafen and the vicinity of these places, the centre army has been driving them north of the Sha (Sakhi) river since the morning of October 14th and has reached and now holds a line on the river

iver.
"The left army—The main strength o

"The left army—The main strength of the right column of this army was directed against Huang-hiatien. It drove the enemy northward and on October 14th at 1 p. m. it mastered the heights in that vicinity.

"The centre column, after defeating the enemy nort of the the strength of the head been holding.

"A portion of the centre column which was directed against Liuchonpao, cooperating with a portion of the left column fought a fierce battle and at 4 p. m. stormed and captured Linchpano. ng. A portion of the centre column is pursuing the enemy toward Yuboyn.

"The forces of the enemy opposing the left wing of the left army at Changliang-po and neighborhood, where the left column was engaging them gradually obtained reinforcements and at 3 p. m. made a counter-attack, but they were successfully repulsed by our left column. The strength of the enemy opposing the left column was fully four regiments of infantry with ten batteries of

ments of infantry with ten batteries of artillery."

artillery."

The report continues: "From October 10th to October 13th the result of the continuous fighting has been favorable in every direction, while the enemy's strength was always superior. Not only was the enemy defeated, but he was vigorously pursued by us, our forces pressing him against the left bank of the Hun river and inflicting upon him heavy loss.

"The guns captured number over thirty and the prisoners taken number several hundred.

"Thus the object of the enemy has been completely frustrated and his of-

"The corpses left by the enemy at different points are too numerous to be exactly counted. The enemy's loss cannot be easily ascertained, owing to the cortinuance of the fighting, but they must exceed 30,000. The trophies, besides the guns, include an enormous quantity of ammunition wagons and rifles. They are still uncounted. The Russian corpses left on the field between October 10th and 13th and buried by us exceeded 2,000 in number. The bodies left after the fighting of October 13th are numerous. Our casualties October 11th and 12th were fifteen officers killed, 46 wounded and 1,250 men killed and wounded. The enemy defeated by the Sienchuang garrison October 10th appears to have halted at Pintienshan. According to prisoners, the Russian force cording to prisoners, the Russian force formerly stationed at Lutahotzu lost 60 kilied and wounded. The Japanese loss was three officers and a few men wound-ed."

Greatest Victory of War

Montreal, Oct. 15.—The following ominations were made yesterday:
Toronto, East—J. K. Leslie, Lib.
Huron, South—B. B. Gunn, Con.
Montreal, St. Ann's—M. J. Morriso Sherbrooke-Dr. A. N. Worthington

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