

60,000 KILLED OR WOUNDED

Slaughter the Greatest in the History of Modern Warfare.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

A despatch from Tokio says—As a result of the bloody battle Friday, the Russians lost 2,000 dead on the field which they lost. Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at over 40,000, the Russian dead left on the field being over 10,000. The fighting continued all along the entire line Friday.

It seems to be impossible for the Russians to rally, and they probably will be pressed back across the Hun River. Gen. Kouroupatkin's troops are in retreat. He is, however, fighting doggedly, so as to spare the Russian army from an utter rout.

Field Marshal Oyama's triumphant troops have driven the Russians north to a line extending along the Sha (Shakhe) River. They are vigorously pressing the pursuit, and probably will inflict further severe damage on Kouroupatkin's forces.

The report from Marshal Oyama is as follows: "Throughout the entire front of all our armies the enemy was driven back to the right bank of the Shabo, thus fundamentally destroying the enemy's plan of attack. The casualties of the enemy are estimated at over 40,000. The corpses which were buried by our men on Thursday alone exceeded 2,000. The trophies consist of a large number of rifles, ammunition, cars, etc., besides the guns already reported."

The report from field headquarters goes on to say: "From Oct. 10 to Oct. 14 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 30, and the prisoners taken number several hundred. Thus the object of the enemy has been completely frustrated, and his offensive movement has ended in final failure."

The corpses left by the enemy at different points are too numerous to be easily counted. The enemy's losses cannot be easily ascertained, owing to the continuance of the fighting, but they must exceed 40,000.

The trophies, besides the guns, include an enormous quantity of ammunition, wagons and rifles. They are still uncaptured. The Russian corpses left on the field between Oct. 10 and Oct. 13 and buried by us exceeded 2,000 in number. The bodies left after the fighting of Oct. 14 are very numerous. Our casualties on Oct. 11 and 12 were 15 officers killed, 46 wounded and 1,250 men killed and wounded.

The enemy defeated by the Hsien-Chwang garrison on Oct. 10 appears to have halted at Pin-Tien-Shan. According to prisoners captured, the Russian force formerly stationed at Lutao-Hotso lost 60 killed and wounded. The Japanese loss was three officers and a few men wounded.

The reports from the field indicate that all three Japanese armies made distinct gains. Gen. Oku captured 10 guns making his record for the battle 35. Gen. Oku reports 4 officers killed, 31 wounded and 2 missing for the engagements of Oct. 10, 11 and 12.

LOST ENTIRE BRIGADE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the extent of the Russian losses is partially indicated by the correspondent of the Russkoe Slovo, who telegraphs that Gen. Bilderling's corps, holding the centre of the right lost almost an entire brigade of the third division, including a third of its artillery brigade (48 guns), the neighboring corps being too hard pressed to offer assistance.

Gen. Zaroubaleff's corps suffered terribly before its retreat, Oct. 1, his brigade of reserves arriving too late. Zaroubaleff narrowly escaped, a shell bursting inside a hut whence the general had just emerged.

Gen. Mischenko, on the left, also suffered heavily. The fighting was at such close range that his gunners were mowed down by the Japanese infantry fire. The Japanese positions which the Russians were trying to take, were surrounded on three sides by wire entanglements, which cost the Russians dear. The Japanese, in some instances, abandoned their khaki uniforms, donned grey overcoats, and retreated, a trick they have often employed during the war, especially in night attacks, of yelling out in Russian, when discovered, "Friends!" This time they crept up to the Russian position shouting, "Orders have been given to retreat!" but were soon discovered.

ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

A despatch from Tokio says: From intelligence received from reliable sources, it appears that the principal object of Field-Marshal Oyama's tactics in the recent fighting was to separate the Russian army and consequently an extremely heavy attack was delivered by the Japanese centre, with the result that the enemy attempting to stand against this por-

tion of the line was almost annihilated.

When the Russians began their retreat those who had been facing the Japanese centre retreated in the direction of Fushan, while those on the left retreated towards Mukden. It is believed that Gen. Kouroupatkin personally commanded three divisions that occupied a position near Koshintai, 15 miles due east of Yentai, and facing the Japanese centre.

THE ROUT COMPLETE.

The official despatches tell everything of consequence that is known here of the fighting in Manchuria. These despatches show that Kouroupatkin has been forced back all along the line, with the loss of numerous guns and many thousands killed and wounded. There is no news from any source of the happenings of Friday, with the exception of this telegram from Mukden:

"The fighting raged on Friday with the same bitterness as on the previous days of the engagement, and the result is still in the balance. The losses on both sides are enormous, that of the Russians being 15,000. Wounded soldiers are being brought in from all directions. The roads are crowded with long trains of wagons, baggage and transport wagons, as well as ambulances, being pressed into service, and even Chinese two-wheeled carts filling the mandate of the military. Men afoot are limping in, using their guns as crutches, the less severely wounded supporting their comrades after a first-aid dressing on the firing line. Even across the fields they are met, taking the shortest and straightest road for help and shelter. It is the most pitiful feature of the bloody drama being enacted at the front, when, stiffening with wounds, pain-racked bodies sink to the roadside after the support of the danger and glory of the active fight have been withdrawn. In the distance the sounds of battle are still plainly heard. The rain has ceased and the sun is shining serenely."

All reports of previous operations are so condensed and loaded with local names as to considerably diminish interest in them. Moreover, such a number of columns are engaged in practically isolated parts that it is impossible for the correspondents as yet to give an idea of more than what was within range of their own glasses. All agree, however, that the fighting was the severest that has yet occurred. The London Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki, dating his despatch, "Near Yentai, Oct. 12," after reporting the success of the Japanese attacks, including a frontal attack west of the railway, whence the Russians fled in disorder, says the cause of the Russian defeat is that the Japanese armies drove a wedge into the middle of the enemy's line. The pursuit is being kept up by strong forces on both flanks, and there is good reason to hope that Marshal Oyama will succeed in enveloping the enemy.

SEVENTY GUNS CAPTURED.

In a later despatch the correspondent says that the whole Russian line has been repulsed and driven back more than twenty miles. Seventy guns have been captured. Prisoners say the orders had been issued that the Russians were to take the offensive. Gen. Kouroupatkin in person commanded the troops moving along the main road. Gen. Mishchenko was in command at Ponsihu. A brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry crossed the Taitse River, but found themselves in a critical situation, and retired to the right bank with the Japanese in pursuit. The Japanese hurled back sixteen counter attacks in all. The enemy is well provided with Howitzers. The army on the right lost 3,000 men in the fighting round Ponsihu.

Other correspondents, referring to the fighting on Wednesday, say that the Japanese were pressing the Russians towards Mukden. All agree that the Russians are putting up a desperate fight, not giving way an inch without a struggle. The valor displayed on both sides cannot be surpassed.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR, PEACE.

A despatch from London says:—After discussing the battle between the Russians and the Japanese south of Mukden, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, on Thursday said to the Associated Press that reports of Japanese successes must not be construed as forerunners of a decisive blow, as it is practically impossible for either commander to utterly crush the other. He held that if Gen. Kouroupatkin is defeated in the present battle, "he can put forward no strategic excuses, as at Liaoyang."

He pointed out that "retirement of Oyama" merely means falling back upon his main defences and base, namely, Liaoyang, where all preparations in the way of fortifications and ammunition have been made for a prolonged stand in case of necessity.

Whatever the result of the present battle, Baron Hayashi believes that it will only have a small bearing upon the ultimate decision of the grim issue at stake.

"Until Port Arthur falls," he said, "any proposal looking to peace must be futile. Should it be captured, those in Russia who are supposed to favor a reasonable settlement would have a sentimental, material factor in favor of their point of view that no development of the Manchurian campaign could provide. Japan, in possession of Port Arthur, could treat for peace."

"Intervention in some shape or form must eventually occur. At the moment Russia dreads anyone suggesting it, because therein is involved a confession of defeat. Should Port Arthur fall I think it would be sufficient."

CAPTURE IS CERTAIN.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—Japanese who arrived here on Wednesday from Port Dalry report that additional heavy guns are now dropping shells into the harbor of Port Arthur. They add that one shell recently severely damaged the Russian battleship Retvizan.

The repulse from High Hill the Japanese say was the only reverse which the Japanese before Port Arthur have suffered. On the other hand the Japanese have destroyed two redoubts, which gave the Russian, against their assaults, and the Japanese remain in six other captured fortifications, south of Shuishihing, which were mentioned in these despatches Sept. 25.

The Japanese consider that the progress they have made is satisfactory and believe that the capture of the fortress, although slow, is certain to be accomplished.

RUSSIA'S NEW FLEET.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Echo de Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent learns from what he believes to be a reliable source the final composition of the new fleet which is to sail from the Baltic for the Far East, and which is as follows:—

The battleships Oslahia, Sissel, Voliky, Narin, Borodino, Alexander III., Orel, and Prince Souvaroff. The cruisers Almaz, Zemtchug, Izumrud, Admiral Nikholoff, Dmitri Donskoi, Oleg Aurora, and Svetlan, nine destroyers and 10 big transports. The fleet will divide off the Spanish coast, one squadron going by way of the Suez Canal and the other around Cape Horn, reuniting at a prearranged point in the Indian Ocean. The coaling of the Cape squadron has been ensured by colliers which have been despatched in advance.

NEW JAPAN LOAN.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Government on Wednesday issued a domestic loan of eighty million yen at 92. It is payable in seven years, and will draw five per cent. interest. The Emperor has conferred on Dr. Anita McGee, who is at the head of the party of American nurses serving in the hospitals here, the sixth-class decoration of the Order of the Crown, in appreciation of her services to the sick and wounded soldiers. The other nurses have been decorated with the seventh-class decoration of the same order.

THE COREAN RAID.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—Persons who have arrived here in vessels from Corea say that the situation there is serious. Four thousand well mounted Cosaks are raiding in the north, from Kiji to Gensan. Communication between Seoul and Gensan has been cut. It is stated that the railway for many miles has been destroyed. The Russians are reported to be within 70 miles of Pingyan. Steamers arriving at Chinampo are warned to go no further. Many vessels are already at Chinampo, discharging railway material. The Russian raid is on a scale hitherto unprecedented. All houses and food supplies on the line of march have been destroyed.

CHILD'S HEART REMOVED.

Cruel Practices by West Indian Natives.

A Kingston, St. Vincent despatch says. The barbarous superstition which prevails among a portion of the population of the West Indian Islands is the basis of a ghastly and extraordinary crime that has come to light in the island of St. Lucia. The finding of the heart and hands of a white child in the possession of a Obe-man (a negro sorcerer) led to the discovery that the child had been murdered and the body mutilated in order that the superstitious natives might, through possession of portions of the body, be able to work spells.

MURDERED BY LUNATICS.

Charlottetown Woman Killed on Way Home From Work.

A Charlottetown, P.E.I., despatch says:—A horrible murder occurred here on Thursday night. Miss Lillian Warren, aged 40 years, was killed by a man named Michael Power, who was arrested shortly after he had committed the crime. An axe was found near the scene of the tragedy. Power is believed to be insane, and for some time had been confined in the State Prison at Charlottetown. Miss Warren recently escaped from that institution. Miss Warren was on her way home from work when the murderer attacked her.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Red and white is offered at \$1.01, with \$1.00 bid. Millers are not purchasing. Prices for Manitoba are: No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 96c; Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit; No. 2 Ontario goose is scarce and quoted at 90c. No. 2 spring, 95c outside. Flour—Cars of 80 per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east or west. Choice brands, 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba, \$5.70 for Hungarian patents, \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5.30 for strong bakers', bags included, on track Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, and shorts at \$17.50 east or west. Manitoba millfeed unchanged at \$20 to \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—There is a good demand and prices are steady at 45c to 46c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 43c for No. 3 malting outside, 1c less for export.

Rye—Is quoted at 64c east and west.

Corn—Quiet and steady at 52c to 53c for cars of Canada west. American at 61c to 61½c for No. 2 yellow, 60½c for No. 3, and 59c to 59½c for No. 3 mixed on track. There is a moderate inquiry.

Oats—No. 1 new white, 32½c to 33c east; No. 2 new white, 31½c to 32c low freights, and 31½c north and west.

Rolls Oats—Are in quiet demand at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are dull and easy at 62c to 63c for No. 2 west or east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts are fair in all lines.

Creamery, prints ... 19c to 20c

do solids ... 19c to 20c

Dairy, tubs, good to choice 14c 15c

do inferior grades ... 10c 13c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 16c 17c

do medium ... 14c 15c

Cheese—Is steady in tone and quoted unchanged at 9½c to 9½c for large and 9½c to 10c for twins.

Eggs—Receipts continue light, and the market is firm in tone at 19c to 20c per dozen.

Potatoes—They are quotable lower at 60c on track and 75c to 80c out of store. Eastern stock is fairly good, and they are in demand. Quotations are steady at 90c to 95c out of store and 75c to 80c in cars on track here.

Poultry—Continues quiet and unchanged at 11c to 13c for spring chickens and 8c to 9c for old birds. Ducks are steady at 9c to 10c, and geese at 8c to 9c, all dressed weights.

Baled Hay—Is quoted steady and unchanged at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—The movement is fairly large, and quotations are about steady at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—Grain—The demand from foreign sources for Manitoba spring wheat is still limited, and there is little encouragement in the private cables received. No. 2 white oats, 38c to 38½c, and No. 3 at 37c to 38½c ex-store; for export, No. 2 white oats at 38½c to 39½c afloat; No. 2 peas, 72c; No. 2 rye, 62½c; No. 2 barley, 54½c to 55c; No. 3 extra, 53½c to 54c; No. 3 at 52½c to 53c afloat.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.85; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80 straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50, straight rollers, in bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$17; bulk, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20, and mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Cornmeal—Is quiet and steady at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag. Baled Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, and \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots.

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, 8½c to 9c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 13c to 13½c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; heavy fat hogs, \$5; mixed lots, \$5.25 to \$5.35; select, \$5.40 to \$5.55 off cars.

Cheese—Ontario white, 9c to 9½c; colored, 9½c to 9½c; Quebec, 8½c to 9c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 24c; straight gathered candled, 20c; No. 2, 13½c to 14c.

Butter—Fancy grades, 19½c to 19½c; ordinary finest, 18c to 19½c, and western dairy, 14c to 15½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Receipts to-day were heavy, especially of sheep and lambs. The whole run consisted of 121 cars of stock, with 1,625 head of cattle, 3,120 sheep and lambs, 1,600 hogs, and 106 calves.

Exporters, heavy ... \$4.50 to \$4.60
do light ... 4.25 4.50
do medium ... 4.00 4.35
do cows ... 3.50 4.00
Bulls, export ... 3.50 4.00
Butchers' picked lots 4.25 4.40
do good to choice loads ... 4.00 4.20
do fair to good ... 3.75 4.00
do mixed lots, medium ... 3.50 3.75
do good cows ... 2.85 3.35
do common and rough ... 2.00 2.50
Butchers' bulls ... 1.75 2.50
do medium ... 1.75 2.50
do light ... 1.25 1.75
Light bulls ... 2.50 3.00
Feeders, short-keep ... 3.50 3.70
do good ... 3.50 3.60
Stockers, good ... 2.75 3.30
Milk cows, each ... 30.00 50.00
Export ewes, per cwt. 3.40 3.60
Bucks ... 2.50 2.75
Culls, each ... 2.00 3.00
Lambs, per cwt. ... 4.00 4.50
Calves, per lb. ... 3 5
do each ... 2.00 10.00
Hogs, select, per cwt 5.15
do lights ... 4.90
do fats ... 4.90

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO.

Average Is Higher Than in the United States.

A Toronto despatch says: The August crop estimate of the Ontario Department of Agriculture puts the spring wheat yield for 1904 at 18½ bushels per acre. The advanced report from Washington, just received at the department, gives the average of the United States spring wheat at 12.7 bushels per acre.

The following table of bushels per acre is interesting as showing the superiority of Ontario yields to those of the United States:—

	1904	1903	1902.
Minnesota ...	12.8	13.1	13.9
N. Dakota ...	11.8	12.7	15.9
S. Dakota ...	9.3	13.8	12.2
Iowa ...	11.4	12.1	12.3
Washington ...	18.9	20.5	20.8
United States ...	12.7	14.0	14.7
Ontario ...	18.5	18.7	15.7

The oat crop of Ontario, however, has grown to huge proportions, and is now worth twice as much as the Province's combined fall and spring wheat crops. A comparison of Ontario and the United States crops is, therefore, interesting.

The advanced United States report indicates a crop of 888,500,000 bushels, being an average of 32.1 bushels per acre. The Agricultural Department estimates the yield of oats in Ontario in 1904 at 104,500,000 bushels, being 39.3 bushels per acre.

The comparison by States is interesting:—

	1904	1903	1902.
bus. bus. bus.			
Illinois ...	32.0	26.6	37.7
Iowa ...	32.0	24.0	30.7
Wisconsin ...	35.0	32.8	39.9
Minnesota ...	39.2	32.3	39.0
Nebraska ...	30.7	29.5	34.6
New York ...	34.1	34.0	40.0
Pennsylvania ...	35.9	28.6	36.5
Indiana ...	33.1	24.4	41.1
Kansas ...	17.8	26.2	33.5
United States ...	32.1	28.4	34.5
Ontario ...	39.3	41.3	35.3

The Ontario crops can suffer a big reduction and still be above the average of the best grain-yielding States.

BLEW OPEN SAFE.

Burglars Rob Milton Post-Office and G.T.R. Office.

A Milton despatch says: The safe in the post-office was blown open by burglars early Saturday morning and about \$7 in silver, \$200 in stamps, a registered letter, and a book of blank postal cards taken. The G.T.R. agent's office was also entered. A drawer in the safe which was unlocked was found, and the thieves secured \$4.95 express money, some round ticket cheques, and a revolver. Warrants are out for two men who have been working here lately, and who have disappeared.

BOODLERS SENTENCED.

St. Louis ex-Aldermen Get Long Terms.

A St. Louis despatch says:—Charles F. Kelly, ex-Speaker Lower House, Municipal Assembly, and Charles A. Gutke, former member of that body, were on Thursday sentenced to terms in the penitentiary for connection with the suburban bribery deal. Kelly was given two years for perjury, and Gutke five years for bribery.

HAVOC IN FISHING FLEET

Worst Gale of Season Raging on Newfoundland Coast.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says: The worst gale of the season is raging here, and it is feared it must have worked havoc among the fishing fleet. Large numbers of vessels are homeward bound, the season having closed, and inevitably many of them have foundered or driven ashore.

SAXONY'S RULER DEAD.

King George Passes Away Peacefully at Pillnitz.

A Dresden despatch says: King George of Saxony died at Pillnitz at 2.25 o'clock on Saturday morning. His end was peaceful. His son was present at the death-bed.