CAPTURED 78 GUNS

Graphic Story of the Great Japanese Victory

JAPANESE VICTORY.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kinchau on Thursday evening, and in a desperate night attack stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill, west of Talienwan. The battle raged in the hills all through the night, and fragmentary telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress, and that the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Talienwan Bay. A Russian gunboat bombarded the Japanese left flank from Talienwan Bay, while the Japanese warships worked with the army from Kinchau Bay. The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movement south on the Liao-Tung Peninsula towards Port Arthur.

After occupying Kinchau the main Japanese force advanced on Nanshan Hill and silenced the exposed Russian cannons after a lively artillery duel. They drove the defenders from the successive terraces and trenches. The Japanese made several heroic charges, but were stopped by the wire entanglements and a stubborn rifle fire from the higher ridges. The final bayonet charge at 3 o'clock in the afternoon dislodged the enemy from their last trench, and the Russians, abandoning the north face of the hill, retreated to the southern slopes in the direction of Man-Kuan-Ling. They blew up the Tafangshan station on the Dalny branch of the railway.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the Japanese completely occupied the Nanshan Hill. Meantime the Russians are holding the trenches on the south shore of Talienwan Bay. Dalny is isolated and helpless. Four warships co-operated with the Japanese army in bombarding the Russians from west of Kinchau.

Japanese headquarters has complimented the army on its extraordinary fortitude.

A Japanese officer of high rank made the following statement:—

"The Japanese in attacking Kinchau and Nanshan Hill had to fight against great odds. The Russians were in full command of the strategic advantages afforded by nature, and these advantages were augmented by the newest inventions for defence. The forts on Nanshan Hill were armed with heavy guns. The Japanese had only field guns, heavy guns being unavailable on account of the difficulties of transportation. Our army deserves great credit for having driven the Russians from this stronghold. It was a feat previously considered to have been impossible.

"I fear our losses have been heavy, but we have gained the strongest point barring our way to the investment of Port Arthur."

AWFUL CARNAGE.

Subsequent reports received at Tokio indicate that the storming of the Nanshan Hill on Thursday was a bloody affair. The Japanese centred their fire on the Russian batteries, in which work they were aided by four gunboats from Kinchau Bay. They succeeded in silencing many of the enemy's guns.

The Russians had constructed a series of trenches around the hill on a terrace protected by wire entanglements and other such devices.

The Japanese made a series of rushes, but they were in vain. The deadly rifle and cannon fire of the enemy checked them repeatedly.

Finally at three o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese reformed and stormed the crest of the hill. The Russians held to their position doggedly and it was seven o'clock in the evening before the Japanese finally gained possession of the ridge.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Japan paid heavily for her victories at Kinchau, Nanshan, and Talienwan, losing 3,500 men in killed and wounded in the repeated assaults against these positions, but she scored a sweeping and valuable victory over the Russians, capturing seventy guns, clearing the way to Port Arthur, and inflicting terrible losses on the Russians, says a Tokio despatch.

It is doubted if the Russians will stand again north of Port Arthur. They retired from the field beaten, and they failed to rally at Nanquanling, where it was anticipated that a second stand would be made.

The desperate onslaughts of the Japanese on the heights of Nanshan were telling, for the Russians left 800 dead in the trenches there. A complete search of this field is expected to show a greater number of dead.

Nanquanling was occupied on Friday morning by a force of infantry, artillery, and engineers under the command of Gen. Nakamura. The main Japanese force spent Friday night billeted in the villages around Nanshan. The soldiers were greatly fatigued as a result of the constant fighting, but they entered with much spirit upon the new operations.

A force of Russians held Sanchilipu Station, which is north-west of Dalny, but the Japanese drove them out. The Russians abandoned and burned the station, and retired in the direction of Port Arthur.

The estimates of the Russians engaged in the defence of Kinchau, Nanshan Hill, and the south shore of Talienwan Bay vary, but it is evident that the Russians drew for men from the forces at Port Arthur and offered all the resistance possible.

It is understood here that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, was in personal command of the recent operations.

As soon as the Japanese troops have rested they will press on to the south.

The assault on Nanshan Hill was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs in modern warfare.

In the earlier rushes of the engagement every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of Russian trenches.

It was found necessary to stop these infantry charges and renew the artillery fire from the rear before the final and successful assault on the Russian position could be made.

RUSSIAN LINES PIERCED.

The success of this assault was brought about by one detachment of Japanese troops, more intrepid than their comrades, who succeeded in piercing the Russian lines.

A splendid stroke of fortune was the discovery and destruction by the Japanese of the electric wires leading to the mines at the eastern foot of Nanshan Hill. This prevented the Russians from exploding these mines when the Japanese infantry crossed the ground where they had been placed.

It is possible that the fortune of the day hinged upon these mines. If the Russians had been able to explode them at the right time the losses among the Japanese troops would have been tremendous, and it is possible also that the Russians would have been able to hold the hill.

NANSHAN SPLENDIDLY DEFENDED.

Nanshan was splendidly defended. Nearly fifty guns of various sizes were mounted on the various emplacements, and there were also two batteries of quick-firing field pieces.

The artillery was sheltered behind loopholed trenches on the terraces of the hill. The infantry manning the field pieces ran with them around the hill, thus using these guns for the protection of the most important points.

The Japanese began the fight by bringing all their field guns into action and concentrating their fire on the emplacements on the hill. By 11 o'clock in the morning the principal Russian batteries had been silenced. The two Russian field batteries then withdrew to Nanquanling Hill, and from there continued to fire on the Japanese until nightfall.

After the Russian batteries had been silenced the Japanese artillery opened on the enemyjs trenches, the Japanese infantry advancing meanwhile to within rifle range. The Japanese gradually worked to within 400 yards of the Russian lines, where they encountered wire and other entanglements.

EVERY MAN SHOT DOWN.

They succeeded in discovering an opening in these obstacles and getting finally to within 200 yards of the Russian trenches, they rushed for the line. Several successive charges were made, but every officer and man in the attackinb parties was shot down twenty or thirty yards from the line.

The charges were then stopped and the Japanese artillery renewed its preparatory fire on the enemy's position.

Towards evening a detachment of Japanese carried a section of the Russian trenches, breaking through the enemy's line.

Hundreds of the comrades of these men, inspired by their success, sprang forward, and then the entire Japanese line swept up the hill, driving the Russians from their positions. It was in the desperate infantry charges that the Japanese sustained the bulk of their losses.

FATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

The heavy cost of Japan's victory at Kinchau does not diminish European confidence in the complete success of her arms during the present Summer's campaign. The conviction is now almost universal outside of Russia that Port Arthur will fall in the course of June. As this will involve the capture or destruction of the remains of the Russian fleet, it is felt that Russia has little to hope for except by a long process of exhaustion of her enemy.

GLOOM IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard dwells at length upon the stagnation of financial, commercial and industrial life. The concluding item of the black account is an official statistical report of last year's harvest, which in 39 provinces, inhabited by 65,000,000 people, is described as middling, or below middling, while in the remaining 33 provinces the best description is above middling. Nowhere is it good. The writer winds up by saying that it is only in St. Petersburg among the practically irresponsible bureaucracy, which rules Russia, that attempts are still made to maintain optimistic views of the progress and the end of the war, but the progress of the war is a matter of public knowledge now-a-days, and that it is not too much to say that the bureaucracy is now on its trial before the enlightened public opinion of the empire, and the evidence has been dead against that from the outset.

JAPS LOSE BOATS.

Admiral Alexieff, in a despatch to St. Petersburg, dated on Thursday, reports as follows:— "Rear-Admirals Witgert and Gregerovitch report that the enemy had bombarded Inchentse Bay with gunboats. The following night they tried to block the roadstead at Port Arthur with mines, and as it appeared from the shore, some steam launches and two torpedo boats were sunk. Eleven mines sown by the Japanese to block the harbor were taken up by the Russians between May 18 and May 21. Boats belonging to the merchant steamer Amur, a dredger, and a steam launch have been brought to Port Arthur from Dalny."

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

That the Russian artillery in Manchuria is admitted by correspondents at the front to be inadequate against the Japanese, who exceed therein both as regards efficiency and newness comes as a disconcerting surprise. Of the 280 guns at Gen. Kouropatkin's disposal fewer than half are of later make than 1899.

EAT HORSE AND DOG FLEEH

Miners in Alaska Obliged to Resort to This Diet.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says:—Miners on the Tanana River and its tributaries have resorted to steaks of horse and dog meat during the last few weeks, while awaiting the arrival of supplies. Staples have been very short all the Winter on the Tanana. Early in May flour was $40 per hundred, and oats 25 cents a pound at Fairbanks. Ham, bacon, sugar, rice and lard were entirely out. Some dogs were first killed to save them from dying of starvation. Later meat became so scarce that dogs and horses were killed for food, pending the arrival of supplies now en route from Dawson by steamer. The Tanana district will produce $2,000,000 gold this season by primitive methods. The introduction of machinery will greatly increase the output.

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Steamer Sails From Montreal With Full Cargo.

A Montreal despatch says: The Elder-Dempster steamship Melville, Capt. W. Jones, sailed from this port on Thursday afternoon for South African ports with a full general cargo, made up of American and Canadian manufactured goods and Canadian produce. The cargo comprised 16,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, 5,000 bushels of Canadian rye, and 2,000 bushels of buckwheat. A large amount of flour is also being sent forward.

The Melville is equipped with an up-to-date cold storage, and in this are placed 300 tons of bacon, 350 tons of pork, frozen beef and poultry and 75 tons of similar cargo. She is also carrying 130,000 feet of white pine, 100 boxes of first-class cheese, and a number of carriages of Canadian make.

BOUGHT ASSINIBOI LAND.

40,000 Acres Transferred to Chicago Capitalists.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The largest land sale of the season was closed on Friday, when 40,000 acres in Eastern Assiniboia were purchased by Chicago capitalists. It is the intention of these new proprietors to put the whole tract under cultivation at once. They say the land will be under crop by a year from this spring. It is but the start of a series of such gigantic farms. The highest market price was paid. The total transaction involving an outlay in the neighborhood of $500,000, the work will be carried through on a scale never before attempted in Canada

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, May 31.—Wheat—The market continues firm for Ontario grades, which are scarce. No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 95 to 95½c outside. Spring wheat is nominal at 90 to 91c east, and goose at 81 to 82c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged. No. 1 Northern, 93c Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 90c and No. 3 Northern 88c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 94c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is unchanged, with demand moderate. No. 2 white quoted at 31½ to 31¾c west, and at 32½c low freights to New York. No. 1 white, 33½c east and No. 2 at 32½ cts. east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 40 to 40½c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull at unchanged prices, with No. 2 shipping peas quoted at 61 to 62c west or east.

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices firm. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 60½ to 61c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 60c. Canadian corn nominal at 44 to 45c west for sound grain.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices nominal at 57 to 58c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is dull, with prices lower. No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged at $3.65 in buyers' bags for export, middle freights. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.25 to $4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady. No. 1 patents, $4.80; No. 2 patents, $4.50, and strong bakers', $4.40 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $16 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15-50, and shorts at $16.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts at $19 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.58 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.25 a ton, on track, Toronto.

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

Maple syrup—The market is quiet at $1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady. Choice cars are quoted at $1 to $1.05 per bag, on track here, and jobbing lots at $1.10 to $1.20.

Poultry—The demand is unchanged, with limited offerings. Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys, 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote :—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb., in case lots. Mess pork, $17; do., short cut, $18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9 to 9½c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 12½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13½c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with the prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces 7¾c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c; compound, 7½ to 8¼c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with no changes in quotations. Receipts continue good and are chiefly of inferior to medium grades. We quote :—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13 to 14c; ordinary large rolls, 11 to 12c; medium and low grades, 9 to 10c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—The receipts are fair, and prices are unchanged at 15c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Old quoted at 9½ to 10c per lb., and new at 8½ to 8¾c, the latter for twins.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 31.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Dull; offerings light; $1.01 asked for No. 2 hard Winter. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 mixed, 55½ to 56c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Barley—Medium Western, in store, 55c.

Milwaukee, May 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99 to 99½c; No. 2 Northern, 97 to 98c; old July, 87½c bid. Rye—Nominal. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 40 to 60c. Corn—No. 3, 49 to 51c; July, 47¾c bid.

Minneapolis, May 31.—Wheat—May, 94¾c; July, 93½c; September, 81c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97½c; No. 1 Northern, 96½c; No. 2 Northern, 93½c. Flour—First patents, $5.10 to $5.20; second patents, $5 to $5-10; first clears, $3.60; second clears, $2.60. Bran—In bulk, $16.50 to $17.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 31.—Export—Market steady for choice cattle. The best offerings fetched from $5 to $5.25, the latter price being paid for a bunch of very choice cattle, weighing 1,400 lbs., and sold by Maybee, Wilson and Co. Several good loads sold at $5.10 to $5.15. The supply of medium cattle was a little too heavy in proportion to the whole. A few more choice cattle were wanted.

Butchers—Market was barely steady, and for the medium cattle prices were off from 10 to 15c. For good butchers there was no easing off noticeable. Choice cattle sold at $4.25 to $4.50 and some picked light export butchers at $4.60 to $4.65. Medium to common cattle sold at $3.50 to $4.

Stockers and Feeders—Market steady to firm for good quality light stockers and feeders.

Calves—Market dull.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady.

Hogs—Market steady at $5.10 for selects and $4.90 fats and lights.

A DARING ROBBERY.

How Five Armed Men Cleaned Out a Chicago Boot Store.

A Chicago despatch says :—One of the boldest and quickest robberies Chicago has known in years was committed on Saturday night in less than a minute at the shoe store of Frazin & Oppenheim, 165 Madison street, one square from the City Hall and the Central Police Station. There were fourteen customers in the store, and six clerks were attending to their wants, when four men entered the place in successian, each about five feet behind the man in front of him. One of the clerks started forward to meet the supposed customers, when three of the men drew revolvers, each robber having two weapons and ordered the clerks and customers to the rear of the store. While the people were hastening to obey, the fourth man took all the cash from the register, $381, and then the four robbers ran out in Madison street and disappeared. The store is slighlty below the street level, but while the robbery was in progress the doors were open and people passing along Madison street had a plain view of the inside of the store. The robbery was carried out so quickly, however, that there was no possibility of interference, and the men escaped.

STEAMSHIPS TO MEXICO.

Dominion Government Calls for Tenders.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The Department of Trade and Commerce is issuing a call for tenders for monthly steamship services between Canada and Mexico for a period of five years. The Atlantic service will be between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter and the Mexican ports of Progreso, Coatzacoalcoas, Vera Cruz and Tampico, touching at Nassau, the Bahamas and Havana, Cuba. The Pacific service will be between Vancouver, B. C., and the Mexican ports of Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapuico, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonlal and San Benito. Tenders may be made for either or both services. The vessels employed are to class A1, to run under the British flag, to have a carrying capacity of not less than 3,000 tons, with adequate passenger accommodation, to maintain between ports a minimum speed of ten knots per hour.

The Mexican Government have expressed their willingness to give a subsidy of $100,000 in Mexican currency for the Pacific service, and $20,000 for the Atlantic service. The Dominion Government will supplement this sum by each subsidy as they may deem expedient. The Mexican Government provides for the free carriage of their Government mail and freight up to ten tons.

TEN MINERS SUFFOCATED.

Peculiar Accident in a Mine at Williamstown, Pa.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: —A telegram received at the Susquehanna Coal Company's offices in this city on Wednesday night states that ten miners were suffocated by gas and sulphur fumes from a small locomotive in the workings of the Summit Branch Coal Company at Williamstown. The accident was one of the most peculiar in the history of the anthracite mines, and no reason for it can be assigned by the officials. The tunnel is used to convey coal to the breaker. The men employed in the mines have made a practice of riding to and from their work on the cars that are hauled by small locomotives. Wednesday afternoon General Inside Foreman Golden and about fifty miners boarded a car and about half of the journey was made when some of the men hailed the engineer, who stopped, and it was found that nearly every man in the party in the cars had been overcome by the gas and sulphur which emanated from the stack of the locomotive and floated back over them. The engineer crowded on all steam and the unconscious men were hurried to the Williamstown end of the tunnel. Here help was at once summoned and the men were taken to the surface, where a corps of physicians made every possible effort to resuscitate them, but aid came too late for Foreman Golden and nine other victims.