JAPANESE AMBUSCADED.

And Nearly Two Battalions Were Wiped Out.

JAPANESE REVERSE.

A Hai-Cheng, Manchuria, despatch says: A flanking movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Feng-Wang-Cheng, June 9, was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions. (A battalion consists of 800 men.)

A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Feng-wang-Cheng and Hai-Cheng Road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine 30 miles south-east of Hai-Cheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions, who walked into the Russian ambuscade. They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range, and were wiped out, only one or two escaping.

The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians, who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese, closing in, found the ravine vacant, save for their dead.

THROWING UP TRENCHES.

A despatch to the London Express from Nagasaki via Shanghai, says that information from a high source is to the effect that the Japanese engineers are sapping their way towards the fortifications at Port Arthur. Under cover of the artillery, new earthworks are thrown up nightly. The trenches are gradually nearing the Russians. The garrison are using shells sparingly, and are evidently reserving their ammunition. Over 200 field guns cover the operations of the trenchmakers. Siege guns have not been used yet. They are being mounted on cement platforms, in commanding positions.

FOR NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says that the Russian Government is endeavoring to get eight triple expansion engines of 3,200 indicated horse power in Germany for four proposed torpedo boats. The hulls and other parts will be built inland. The correspondent states on the authority of a naval engineer that the Government is much exercised to find men with sufficient knowledge to take out the ships proceeding to the Far East.

FROM KUROKI'S CAMP.

A despatch from Gen. Kuroki's headquarters, via Fusan, says: The present is another period of preparation. The most interesting news cannot be telegraphed because it would furnish clues to future movements. The great strength of the Japanese occupying advanced positions and the disposition of the main forces are unknown to the correspondents and the military attaches themselves, who have practically no informant on the subject except what is gathered from the bulletins issued here.

JAPANESE HOLD ROADS.

The Town of Siu-Yen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategical importance, being situated about 40 miles north-east of Kaiping, and 45 miles south-east of Hai-Cheng. It commands perfectly the roads to both places. Siamatzsa is also an important point, as it controls the roads to Liao-Yang and Mukden. By following this route the Mao-Tien-Ling pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold, will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs to the Emperor, under date of June 8:—

"A Japanese brigade attacked a Russian detachment occupying Saimatza on June 7. The Russians retired slowly, because of the enemy's great superiority, towards Fenchulin Pass.

"Our losses were two officers wounded and one hundred soldiers killed or wounded."

"Japanese troops are concentrating southward with a front extending more than ten miles from Pulanden to Fang-Tsia-Tung, in the valley of Taissakho.

"A Japanese force of two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced on June 7 northward from Feng-Wang-Cheng into the Fan-Ta-Fang-Hung district, driving in the Cossack outposts. A detachment of chasseurs and of infantry hastened from Uaiindi to aid the Cossacks. The Japanese abandoned their attack, having lost one officer and non-commissioned officer captured and several men killed. We had no casualties.

"Outposts of Cossacks on the main Liao-Yang road were driven in June 7, but reinforcements forced the Japanese to retire. Our loss during the fighting, which lasted until 7 p. m., was Captain Liatchko and two soldiers killed and five soldiers wounded."

IS KUROKI ADVANCING?

All Japanese movements are interpreted as caused by anxiety to hamper as much as possible whatever movement Gen. Kouropatkin makes to help Port Arthur. Not only have the Japanese bombarded the West coast of Liao-Tung Peninsula, where the railway runs close to the shore, making feints of debarkation, but Gen. Kuroki has assumed the offensive eastward. He has sent an overpowering, strong column that drove out the Russians from a fortified position at Saimatze, 20 miles northwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng, inflicting a loss of 100 men.

The Russian authorities say that they are without information about the fight at Siamatze beyond the official despatch that was made public on Thursday night, but that the Russian withdrawal was quite in accordance with Gen. Kuropatkin's pre-arranged plan, although the Russian losses indicated stubborn fighting. Military critics profess to be not altogether certain whether Gen. Kuroki's movement means a real advance, or is simply a feint to distract Russian attention from Port Arthur, but they incline to the latter view.

ASSUMED OFFENSIVE.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Fusan says that the Russians have apparently taken the offensive. They have reached Sulhailing and are advancing to Saimatse along the railway. They are being heavily reinforced. The Russians are now in a half circle around Feng-Wang-Cheng from Saimatse to Liao-Yang. A screen of Cossacks is covering their front. The northeastern roads and passes are strongly held. The Japanese cavalry are scouting admirably. They repulsed the Cossacks in several recent engagements.

STILL EIGHT MILES AWAY.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail, from Chefoo, says that junks are continually arriving. Up to the present nineteen have arrived from Port Arthur, with about 2,000 Chinese refugees, many others are following. The Military Governor allows all natives not engaged in the dockyard and defences to leave. Japanese cruisers intercepted the junks and gave the refugees food, which they needed very much. It is reported that the Japanese land forces are within eight miles of Port Arthur, but so far no important collision has taken place on land near the fortress. Gunboats and torpedo-boat destroyers can navigate the channel at high water, the Japanese sealing operations being effective only as regards the egress of larger vessels. The forts have been much damaged by the recurring bombardments.

TO REINFORCE TOGO.

The Tokio correspondent of the Agenzia Liberia, of Rome, telegraphs that a cruiser, four destroyers, two gunboats, and five torpedo boats have been repaired at Sasebo, and have gone to reinforce Admiral Togo before Port Arthur.

JAPAN HAS 400,000 TROOPS.

The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, prints an interview with Gen. Meckel, formerly professor of military tactics in Japan, in which he said he estimated the Japanese strength at 300,000 men and 100,000 reserves. He believed there were still 150,000 troops in Japan. He did not doubt that the Japanese would storm and take Port Arthur, as they did Kinchau. The heroism of the Japanese soldiers was unequaled, and they were splendid marksmen. The army organization was splendid, and the officers, who were very intelligent, were admirable leaders. He instructed six Japanese officers in 1903. Their knowledge astonished him, and his pupils ultimately became his teachers.

OPPOSING FORCES.

The Paris Matin prints an interview it had in London with M. Suyematsu, an ex-Japanese Minister, who said regarding Port Arthur that the fortress was besieged by about 100,000 Japanese, while the defenders numbered about 20,000. Doubtless its capture would cost dear, but that was inevitable. The news of the capitulation of the fortress would come soon. If the Japanese took Port Arthur and defeated Gen. Kuropatkin at Liao-Yang they would certainly march north. He would not say they would go as far as Harbin. That was a long way. They would not fortify Mukden, but would occupy a strategical position a short distance to the north. They would certainly go to Vladivostock.

When asked whether with Port Arthur, Mukden, Harbin and Vladivostock in their hands the Japanese could hold them and the railway against the Russians, M. Suyematsu said:—"In preparing for war we thought of everything."

STILL ANOTHER FIGHT.

Gen. Kuroki reports to Tokio that a detachment that was despatched towards Tung-Yuanpu repulsed sixty or seventy of the enemy's infantry at Linchatai on Monday. On Tuesday they encountered six companies of Russian infantry and 300 cavalry at Chang-kiashi. After two hours' fighting the Japanese drove the Russians towards Tung-Yuanpu. The Russian casualties were sixty or seventy. The Japanese lost four killed and sixteen wounded

SULTAN DENIES IT.

A despatch from Constantinople says: The Porte declares there is no foundation for the reports that the Sultan has given permission to the Russian Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles.

DONATIONS FROM BRITAIN.

English members of the Red Cross have sent £2,000 to the Hon. Charles Nardingo, the British Ambassador, at St. Petersburg, for the relief of the Russian sick and wounded. The Ambassador has handed the money to the Dowager Czarina, who is president of the Russian Red Cross.

KUROKI'S ADVANCE.

The Japanese still prevent any news of what is preceding at Port Arthur from reaching the outer world, but telegrams from both sides received in London point to the fact that the forward movement of Gen. Kouroki's army has commenced in substantial force. Gen. Kouroki practically threatens the whole Russian front from Mukden to Haicheng. This is sufficient, apart from any question of millitary science, to make a move for the relief of Port Arthur by Gen. Kouropatkin impracticable.

JAPS WIN AGAIN.

The Central News of London has a despatch from Liao-Yang, of Friday's date, stating that on Thursday Russian scouts were attacked by a Japanese infantry division, with two batteries and five squadrons of cavalry, near Siuyan. Several sotnias of Cossacks (a sotina consists of 160 men) occupied a strong position in a mountain pass, and held the Japanese for two hours. The fighting was severe, and the Japanese lost heavily, but they finally carried the Russian position. The Russians lost one killed and twenty-two wounded.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Steamer Canada Sunk in the St. Lawrence River.

A Montreal despatch says: The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's passenger steamer Canada, Captain St. Louis, while on her way up from Quebec to Montreal, was run into early on Sunday morning, about two miles below Sorel, by the Dominion coal steamer Cape Breton, of Sydney, C.B., which was on her way down the river, light. A large hole was stove in the starboard side of the Canada, which rapidly filled with water and shortly after the collision, sank in about forty feet of water. In addition to the crew there were about forty cabin passengers on the Canada, besides a number of second-class passengers. Fortunately there was a number of barges and river craft in the neighborhood at the time of the accident, and the Canada's crew and passengers, with the exception of one of the crew and four or five passengers, were picked up by the coaler Cape Breton and the other river craft. So far as can be ascertained five lives were lost by drowning, and there may have been some more. So far as identified the dead are:—

Herlet Banneterre, purser.

Alfred Thibeault, chief clerk in the freight department of the R. and O. Line at Quebec.

Jean Baptiste and Eugene Thibeault, aged 17 and 11, sons of the chief clerk.

Ovide Prunet, sailor, Quebec.

Among the passengers on board were the following from Ontario:—W. E. Long, of Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wills, of Uxbridge; H. L. Armstrong, of Toronto; M. D. McArthur, of Toronto, and J. H. Meade, of Hamilton.

The Canada, which was valued at $190,000, and was uninsured, will, it is expected, be a total loss.

LIMIT TO FISH CATCH.

New Regulations Adopted by the Government.

A Toronto despatch says: By the new fishery regulations recommended by S. T. Bastedo, and adopted by the Dominion Government, anglers are only permitted to catch eight instead of twelve bass per day. The limit for maskinonge is four, pickerel twelve, and lake trout four, speckled or brook trout thirty or ten pounds.

The size limit for pickerel is fifteen inches, for maskinonge thirty inches, measuring from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge is prohibited for a period of five years, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country fishing in the waters of the province who obtains an angler's license may, upon leaving the province, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, June 14.—Wheat—The market is weaker, with offerings of Ontario grades freer. No. 2 white and red quoted outside at 92 to 93c low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 88c east, and goose at 79 to 80c east. Manitoba wheat is easier; No. 1 Northern 93c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 90c, and No. 3 Northern, 87½c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 94c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is quiet, at easier prices. No. 2 white quoted at 30½ to 31c west, and at 31½c low freights to New York; No. 1 white, 32c east, and No. 2 at 31½c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with demand moderate. No. 2 quoted at 43c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 40 to 41c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

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

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices steady. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58½c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 57½c. Canadian corn nominal at 44c west for sound grain.

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

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

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at $3.65 to $3.70 middle freights for domestic use. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.25 to $4.50 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 dull at $17, and shorts at $16 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15.50, and shorts at $16.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—Trade is very dull, and prices are unchanged at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½ to 7c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady; prime beans are quoted at $1.50 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.

Potatoes—Receipts moderate, and prices steady. Car lots are quoted at 80 to 85c per bag, as to quality. Small lots job at 95c per bag.

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

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue fairly large, and the demand is good for best qualities, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14½ to 16c; ordinary to good large rolls, 13 to 14c; medium and lower grades, 10 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—The receipts are fair, and the demand good. Case lots are selling at 15c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet with prices unchanged. Old quoted at 10c per lb. and new at 8¾ to 9c, the latter for twins.

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, $16.-50; do., short cut, $18 to $18.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 9c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

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

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 14.—Demand for oats continues exceedingly dull, so that although No. 3 has been offering here for some days at 36c in store, only a few cars have been sold; the lowest offer of No. 2 oats seems to be 38c, and no one seems to want car lots at that figure. Peterboroughs have been sold at 35½c on track. Peas were about steady at 71c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 50c; No. 3 extra, 49c, and No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—There was a fair demand for Manitoba flour; Manitoba patents, $4.90 to $4.95; strong bakers', $4.60 to $4.65; Winter wheat patents, $4.80 to $5; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.65; straight rollers in bags, $2.15 to $2.-25. Feed—Manitoba bran was in good demand; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $18.50 to $19; shorts, $19.50 to $20; mouillie, $26 to $28 per ton. Rolled oats — The market is firm; dealers are asking $2.32½ for bags and $4.90 in bbls. on track. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 11 to 12c; bacon, 13 to 13½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs $5.40 to $5.75. Eggs—Select, 16 to 16½c; new laid, 15 to 15½c. Butter—Full grass, 16½ to 17½c; Western dairy, 13 to 14c. Cheese—Ontario 8¼c; best Quebec, 7⅞c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, June 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99½c to $1; No. 2 Northern, 97 to 98c; old July, 88½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 76c. Barley—No. 2 63c; sample, 56 to 59c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 51c; July, 48⅞c bid.

Buffalo, June 14.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring; spot offerings scarce, unsettled; No. 1 Northern, $1.04; Winter, no offerings. Corn—Weak; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn 56c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Barley—No offerings. Rye—No. 2 in store, 78c asked. Canal freights—Steady; wheat, 3½c to New York.

Minneapolis, June 14.—Wheat—July 93⅞c; September, 81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 96⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 93⅛c. Flour—First patents, $5.20 to $5.30; second patents, $5.10 to $5.20; first clears, $3.-50; second clears, $2.70. Bran—In bulk, $16; shorts, $17.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 14.—At the Western Cattle Market to-day the receipts were 90 loads, comprising 1,060 cattle, 1,-000 sheep and lambs, 2,250 hogs, and 200 calves.

Business in both export and butchers' cattle was very brisk this morning; everything sold out early at strong prices. As much as $5.50 per cwt. was paid to-day for several loads of choice export cattle.

Butchers' cattle was, if anything, a little firmer for the best grades, and prices went up to $5 per cwt., and more would have sold. Prospects are considered good.

Stockers and feeders are scarce, and prices higher. More would have sold here to-day.

Good to choice milch cows are wanted and will fetch up to $55 or a little more for the right kind. Supplies to-day were not of the best grades.

"Small stuff" was firm and occasionaly a little higher; ewes are worth from 4 to 4¼c per lb.; bucks from 3 to 3½c per lb.; mixed sheep from 3¼ to 3¾c per lb.; lambs from $3 to $5 each; calves from $2 to $10 each, or from 4 to 5¼c per lb. Good stuff wanted.

Hogs are steady and unchanged, at $5.12½ for choice, and $4.75 per cwt. for light and fat. All grades will sell.

BELANGER'S HEART BROKE

Peculiar Death of a Murderer on the Gallows.

A St. Scholastique, Que., despatch says:—Theophile Belanger was hanged at 8 o'clock on Friday morning for the murder of Antoine Seguin, his brother-in-law, at Ste. Eustache, in February, 1903. Belanger died at 8.2. He died of a broken heart. The doctor said that as soon as he felt the trap fall fright caused a rupture of the heart. This is the first occasion on which it has been known that after a man has been hanged he has not shown a sign of life, after the drop. There was not even a pulse beat in Belanger's body after he fell. Belanger went to the gallows perfectly composed. He did not look like a man going to be hanged. Everything was conducted in perfect order. There were fifty persons in the jail yard and a hundred outside. The priest of the village held mass at a quarter to 8 o'clock, and all the villagers went to it. Mass was in progress while the hanging took place. Ratcliffe was the hangman, and conducted the proceedings without a hitch.

A NEGRO TURNING WHITE

Some People Attribute the Change to Fear.

A New York despatch says' The Tribune to-day has the following from Eastport, Long Island:—Considerable interest is being shown by residents of this section in the case of Silas Ward, a colored man, who is gradually losing his dusky color and becoming white. Ward was arrested for stealing chickens and locked up in the Riverhead jail. It is believed by some people here that fright produced the transformation, which, if it continues will cause him to become completely white in time. Because of Ward's ill-health, which attended the change in color, the jail authorities decided to release him.

PLOT AGAINST CRAR.

Two Infernal Machines Found in His Palace.

A London despatch says:—The Daily Mail, on the authority of a Russian correspondent, says that on the night of June 7 two infernal machines were found concealed in tobacco boxes in the palace at Tsarsko-eo-Selo, where the Czar now is. One was found in the dining-room and the other in the audience chamber. The mechanism of both was working.