SORTIE FROM PORT ARTHUR

Gen. Stoessel Advised to Capitulate With the Honors of War.

SORTIE REPULSED.

A despatch from Chefoo to the Agenzia Libera, of Rome, says Gen. Stoessel made a sortie from Port Arthur on Friday with 7,000 men, but was repulsed. Gen. Oku, the Japanese commander sent an envoy to the Russian commander, who advised him to capitulate with the honors of war.

The situation at Port Arthur is grave. There is little to eat besides some rice and some bread.

Chinese who are arriving at Chefoo say the soldiers, sailors, and civilians are all showing palpable traces of suffering from famine. Several steamers are at Dalny loading with stones, etc., with a view to another bottling operation.

A despatch from Tashichao says that the whole male population of Port Arthur over 15 years of age is under arms, and even women are assisting in completing the defences. Sixty civilian bicyclists maintain communication with the outside world. The enemy is twelve miles from the fortress.

LOSS OF LIFE ENORMOUS.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that sufficient confirmation has been received of the sinking at Port Arthur of three Russian ships of the types of the Sevastopol or Poltava, the Peresviet and the Diana. The vessel of the last named type succumbed to a torpedo, and it is stated that she sank in deep water. The loss of life is said to have been enormous.

The Russians claim that they sank a four-funneled torpedo-boat destroyer, and seriously injured by shell fire two cruisers which were taken in tow by other Japanese vessels.

Crowds returning to St. Petersburg from the country last evening were greeted with the news of the loss of the Russian ships, which drove them to frenzy.

TRIED TO DYNAMITE BRIDGE.

Saturday night 100 Chinese bandits, excellently armed and equipped and led by Japanese officers, attempted to blow up with dynamite the bridge over the Koulau River, three miles from Kerson, and 127 miles north-east of Mukden. The attack was repulsed by border scouts. According to the inhabitants of the vicinity there have been numerous previous attempts to destroy the bridge. The bandits are said to fight splendidly and to be entirely different from the ill-organized brigands of 1900.

OKU WITHDRAWING.

A despatch from Liao-Yang says: The second Japanese army, under Gen. Oku, is withdrawing all along the line, having apparently abandoned the intention of effecting a juncture with Gen. Kuroki's army.

MOVE IS A PUZZLE.

A despatch from Liao-Yang sums up the military position as follows: —The most imposing force with which the Russians are confronted is now drawn up at the head of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The Japanese force consists of the united armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each consists of at least six divisions. Facing them is General Kouropatkin's immense army. The proximity of the rainy season renders a great battle unavoidable. Though it is said that the Japanese are retiring from the direction of Kaichau, fighting between the advanced guards is constantly reported. The engagements are undecisive, but they show that the Japanese are daily regularly advancing all along the line. The announcement that the Japanese are retiring seven miles toward Sungyeheng puzzles commentators. It is suggested that they are taking time to make the fullest preparations, in every way taking advantage of the confusion that is said to reign at Russian headquarters. This confusion is said to be due, among other reasons, to the fact that the Chinese brigands are tampering with the roads and railroads. The Japanese probably trust that their surprising retirement will increase the Russian confusion. It is possible that the raid of the Vladivostock squadron, coupled with the unexpected appearance of the Russian fleet outside of Port Arthur, may have influenced the Japanese to postpone a decisive engagement.

NAVAL BATTLE.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Admiral Togo reports an engagement at Port Arthur last Thursday in which a battleship of the Peresviet type was sunk and a battleship of the Sevastopol type, and a first-class cruiser of the Diana type were damaged. The Japanese fleet were practically undamaged.

STAKELBERG SAVED.

A despatch to the London Express from Shefoo says that Gen. Krondrachenko's Siberian brigade has joined Gen. Stakelberg's army. This gives the Russians a good position on the railway, enabling a strong force to cover their retirement. This is being effected in good order northerly. A column of Japanese sent to interpose between the two Russian forces has been lost touch of, but may reappear at a critical moment. A strong column of Russian cavalry is scouting to find it. Several of Gen. Stakelberg's guns have been entrained. His men are resting. Gen. Kuroki is moving northwestward under cover of his line of entrenchments.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

A despatch to the London Times from Gen. Kuroki's headquarters says that fresh developments in Manchuria are imminent. The correspondent says that the European maps of the interior of the country are all untrustworthy. He indicates the direction of the roads in the neighborhood of Feng-Wang-Cheng and Motienling, and says there are several roads from the latter place to Liao-Yang which offer a convenient field for military movements.

OKU SPOILED PLAN.

It is unofficially announced at Tokio that Gen. Oku, since the Battle of Telissu, has defeated the Russian efforts to concentrate at Tashichao.

An informal commissian has been appointed to consider Japan's action in regard to the Manchurian railways when the army has occupied the lines.

An army surgeon, who has returned to Tokio, accuses the Russians of repeatedly firing on the Japanese medical stations which were marked with the Red Cross.

GENERAL MA AGAIN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the general staff greatly distrusts the Chinese General, Ma, who is in command of the troops in South-Western Manchuria. He is credited with the intention of marching to Tsitshar and cutting the railroad.

JAPS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is believed that the places made vacant at headquarters by the appointment of Field Marshal Oyama as Commander-in-Chief of forces in Manchuria, and his selection of Gen. Kodama as his Chief of Staff, will be filled temporarily. This shows that the changes were not connected with the recent Japanese losses, as was at first suspected, but that they are an indication of a larger field of operations. The report of the occupation of Liao-Yang by the Japanese is not credited here. It is thought that the report originated from some cavalry raid. Port Arthur is being heavily fortified on the land slide. The press believes that a big battle has occurred at Tuchintsz, 14 miles from Port Arthur. The London Mail thinks that the position can be turned from Shpington at the end of June, and that Port Arthur will not be attacked before the middle of July.

ELEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

The London Times says it learns that the wounded Russian officers who have returned from the war give on the whole a favorable account of the arrangements for conveying troops on the Siberian Railway. There are from eight to eleven trains daily. The steamers on Lake Baikal carry 4,000 men daily.

Gen. Kouropatkin, in his despatches to St. Petersburg, complains of the lack of training and incapacity of his officers, but he praises his men. He also complains that his horses are too few and unfit, they being inferior to the good Japanese horses.

REFITTING HIS SHIPS.

A despatch to the London Times from Seoul says that the main Japanese squadron is being largely relieved from its exacting duties outside of Port Arthur. Admiral Togo is taking advantage of the opportunity to refit several of his ships, which are now in dockyards in Japan. He still has vessels enough to protect shipping in the Strait of Corea. The recent appearance of the Russian warships there created surprise. The loss of transports was a great shock. It is uncertain who was to blame for the folly of allowing transports to sail unconvoyed or whether blame attaches to anybody. The correspondent is inclined to exonerate Admiral Togo, who, if he were consulted, probably opposed unnecessary risks.

COSSACKS AMBUSHED.

Another Cossack detachment has fallen into an ambush of Japanese infantry, losing a number of men wounded.

LESSONS OF VAFANGOW.

A leading Russian military expert, reviewing the lessons of the battle of Vafangow, attributes the Japanese success to superior artillery, and prophesies that the issue of future battles will be favored to the side which places the most guns in the field, a superiority of one-third being sufficient to assure victory. He declares that General Stalkberg's mission was to test the strength of the Japanese forces, and that the lessons learned at Vafangow are not likely to be lost on General Kouropatkin.

NO ATTEMPT AT SORTIE.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says that accounts from Chinese sources indicate that thus far success has not attended the Russian attempts to free the entrance to Port Arthur. The recent passage of the Russian cruiser Novik was only accomplished with the help of tugs. Only torpedo-boat destroyers are able to leave. They are occupied in removing mines. Thirty new forts, armed with guns from the warships, have been erected to strengthen the land defences. There is nothing to indicate any intention on the part of the Russian squadron to make a sortie. Gen. Stoessel is apparently staking everything on his capacity to resist a Japanese assault. If he fails he will blow up the remnant of the squadron.

BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Cronstadt correspondent of the London Times in a mailed despatch ridicules the announcements that the Baltic fleet will be ready for sea in August, when it will have to only await the mobilization of a coal flotilla to start for the Far East. He declares that the only battleship of seven nearing completion which it will be technically possible to send out in August is the Imperator Alexander. After adding further details the correspondent says it would be useless to discuss the chances of despatching cruisers when the facts concerning the battleships are such as are given.

TO END USELESS CARNAGE.

It is stated that the prolonged period in which no news has been received at St. Petersburg is causing profound depression, except among the Czar's intimate advisers, whom the London Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent describes as being determined to carry on the war as long as France will lend money. The correspondent adds that negotiations for a new loan have begun, and that it is credibly asserted that efforts have been made to induce French financiers to suggest to the Russian Government the desirability of putting an end to the useless carnage. Even among the official advisers of the Czar, two are alleged to favor peace.

RUSSIANS LOSE VESSELS.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese captured a junk leaving Port Arthur on Wednesday, and the Chinamen on board say that a few days ago two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers and the steamer Shin-Taiping struck mines at the entrance to the harbor and sank. One hundred and forty lives were lost, according to their accounts.

PORT ARTHUR QUIET.

The only news of Port Arthur comes from Chefoo, whence it is stated that the Japanese are not pushing their advance against the fortress so vigorously as they did at the beginning of the month. Chinese who have arrived at Chefoo state that the firing is less frequent. A steamship that passed within three miles of Liao-Tshin reports that the guns on Golden Hill were firing for an hour Tuesday evening. The noise of machine guns was heard behind Port Arthur for many hours afterward.

JAPAN WOULD MEDIATE.

The Gazette prints a semi-official communique from Berlin, which may be construed as the lastest view of the German Foreign Office as to the eventual mediation between Russia and Japan. It says that the Russian side has hitherto scornfully scouted the idea of mediation, and there is no indication of a change of attitude. But evidence has accumulated lately which, though unofficial, comes from sufficiently reliable quarters to warrant the view that Japan is nowise averse to accepting mediation, and would not consider the offer an insult. It is pointed out that Japan is not intoxicated with its great successes, and abides by the original claims for which it went to war, namely, the exclusion of Russian influences from Corea, the integrity of the Chinese Empire violated by the occupation of Manchuria. Japan would not refuse to recognize Russia's property rights in the Manchurian Railway, and would agree to an equitable settlement of them. Despite this apparent willingness, it is difficult to see how any offer of mediation would be successful so long as Russia persists in the negative. It is the severity of Russian defeat on sea and land that makes it impossible for the Czar's Government to entertain the thought of an end to the campaign, though it is undeniable that a strong undercurrent in Russia detests the war and would conclude it as soon as possible.

An aged widow in Chicago was robbed of $1,700, the savings of years, intended as a recompense to the daughter of a man whom her late husband had killed in a quarrel.

6,000 MASSACRED.

Twenty-eight Armenian Villages Burned by Kurds.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail claims to have indisputable authority for the following details of recent events in Armenia:—

The Villages of Darmet, Adelpoum, Arniz, Karl, Verlok and Mekron were sacked and burned. The inhabitants in many cases were massacred and the corpses cast into the wells of Mouradsou. Mekrokoum was pillaged by Kurds, who were accompanied by Turkish soldiers. Its church was plundered and profaned. The objects of worship were sold at auction. Every able-bodied man was stabbed, most of them in the back. During the night Turkish soldiers entered houses and violated the women in them. On the arrival of the British and French Consuls, women, streaming with blood, rushed to them begging for mercy.

Mouch is occupied by Turkish soldiery. More than two thousand women and children from the destroyed villages have taken refug there. These are wretched, and wander through the streets half dead from hunger and fear. Judging from a trustworthy estimate, founded on an enquiry made by the British and French Consuls, 28 villages have been destroyed and 6,000 persons massacred.

WOMAN'S AWFUL CRIME.

Husband Insane, Killed Babies, Then Suicided.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Threatened with starvation and with her husband hopelessly insane in the asylum at Kankakee, Mrs. Anna Kelsdzick gave up the struggle for existence, killed her three small children, aged seven, five and two, and then ended her own life. Illuminating gas was the means of destruction she adopted, and when the bodies were found on Sunday all four had been dead several hours. The family lived in three small rooms, and Sunday a constable was to eject the family from the premises for the non-payment of rent. It was after Mrs. Kelsdzick had been served with a summons to appear in court that she decided to end the lives of herself and little ones. The three children were found in bed locked in each others arms. The mother's lifeless body was found lying on the kitchen floor, while gas was escaping from the jet in the room.

Several months ago Kelsdzick, who was out of work, became insane. Since then the mother, who was in poor health, had had a hard struggle for existence. Last week she became so ill that she was unable to work any more, and on Saturday spent her last dollar for food.

RUSSIA'S SOLDIERS.

Mobilization May Lead to Horrors of Starvation.

A despatch from Vienna says: The Russian revolutionary organ, Iskra, states that in the Province of Kharkoff alone 40,000 reservists have been mobilized and sent to the front. The effect on industry may be gauged from the fact that one boiler factory thus lost 1,000 of its workmen three of whom hanged themselves in order to escape military service.

While training previous to departure for the front, many of these soldiers dropped from exhaustion. They were dirty and ragged and hungry, and were often seen begging food in the Town of Kharoff. Most of these men leave behind them families exposed to starvation.

At Krementachug, one reservist, a widower, left ten children. Another refused to abandon his six children and brought them with him to the barracks.

At Feodosia the marine reservists have obstinately refused for two weeks past to take the oath of allegiance until satisfied that those dependent on them ior support will be looked after in their absence.

Iskra remarks:—"It will be difficult to win victories with such troops."

TO RAISE BIG FUND.

Aid For Families of Men Killed in Boer War.

A despatch from London says: Lords Strathcona, Spencer, Rothschild, Iveagh and Mr. Hayes Fisher have been appointed a consultative committee by the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation to decide upon the best means of raising £250,000 on behalf of a fund for the permanent maintenance of the widows and orphans of the men who gave their lives for the empire in the Boer war.

STEPPED ON TO THE TRACK.

An Elgin County Woman Meets a Terrible Death.

A despatch from Highgate, Ont., says:—Mrs. I. Foster, who resided with her son near here, was instantly killed on Saturday in this village. She turned from bidding good-bye to a friend, Mrs. Reycraft, and stepped on to the railway track in front of an approaching train. Mr. Reycraft is in a precarious condition from shock.

$1,000,000 IN GOLD.

A message from Vladivostock says that Admiral Skrydloff's squadron seized one million dollars in coin on board the Japanese transport Sado when the Russian cruisers overhauled her in Corea Strait on the 15th instant.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 28.—Wheat—Is easy at 88c for No. 2 red and white west and east. Goose is steady at 77c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 83c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier at 91c for No. 1 hard, 90c for No. 1 northern, 87c for No. 2 northern, and 84c for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is easier in sympathy with wheat. Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at $3.65 in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.50 for second patents, and $4.40 for strong bakers', in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at $16.50 to $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at $19 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included. Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 41c for No. 2, 39c for No. 3 extra, and 37c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Is steady at 45½c for Canada west. American is steady at 58c for No. 2 yellow, 57c for No. 3 yellow, and 56c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 32c east and No. 2 white at 31½c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31c west.

Rolled Oats—Are steady at $4.50 for cars of bags and $4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 61c to 62c for No. 2 west or east, and milling peas are worth 3c more.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—Receipts of all lines continue large and the accumulation is heavy, especially in poorer grade stock. The demand for good butter is active, and on this account there is a little better tone to the market. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints	17c	18c
do solids	15c	16c
Dairy pound rolls, good to choice	11c	13c
do large rolls	11c	12c
do poor to medium	9c	10c

Cheese—Is fairly steady and quoted unchanged at 9c for new large, 9½c for new twins, and 10½c for old large.

Eggs—Are fairly firm in tone, and are quoted unchanged at 15c to 15½c. Seconds are unchanged at 12c to 12½c.

Potatoes—Continue steady in tone and quotations are unchanged. Cars on the track here are quoted at 85c to 90c per bag. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 95c to $1.

Baled Hay—The prospects of a heavy crop of new hay still exercise an easing influence over the market. Quotations are unchanged at $8.50 to $9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Is about steady. Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5 to $5.50 per ton.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 28.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring, steady; No. 1 northern, 97½c; winter $1.08 asked to arrive. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 54¾c; No. 2 corn, 52c to 52½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 45¾c; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—No. 2, 74c in store. Canal freights—Steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 28.—There was a fairly active market to-day for export cattle and for good butchers' cattle. Outside of these the market was slow and draggy, especially for butchers' cows and rough common cattle generally. There was not a heavy run of cattle, but heavy runs of both sheep and hogs. Among the cattle there was again a large proportion of grassers and rough stock for which there does not seem to be a very good market. The good cattle, however, were picked up sharp, and prices for these were good and firm, from $4.50 to $4.70 being paid in some cases for extra choice butchers' cattle.

Export—Good active market; prices ranged from $5 to $5.35 for good loads of cattle, and a few lots of extra choice priced cattle sold at $5.50 to $5.60. Export bulls sold at $4.25 to $4.50.

Butchers'—Steady market for good butchers, but draggy for rough, grassy cattle. Butchers' cows and the common stuff was a decided drag and sales were slow. The usual buyers of this class of cattle said they could not very well place them at the present time, neither in the local market nor at Montreal, for which market a good may cows and rougher cattle are bought. Choice cattle, however, were in good demand, and in some cases higher prices paid. Picked cattle sold at $4.50 to $4.70; common at $2.90 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Fair market for good stock, but the rough cattle draggy.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was lower, with prospects barely steady.

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