RUSSIAN GUARDSHIP SUNK

Smashing Blow Administered by Admiral Togo.

NAVAL BATTLE.

A despatch from Tokio says :—Admiral Togo reports that Japanese torpedo boats approached Port Arthur last Monday night and discovered Russian picket ships, which were attacked, despite a heavy fire from the ships and forts, and the blinding searchlights. The Japanese succeeded in torpedoing a two-masted, three-funneled vessel, which sank below Golden Hill. Simultaneously the Russian torpedo-boat destroyers attacked the Japanese. The fire by the latter capsized one of the Russian boats. The happenings of the night were clearly seen. Lieut. Condo and thirteen men were killed and three men were wounded. The Ashai reports that a two-funneled vessel, perhaps the Poltava, is submerged at a point on the coast fifteen miles north-west of Port Arthur.

OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

Four battleships, with some gunboats, are being kept in Port Arthur, while two battleships, five cruisers and the torpedo boats cruise to seaward.

Torpedo boats have thrice gone as far as Yinkow (New-Chwang). It is reported that on their last trip they brought Admiral Skrydloff to Port Arthur.

Several junks loaded with provisions have evaded the Japanese blockade. Chinese who arrived on Friday say that the Japanese blockading ships have increased to forty. The refugees maintain that since the sinking of the Petropavlovsk the Russian fleet has sustained no damage, except that a hole was made in the side of the battleship Sevastopol which has been repaired.

6,000 JAPS SENT HOME.

The London Standard's correspondent at Hiroshima says that he has visited the army hospitals, whither all the wounded are sent after receiving first aid at the front. Thus far 3,436 men have arrived. There have been only three deaths. About 3,000 sick soldiers have been sent from the front.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

A despatch from Tokio says: Information has been received of the occupation, on Sunday, of important heights four miles west of Cape Bevan, near Port Arthur. The defence was stubborn. The Russians were routed and driven westward by the Japanese artillery, leaving forty dead, two rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of ammunition behind them. The Japanese casualties were about 100.

The position captured includes the Kinkwanshan battery, formerly active against the Japanese fleet.

The newspaper Asahi states that the Chikwan, Chitan, and Sochoo forts were captured by the Japanese on Sunday after a day's fighting. The sochoo fort was taken first, and the others soon afterward. The Russians retreated to the westward, leaving forty dead behind. The Japanese lost three officers and 100 men killed or wounded. Two Russian guns, with ammunition, were captured.

MET FIERCE RESISTANCE.

A despatch from London says: There is no official confirmation of the reports of the capture by the Japanese of forts at Port Arthur. There are numerous unofficial versions, which, while practically concurring in their statements regarding the losses on each side, locate and name the positions variously. The Morning Post's Tokio correspondent describes the forts as being on the heights in the vicinity of Talienwan Bay. The Chronicle places the Chikwanshan fort in the centre of the Tiger Tail Peninsula, south-west of Port Arthur. Its Tokio correspondent does not mention the other forts but he says that the Japanese are advancing towards Port Arthur on both sides of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula. The Telegraph's Tokio correspondent quotes the Asahi as saying that the Japanese advancing from the eastward of Lantunbashi Hill took the Huhanshan and Hsiteishan forts.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Express reports that the Japanese advance began early Sunday from the north-east. They first occupied Sungshoo Hill, four miles from Kutan. They afterwards seized Kai-Yang-Chiao and Lung-Tung-Chiao, on the coast, using the island of Siau-Ping-Tao as a naval base. A body of cavalry and infantry advancing from Sungshoo Hill occupied Chikwanshan and Hautashan. All the heights were extensively fortified and mined. The Russians fiercely resisted, but the Japanese artillery fire was overwhelming, and by evening they had secured all the coveted points, and the Russians retired on the inner defences of Port Arthur.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times says that the Japanese attack was on the outworks on the extreme east of Port Arthur, and that the Russians were driven in confusion along the Fungni River to the Chikwan forts. The Japanese advanced westward from Pintu, a distance of six kilometres, to Saoting Hill. They then assailed the line of the heights, the Russians strenuously resisting. The operation places the Japanese in the rear of Tuchingtsze, thus obviating the necessity for attacking the latter position.

The Times remarks that if, as there is reason to suppose the positions alleged to have been captured by the Japanese near Port Arthur are those on the Shahkushan and adjacent heights, the Japanese will be able, when their siege guns are mounted, to direct a destructive fire upon the docks and town and to threaten the north-western defences from the rear.

RAMMED BATTLESHIP.

A report has just reached the Associated Press at St. Petersburg that the Russian ironclad, Netron Menia, rammed the Russian battleship Navarin, at Cronstadt this afternoon. The circumstances and the extent of the damage have not yet been ascertained.

ONLY EIGHT DIVISIONS.

The Asahi, of Tokio, on the basis of what it asserts to be a careful estimate, concludes that the Russian have one and a half divisions of their army in Port Arthur and two and a half at Vladivostock, leaving only eight divisions for a front more than 150 miles in length.

A HUMANE ORDER.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says :—General Kuropatkin has issued an army order insisting on the kindest and most humane treatment of Japanese prisoners and wounded, notwithstanding the tales of atrocities committed by the Japanese. The order, which directs that the same respect and honors be paid to the brave foes as if they were Russians, is most favorably commented upon by the Novoe Vremya, which says :—"The Japanese apparently are unable to restrain their instincts. As the military operations develop and our reverses multiply they seem to become more savage. God grant Japanese barbarism may not influence our soldiers to give way to feelings of vengeance, but that they will preserve the good reputation which always has distinguished the Russian soldier."

ONLY MERCHANTMEN.

The London Standard's Tokio correspondent says that a rumor that Russian warships, presumably the Vladivostock squadron, had been sighted off the Island of Hok-Kaido, proves to be unfounded. It has been ascertained that the ships seen were Japanese and British merchantmen.

STONED ADMIRAL'S HOUSE.

The Japan Mail, rebuking the yellow journals and the ruffians who stoned the residence of Admiral Kamimura, commander of the Japanese squadron, which failed to intercept the Russian Vladivostock ships, warns them not to drive to desperation one of Japan's smartest admirals, operating on a peculiarly foggy sea.

SUBMARINE FOR RUSSIA.

A sailor on board the steamer Fortuna, which sailed from New York on June 5th, ostensibly for Cork, carrying on its deck a submarine boat from the Lake submarine shipyards in Bridgeport, Conn., writes in a letter to a relative in Norway that the submarine was bought by Russia and shipped on board the Fortuna, consigned to Cronstadt, whence it is to be forwarded to Vladivostock.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The London Daily Telegraph quotes a Russian naval officer at St. Petersburg as saying that part of the Baltic fleet would leave Cronstadt on June 29. The correspondent who sends the story does not verify it, but says he thinks it noteworthy that Admiral Avellan on Monday inspected the Sissoi Veliky, Osliabya, Kniaz, Soveroff and Tartchesky.

JAPANESE ARMIES.

Chefoo, July 1.—On Friday it is stated, the Japanese landed an independent division of 10,000 men at their naval base on the Elliott Islands. This division is to be used, it is said, to either assist General Nogi at Port Arthur or General Oku in clearing the railway.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the Japanese now have one hundred and eighty thousand men in the field, including Gen. Kuroki's army on the road to Liao-Yang, the independent division of twenty thousand landed at Taku-Shan to support Gen. Kuroki, Gen. Oku's army along the railway, Gen. Nogi's army at Port Arthur, and ten thousand landed at Elliott Islands.

None of the fourth army has yet been landed.

RUSSIANS FALLING BACK.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Chronicle says there is reason to believe that the Japanese have occupied Kaiping, and that the Russians are hurriedly withdrawing from Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang.

WILL NOT BE DECISIVE.

The military critic of the Russ, of St. Petersburg, who usually is well informed, strongly opposes the idea of a big battle before the end of the rainy season. He expresses the opinion that the Japanese only wish now to assure possession of the Liao-Tung peninsula and that their present objective is to capture Miachau, which would compel the evacuation of New-Chwang and permit landings on the west coast. The critic considers the movements of the Japanese north, across the Fen-Shui range, as being simply a diversion to facilitate the taking of Kaichau, and he declares that Kaichau will not be surrendered without a fight. But, he adds, it will not have a decisive character.

The critic further predicts that Gen. Kouropatkin will adhere to his plan to withdraw northward to his main position at Liao-Yang and await the end of the rainy season. He seems to assume the success of the Japanese plan of a combination of the first and third Japanese armies and the isolation of the peninsula.

AT LIAO-YANG.

Practically all the unofficial reports that have been received in London concur in stating that Gen. Kouropatkin is retreating towards Liao-Yang, while the Japanese are pressing westward beyond Motienling with the same objective. The expectation in Tokio now seems to be that the decisive battle is imminent at Liao-Yang. The Russian defences there are again described as being formidable. Those on Mount Shochinug, one of the strongest posts, are said to consist of five lines of entrenchments concealing the largest guns they possess. How far the rains will check the immediate Japanese advance it is impossible to say, as the reports of their extent are conflicting.

The rumored Japanese occupation of Kaiping is not confirmed officially, but it is believed to be probable in view of the report from New-Chwang that the Russians commenced to leave Tashochao on June 28.

PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

Number 1,166, of Whom 508 Suffered from Wounds.

The correspondent of the London Standard at Matsuyama, Japan, cabling under date of June 30, says:

"To-day I visited the Russian prisoners here. Five hundred and eight of them were admitted to the army hospital, practically all of whom suffered from wounds inflicted from small arms. Two hundred and nine have been discharged as completely cured. At present there are twelve officers, 37 non-commissioned officers, and 245 privates under treatment here, and all of them are likely to recover with the exception of one, who has been paralyzed.

"There are five temporary hospitals in Matsuyama, in which Japanese ladies, American women missionaries and members of the Red Cross assist in the nursing.

"The unwounded prisoners consist of twenty-one officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 583 urivates. The officers have separate quarters and are allowed to employ a cook from the town and to purchase luxuries. Twenty-two wounded sailors have been received."

ENCOURAGING FOR NICKEL.

Output of Ontario's Competitor is Decreasing.

A despatch from Toronto says: Thomas Gibson, of the Bureau of Mines, has received a copy of Le Bulletin du Commerce, published at New Caledonia, a mining centre near Australia. It reports a big decrease in the output of nickel, quoting only 71,000 tons for 1903, as against 120,000 for 1902. This is significant in that New Caledonia is Ontario's only competitor in the nickel industry. The reason ascribed in that the Ontario matte is inferior, and hence cheaper, but Mr. Gibson declares Ontario matte is as good as any in the world. Le Bulletin reports an increase in cobalt, but if the finds on the Temiskaming come up to expectations Ontario will be a strong competitor in cobalt also.

CORPSES DAMMED RIVER.

Terrible Slaughter of the Armenians.

A despatch from London says: It is stated from an anti-Turkish source that the victims of the recent Armenian massacres numbered nearly 6,000 instead of 3,000. At the Village of Akhbi the number of persons killed was so many that their bodies, which were thrown from a bridge, dammed the river, which the Turks freed by firing artillery into the heaps of corpses.

BAND OF MAD MUSICIANS.

French Asylum Teaches Inmates to Play on Trumpet.

A despatch from Paris says :—The asylum of Villejuif has organized a band of madmen trumpeters. A sum of $160 was expended for trumpets, and the least violent of the inmates were presented with them and taught to use them. When they play a strong relay of guards is in attendance as an audience.

HUNDREDS WERE DROWNED

Terrible Fate of Emigrants Bound for New York.

A despatch from London says: Over 700 Danish and Norwegian emigrants bound for New York are believed to have been drowned in the North Atlantic Sea. Out of nearly 800 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, which left Copenhagen June 22, only 27 are known to be alive, and for the rest no hope is held out.

When last seen the Norge was sinking where she struck on the Islat of Rockall, whose isolated peak arises itself from a deadly Atlantic reef some 290 miles off the west coast of Scotland.

Early in the morning of June 28, the Norge, which was out of her course in heavy weather, ran on to the Rockall reef, which in the distance looks like a ship under full sail. The Norge was quickly backed off, but the heavy seas poured in the rent in the bows.

The Norge quickly began to go down by the head. Eight boats were lowered and in these the women and children were hurriedly placed. Six of these boats smashed against the sides of the Norge and their helpless inmates were caught up by the heavy seas.

Two boatloads got safely away from the side of the sinking ship, and many of the emigrants who were left on board, seizing life belts, threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.

Capt. Gundel, so say the survivors, stood on the bridge of the doomed vessel until it could be seen no more.

DRAWN DOWN WITH SHIP.

The Norge foundered suddenly, and some 600 terrified emigrants were thrown into the water and drawn down with the sinking ship. Those who could swim tried to reach the boats, but these were already too full, and their occupants beat off the drowning people with oars. The boats kept together for some hours. Practically all of their occupants were passengers, and were not used to handling such craft. The boat occupied by the survivors landed at Grimsby was a lifeboat.

One account says that three boats were successfully launched, the other two holding about ten each. The lifeboat made faster progress, and fell in with the Salvia. What became of the other boats is not yet known.

The rescue of those in the lifeboat took place at 8 o'clock in the morning of June 29, the survivors consisting of 20 men, one of them a seaman, six women and a girl.

One of the survivors said that when he got on deck the Norge was half submerged and was rapidly getting lower in the water. Half mad with fright, the survivors all struggled for places in the boats. They fought their way to the big lifeboat, and an officer stowed six women and the girl and then told the men to get in.

The officer then took charge and got the boat away from the side of the Norge. Seeing that the boat was already overladen, the officer with great heroism jumped into the water and tried to board another boat, which was not so full. He failed and was drowned.

In the sea by this time was a mass of struggling men, women and children gasping and choking from the effects of the water. The boat rowed clear of this seething inferno, and just as she drew away the Norge went down.

Peter Nelson, one of the survivors, said: "For some hours we rowed in company with the other boats, but the strong tide drifted us away from the boats, and nothing has been seen of them since. The Salvia picked us up and we were all well cared for on board the trawler. All of us lost our entire belongings. We had no time in that fierce fight for life to think of, but getting seats in the boat."

The only hope, except for the twenty-seven who escaped, is that some few of the emigrants might have

The steam trawler Salvia put in to Their chance of being rescued even then is practically nil, for vessels sailing the North Atlantic give Rockall as wide a berth as possible.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

The steam trwaler Salvia put in to Grimsby late on Sunday night with the 27 rescued Scandinavians aboard. Only one of them could speak English. He said:—

"We left Copenhagen June 22. There were 700 emigrants, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Finns on board. The crew numbered about 80 men.

"All went well until June 28. I lay in my bunk waiting for breakfast. We heard a little bump and then another bump, and then I rushed on deck. Seeing that something had happened I went below to gather up my belongings.

"Scores were rushing on deck, and the hatchway was crowded with emigrants. They were launching boats and rushing into them, but there was no panic.

"There were four or five in the boat into which I got. Luckily we had the only seaman who escaped, and he was able to navigate our boat.

"We saw two other boats capsize owing to the heavy sea and because no one could navigate them.

"We made straightway, and when we last saw the Norge a large number of emigrants were on the deck. Capt. Gundel stood on the bridge. Dozens of passengers had jumped into the sea. They wore life belts, but were drowned before our eyes.

"After 24 hours the Salvia bore down and picked us up.

"About 700 must have been drowned."

The Norge which has been in the Copenhagen-New York service of the Scandinavian-American Line for a number of years, was an iron vessel of 39,318 tons gross, and 2,121 tons net. She was 340 feet long and had six water-tight bulkheads.

The Norge was built at Glasgow in 1881.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Toronto, July 5.—Eggs—There is a good demand and the market is steady at 15c to 15½c for new laid and 12c to 12½c for seconds.

Potatoes—Very low prices, 75c to 80c, were quoted for cars on the track here to-day by one dealer.

Hops—Canadians are quoted at 28c to 32c for 1903 crop.

Beans—Hand-picked are quoted at $1.40 to $1.45, prime at $1.30 to $1.35, and undergrades at $1 up.

Honey—Is quiet at 7½c for strained.

Baled Hay—Cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 per ton.

Baled Straw—Cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50 per ton.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—The market is steady at 88c to 89c 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 steady at 92½c for No. 1 hard, 91½c for No. 1 northern, 88½c for No. 2 northern, and 84½c for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is quiet at $3.65 asked for cars of 90 per cent. patents for export, 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 $5 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 45c to 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—No. 1 white are quoted at 32½c east, and No. 2 white at 32c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31½c west.

Peas—Are steady at 61c to 62c for No. 2 west or east.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The offerings of all sorts of medium and low grade butter are liberal, but there is little inquiry for it, and the movements is slow.

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

Cheese—The demand is moderate. The market is steady at 8¾c for new large and 9c for twins. Some old large is selling at 10½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, July 5.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 2 northern, 42½c; Winter, nothing doing. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 corn, 52c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Barley and rye—Nothing doing. Canal freights—Strong, unchanged.

Milwaukee, July 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 do., 85 to 96c; old July, 85⅞ to 86c asked. Rye—No. 1, 67 to 68c. Barley—No. 2, 62 to 63c; samples, 45 to 59c. Corn—No. 2, 49 to 50c; July, 47⅞ to 48c asked.