JAPS SCORE SIGNAL SUCCESS

Drove Russians From Strongly Fortified Position on Chi River.

WITHIN A MILE OF GOAL.

A despatch from London says:—It is rumored from Shanghai that the Japanese have captured the western fort at Port Arthur, and are now within a mile of the main defences, which they are bombarding. It is stated from the same source that the garrisan is reduced by fighting and sickness to 20,000 men.

JAPS' POOR SHOOTING.

A despatch from Liao-Yang says:—In the course of an interesting interview General Rennenkampff, who was recently wounded, and is now in a hospital, coolly criticized the Japanese shooting as not up to the mark, and said the Japanese relied upon the quantity, rather than the quality of their fire.

The General declared that the Japanese are over-slow and cautious. This criticism may be somewhat discounted, however, by the fact that General Rennenkampff himself is one of the boldest and most dashing commanders in the Russian army.

General Rennenkampff paid the highest tribute to the engineering skill of the Japanese. Their fortifications, he said, are marvels of completeness, well constructed, located and masked. They freely use field telephones, connecting their batteries, and have excellent maps, many of which have been captured on which ranges are marked.

"The Japanese is a cunning and dangerous foe," said Gen. Rennenkampff; "he is not awful, but is a slave to system, lacking the necessary dash and willingness to take chances that would make him a most formidable foe."

TOO MANY TO BURY.

A despatch from Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Corea, says: The Japanese attack on the Russians at Kiaotung on Wednesday resulted in another Russian disaster. Kiaotung is 25 miles from these headquarters. Few details of the engagement have been received, but they indicate that the fighting was fierce. The Russians had more than one division engaged and artillery was used freely.

The Russians are fortifying new positions from Motien Pass.

There were more men killed in the fighting on Sunday, July 17, than can be buried, and the Japanese are now engaged in cremating the bodies.

AIM CRUSHING BLOW.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The army organ evidently believes that the Japanese are preparing for a general advance from the east against the Russian left. The paper estimates the Japanese purpose as follows:—

"The probable object of the Japanese advance is to move into the Liao River Valley, which is north of our position at Zanze Pass, in order to occupy a more favorable position in the forward movement of the main army, which is posted along the Motien, Lakho and Tapan Passes, with a front ten miles to the south of the Saimatsza-Liao-Yang road. The advantage of the delay consists in the possibilities afforded of endangering our communications north of Liao-Yang and the flanking of Lieut.-General Count Keller's army in the north."

Regarding the new advantage gained by the Japanese still further south of the Saimatsza-Liao-Yang road, the army organ considers that the Japanese operations there and the superiority of their forces at Motien Pass prove that there have been great changes in the numerical composition of the Japanese forces, and adds:—

"Undoubtedly the newly-formed reserve units have been sent from Japan to strengthen the armies and some of the Japanese forces are being brought north from Siuyen. It is not improbable that the Japanese intend to make an attempt to occupy Lieut.-General Count Keller's position at Zanze Pass, which would render it much more difficult for him to take the offensive. But it is scarcely probable that the Japanese intend with this column to advance upon Liao-Yang or Mukden. Such a move would be extremely dangerous with a previous victory on the Liao-Yang high road, and would call for the deployment of very large forces for which the Saimatsza-Liao-Yang road is not suitable."

MARCHING ON MUKDEN.

News was received at Liao-Yang from Tatchekiao on Tuesday that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank between Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller's position and that of Gen. Rennenkampff, and that they were marching on Mukden.

The rumors to this effect are persistent, but there is no official confirmation of them.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

A despatch from London says: The meagreness of the news from Manchuria since the battle at Motien Pass on July 17 seems likely to be followed by an announcement of another important engagement. Gen. Kouropatkin, in a despatch dates July 19, intimates that there is a considerable movement on the Japanese right, and the despatches from correspondents of the same date have their sequel in a Liao-Yang despatch, announcing a Russian defeat.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Mukden, dated July 19, says that a fierce fight has been raging for two days, and continues. The Japanese, in superior strength, attacked with great daring and coolness. The Russians are contesting the ground splendidly. The Japanese flanking movements to the east are the real cause of the Russian retirement, and the heavy losses sustained. The Japanese artillery has again showed its superiority. Their guns have kept up an incessant fire along the front of the road.

THREE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that the Russian War Office has decided that as Japan has three distinct armies in the field in Manchuria, there shall be three Russian armies also, two under Gen. Kouropatkin, and the other under some other general, but all under the general direction of Viceroy Alexieff.

BRITISH VESSEL TORPEDOED.

A despatch from New-Chwang states that the commander of a Russian torpedo boat reports that he accidentally torpedoes a British vessel in the Gulf of Pechili. The vessel is supposed to be the steamer Hipsang, which belonged to the Hindo China Navigation Company, and has been four days overdue at Chefoo from New-Chwang.

BURIED IN THEIR BLOOD.

Rabbi Drabkin, of St. Petersburg, in an interview had with him by an Associated Press correspondent, asserted that there were 150,000 Jews fighting in the Russian army in Manchuria. The Rabbi calls attention to the fact that when Jews fall in battle their burial is different from that which occurs when death results in other ways. The Talmudic law requires that those who fall in battle shall be buried in their blood. Therefore, the bodies of such are not placed in shrouds, but are interred in their clothes.

Although Jewish soldiers can officiate at such burials, Rabbi Drabkin thinks that rabbis should be sent to the Far East, together with the instruments prescribed by the Jewish ritual, the only place in that region where these now are being Harbin.

The Jews in Russia are subscribing immense sums for the aid of the families of their co-religionists in the field. Odessa alone having contributed $175,000.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SEA.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Russian Vladivostock squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Pacific Ocean at 7 o'clock. Its destination is unknown, but it is suggested that it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan, and then either return to Vladivostock, escaping to the southward, or attempt to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet. The squadron was discovered in the Straits of Tsugaru at 3 o'clock in the morning steaming rapidly eastward. At 3.30 a.m. it was reported off Tappi Cape, and at 7 a.m. observers at Hakodate discerned it and reported to Tokio that it was then steaming to the east. Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian vessels can inflict serious damage if a raid is purposed. Ordinarily a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific Ocean.

The Vladivostock squadron overhauled the steamer Taketshima. She arrived at Mororan at noon and reports that she left the Russian vessels steaming to the south-east at great speed. This course creates the impression here that they are heading for Saigon, the capital of French Indo-China, although it is possible that this course is a ruse to deceive the Japanese

BESIEGERS NUMBER 80,000.

A despatch from Chefoo says' Informants from Dalny stated that 15 transports, loaded with provisions and ammunition, arrived at Dalny on Sunday. The Japanese around Port Arthur are not yet prepared to take the offensive. They are simply defending and fortifying the positions they have already occupied. It is expected that they will be ready to assault the fortress by the end of July. The besiegers are estimated to number 80,000. Reinforcements from Kinchow are arriving.

APPLES IN ENGLAND.

A Large Crop is Anticipated for This Year.

Pearl Coann, who is selling agent in Glasgow for a large firm of New York apple exporters, thus writes respecting the outlook in the south of England for the 1904 apple crop:

The south of England and Wales is a country of rich pastures which one would think would be ideal for orchards. But John Bull's roast beef comes before his plum pudding, so all this warm and fertile region is given over to cattle and sheep. The few fruit trees here and there make a feeble protest. A little north, about Hereford, I found some good-sized orchards which had just been planted. But the country draws its supply of fruit from outside, making it one of our best markets. Bristol is the largest city in the district. Cardiff next. In both cities there are streets devoted to wholesale fruit. The sales are all to open and the lots moderate in size so that retail fruiterers can bid. I found the dealers favorably impressed with boxes as a package for apples, though they said that until last fall they had never seen any from America, except the California and Canada pippins. The sales rooms are usually open to the street. The sides of these fruit stores are piled high with packages and drays are continually busy bringing more and taking away that which has been sold. Private selling goes on between the public sales. They get very good prices, so that Glasgow brokers frequently send them consignments to dispose of. Some of the firms sell 300 or more barrels a day, but they average 1,000 barrels a week. They are near enough to Liverpool to get fruit easily by boat or rail, and some is brought by direct steamers from New York to Bristol and Cardiff, both of which have magnificent docks. Everybody anticipates a huge crop of native apples and all the small fruits. I noticed, however, that many of the cherries were abortive and would not develop, but drop off, and judging by the bloom on the few apple trees I have seen, while the crop will be larger than last year it will not be superabundant. In all the larger towns I find good openings for apples in boxes, and this season, except at the earliest, I shall forswear barrels. A very little care will enable anyone to pack a box sufficiently tight, but it is one of the fine arts to pack a barrel so it will come over without shaking up the fruit.

I notice more and more what inroads the canned or "gallon" apples are making on the evaporated apple market. All the groceries have them stacked in the window at 25 cents each. The wholesale price just now is $2.00 a dozen. To sell well however, the apples must be white and firm, not cooked into apple sauce. The price here is regulated by the Fruit Association. In Glasgow there is no such ring and goods go for what they are worth to the buyer. I have seen these gallon apples bring $2.25 a dozen at public sales, but on the other hand I have seen some in the shops at 12 cents retail. These were probably old stock or stock of doubtful quality.

A FIGHT WITH LIONS.

A Trainer's Terrible Struggle at Coney Island.

A New York despatch says:—At Coney Island Thursday night, as Captain Jack Bonapita, a well-known lion trainer, was starting his act with twenty-seven lions, Caesar and Baltimore, two of the lions, jumped down from their stools and began fighting. The other lions joined in the mix-up and the fight became general. Bonavita attempted to drive back the lions with a heavy pole, but he in turn was attacked by Baltimore who broke down the pole and buried his teeth in the trainer's arm, lacerating it terribly. The trainer then attempted to fire his blank cartridge pistol at the lion, when another lion sprang at him from the rear and bit at the pistol, thereby causing the charge of powder to enter Bonavita's left arm.

The latter's wounds were then bleeding profusely, but the plucky trainer did not cease his efforts until he had driven the lions back to their cages, when, overcome by loss of blood, he had to be carried to his room. Later he was taken to the hospital. This is about the tenth or eleventh time that Bonavita has been attacked by his lions since he returned from Paris. The trainers give the warm weather as a reason for the outbreak on Thursday night.

CAPTURED ICE-CLAD PASS

British Take Possession of Pass on Road to Lhassa.

A Gyangtse, Tibet, despatch says:—The British mission to Tibet, under command of Colonel Younghusband, on July 18, forced a passage of the ice-clad Karola, the highest pass on the road to Lhassa. A stubborn defence was expected, but the Tibetans retired early in the engagement, sniping the advancing British soldiers from the neighboring cliffs.

The British are now ninety-two miles from Lhassa.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, July 26.—Wheat—The market is dull, with offerings light and prices unchanged for Ontario grades. No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted outside at 91c to millers. No. 2 Spring wheat is nominal at 84 to 85c east, and goose at 74 to 75c east. Manitoba wheat weaker. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 95c; No. 2 Northern at 92c, and No. 3 Northern at 89c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. No. 2 white is quoted at 31¾ to 32c west, and 32½c low freights to New York. No. 1 white 33c east, and No. 2 at 32½c east.

Barley—The market is very quiet, with prices nominal. No. 2 quoted at 41c middle freights. No. 3 extra 39c, and No. 3 at 37 to 37½c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull at unchanged prices, with No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 61c west or east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 56 to 56½c. Canadian corn, 46 to 47c west.

Rye—The market continues quiet, prices nominal at 57 to 59c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $3.65 to $3.70, east or west, for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.20 to $4.35 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—At outside points bran is quoted at $15, and shorts at $16.50 to $17. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $19 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Trade continues dull, and prices 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 $1.30 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.40 to $1.45.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy is quoted at a $9 to $9.50, on track. The latter for No. 1.

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

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with dealings confined to small lots at 70 to 75c per bag. New potatoes, $3.25 to $3.50 per bbl., and $1.25 per bushel.

Poultry—The demand is fair, with limited offerings. Spring chickens, 17 to 18c per lb. Yearlings, 11 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is well supplied with all grades, and prices are easy. Choice qualities are in demand, while inferior lots are accumulating too fast for the trade. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14 to 15c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 14c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—The receipts are moderate, and prices steady. Case lots are selling at 16 to 16½c per dozen; seconds 13 to 14c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 8½ to 8¾c, 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, 7½ to 7¾c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, $15; do., short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do., heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8½c; backs 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—The demand is moderate, with prices steady. We quote:—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7¼c; pails, 7½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 26.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, $1.06¼. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 55¼c; No. 2 corn, 53½c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 2, 74c in store. Canal freights steady. Wheat, 2⅜c to New York.

Duluth, Minn., July 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.00¼; No. 2 Northern, 96¼c; July, $1.01¼; Sept., 87⅞c; Dec. 84½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 26.—Wheat—July, 97c; Sept., 87⅛c; Dec., 85c; on track No. 1 hard, 93¾c; No. 1 Northern, 98½c; No. 2 Northern, 95 to 96c. Flour—First patents, $5.10 to $5.20; second patents, $5 to $5.10; first class, $3.55 to $3.65; second clear, $2.50. Bran in bulk, $14; shorts, $16.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 26.—The run at the City Cattle Market to-day comprised 92 cars, with 1,276 head of cattle, 2,425 sheep and lambs, 1,550 hogs, and 166 calves.

Exports, heavy	$4 85 to	$5 00
do light	4 50	4 75
do medium	4 35	4 50
do cows	3 50	4 00
Bulls, export	3 50	3 85
Butchers' picked lots	4 50	4 75
do good to choice loads	4 25	4 50
do fair to good ..	4 00	4 25
do mixed lots, medium	3 75	4 10
do good cows	3 75	4 00
do common and rough	2 00	2 50
Butchers' bulls	3 00	3 50
do medium	3 00	3 40
do light	2 75	3 00
do common	2 50	3 00
Light bulls	2 25	2 75
Feeders, short-keep	4 50	4 60
do good	4 00	4 50
do common and rough	2 00	2 50
Milk cows, each	30 00	50 00
Export ewes, per cwt.	3 65	3 75
Bucks	3 00	3 25
Spring lambs, each	2 50	4 25
Calves, per lb.	4	5¼
do each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, selects, per cwt.	5 40	
do lights	5 15	
do fats	5 15	

CROP REPORTS FAVORABLE

Indications Are Manitoba Will Have Big Harvest.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The crop reports issued on Wednesday morning by the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. are very favorable. In almost every section a large amount of rain has fallen during the past week, which has freshened things up. The rain has not damaged the crops in any section to any extent, and may be said to have been generally beneficial to the growing crops. Nothing more is needed now except fine, warm weather, with occasional showers from every quarter.

Reports which come in indicate a bumper crop this year. Wheat is heading well in many districts. The height of grain runs from two to three feet. In the Rainy River District some haying has been done, and the weather has been very favorable. Dauphin reports that the barley harvest will commence in less than four weeks. In the Emmerson District reports indicate that rather too much rain has fallen, and the crops on low land are in danger of being seriously damaged. St. Agathe and Moreys, in this section, are most affected by the rains. Hailstorms are reported in some districts, but they were not general. Reports from other districts are all favorable.

HONORED LORD CURZON

He Receives the Freedom of the City of London.

A London despatch says:—The freedom of the city of London in a gold casket was presented to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, at the Guildhall on Wednesday with all the customary ceremonial. Lord Curzon was the subject of a memorable demonstration. In the course of a speech Lord Curzon referred to Thibet. He said the Thibetans' insults could not any longer be borne. He was sent to India for the purpose, among other things, of guarding the British frontier, and he hoped that as a result of the expedition to Thibet the political unrest and intrigue in that country would cease, and that harmonious relations between India and Thibet would gradually be built up. In the course of his remarks Lord Curzon clearly intimated his intention to return to India.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Seizure of Vessels Causes Action by Companies.

A Montreal despatch says:—The marine insurance companies represented in this city stated that in view of the recent seizure of British vessels in the Red Sea there may be a raising of marine insurance rates. Vessels which carry contraband of war in any shape, even though it may be carried via Canada, will probably carry a war risk to protect them in case of seizure. The ordinary rates will probably be raised to cover this, it is thought until at least the course of action to be taken by the British Government is made public.

BLACK ROT IN GRAPES.

Niagara Vineyards Are Suffering From the Pest.

A Toronto despatch says:—In a report to the Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. Lochhead states that where instructions have been followed out the trees in the Niagara district which were attacked by the San Jose scale have been saved. He also adds that black rot in grapes has been spreading during the past few seasons, and this summer it is very prevalent, and is giving the grape growers much concern.

"And if poverty comes," said she, bravely, "we will face it together." "Ah, dearest!" he replied, "the mere sight of your face would scare the wolf away!" And ever since he has wondered why she returned his ring.