CRUISERS FOR THE FAR EAST

The Czar Witnessed Departure of the Baltic Fleet.

OFF FOR THE ORIENT.

A despatch from Cronstadt says :—The Baltic fleet sailed on Sunday for the Far East. The vessels of the fleet were as follws :

The battleships Souvaroff, Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship; the Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, Borodino, Alexander III., Orel, Oleg, and the Osliaba, Rear-Admiral Voelkersam's flagship; the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora, and the Almaz, Rear-Admiral Enquist's flagship, and several torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

The fleet will merely touch at Libau, where it will be joined by twelve transports, colliers, and supply ships, already waiting there, and will then proceed direct to the Orient.

The scene on the departure of the fleet was an imposing one, for which the town has long waited. At dawn the first anchor was hoisted on the swift cruiser Aurora, which accompanied by two torpedo boats, slipped out of the harbor. The town was awakened by the booming of the guns of the forts as the Aurora sped out towards Libau, in advance of the main squadron.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the time set for the departure of the remainder of the fleet, the Imperial yacht with the Emperor, Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral, and other high naval officers on board, put out from Peterhof, on the other side of the bay, with an escort of three torpedo boats.

Admirals Rojestvensky, Voelkersam, and Enquist went on board the Imperial yacht, and personally said farewell to the Emperor.

Then with destroyers ahead and abeam, the Souvaroff led the squadron down the Finnish Gulf. The water front and the piers and forts were crowded with spectators. The ensigns on the forts and yachts were dipped and guns of each chain of forts across the bay joined in an admiral's salute, while from the signal masts above the forts fluttered a string of colored flags reading :—"Good luck to the Baltic fleet on its long voyage."

TO INJURE THE OREL.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard, a third attempt has been made to injure the battleship Orel, one of the most powerful of the Baltic fleet. Quite recently, he says a quantity of steel shavings were found on the end of the wick of the lubricators on the main bearings by an engineer. Gendarmes were then posted at all the important parts of the machinery to watch the workmen. There is authoritative information that the attempt was not the act of Nihilists, but of discontented reservist sailors, who are averse to going to war.

MOVING INTO MANCHURIA.

A despatch to the London Standard from Tien-Tsin says that Chinese troops beyond the Great Wall and others from the Tien-Tsin side are reported to be quietly moving into Manchuria. Some of them now occupy both sides of the Liao River. It is stated that these troops will be used to occupy the territory conquered by the Japanese. German military officers are investigating the truth of the reports concerning the movements of Chinese troops.

JAP LOSSES 17,538.

A despatch from Tokio, received at the Japanese Legation, at Washington, places the total casualties on the Japanese side at the Battle of Liao-Yang at 17,538 officers and men killed and wounded. Of these, the army of the right (Kuroki's) lost 4,886, the centre (Oku's) lost 4,992, and the left (Nodzu's). 7,681. The number of officers killed was 136, and the number wounded 164.

TROOPS RESTING.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says :—The Russian army is safely at Mukden, Kouropatkin having accomplished his retreat in good order in spite of the harassing Japanese, sodden roads, and hampered by more than 12,000 wounded. Beyond this there is no direct news bearing on the military situation. Advices from Japanese sources are significantly lacking, and the exact whereabouts of the three Japanese armies are unknown. No word has been received to indicate the present location of Kuroki's army, which was last reported on the Russian left flank and steadily pushing forward.

Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that railway and telegraphic communication between Harbin and Mukden is open. The general staff denies that a battle is in progress before Mukden.

Gen. Meyendorff, who is commanding Gen. Kouropatkin's rear guard, has not yet succeeded in reaching Mukden.

Gen. Kouropatkin telegraphs that he has decided to hold Mukden as long as possible, but its evacuation is believed to be now in progress.

Gen. Kuroki's vanguard is now fourteen miles from Mukden. The reports that he was nearer Mukden probably arose from bodies of Chinese bandits being mistaken for some of his troops. It is believed that the Japanese are still resting their main forces.

Gen. Stakelberg still retains his command. He telegraphs that there was no fighting during Sept. 8.

The Russians continue to hold Sintsintin, and Russian cavalry is operating over a wide area east of Mukden to prevent a Japanese column from slipping through and making its way north.

It is expected that the railway route around the northern side of Lake Baikal will soon be used for the first time. It will greatly decrease the difficulty of transporting troops and supplies to the Far East.

OVER 12,000 WOUNDED.

A despatch from Mukden says :—The Russian retreat here has been accomplished without losses, and with the precision of a review at Krasnoye Selo. The accommodation of wounded between Liao-Yang and Mukden tested to the utmost the resources of the Red Cross. Most of the transport was carried in the roughest kind of two-wheeled carts, but the arrangements for providing the troops with food along the line of retreat worked magnificently.

During the five says, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 12,300 wounded were treated in Red Cross ambulances, the Sisters of Mercy vieing with the doctors in physical courage and resistance to fatigue.

Much of the Japanese success is attributed to the millet fields, in which the Russians were not accustomed to manoeuvre.

ODDS FAVOR JAPANESE.

A despatch from London says :—Military experts say the war is working towards a double climax at points far apart, and the odds against Russia for permanent purposes are becoming heavier, rather than less. The Japanese, once the Port Arthur siege is over, will reinforce their armies in the north faster than their opponents under the best circumstances can gain strength. They have river communication into the heart of Manchuria. Several hundred miles of track of the Siberian Railway are in their possession, and they are altering the gauge. They hold the central mountain frontier, from which it will take larger forces than Russia can hope to maintain permanently in the field to dislodge them. Throughout Japan new levies are drilling and everything is being prepared for the maximum emergencies of a second campaign. The Japanese empire may be tested to its utmost in ultimate developments of the struggle, but a tolerable certainty is she will keep all she holds.

TWO ARMY CORPS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Beside the formation of two fresh army corps as the first answer to the Japanese success at Liao-Yang. the Russian army at the front will be re-organized, probably in the form of two armies, in command of Gen. Linevitch and Gen. Baron Kaulbars respectively, with Gen. Kouropatkin as commander-in-chief. Gen. Kaulbars will go out with the two army corps now organizing in the Governments of Kazan, Odessa, Vilna and Kieff. Gen. Linevitch has been ordered by telegraph from Vladovostock to Mukden. This decision is due in part, doubtless, to the growing unwieldiness of the big force under Gen. Kouropatkin's command, and which will be largely increased by constant reinforcement.

Gen. Kouropatkin heretofore has handled every detail of the vast organization. The work is too much for one man, and he is now almost broken down under the strain.

It is known that the Emperor is personally one of Kouropatkin's strong supporters, and it is thought the General will in all probability retain chief command of the two armies. Kouropatkin, however, has been seriously criticized by some of the Emperor's close military advisers, and it is possible that he may eventually be superseded.

VIVID WAR PICTURES.

In the course of a description of the fighting around Liao-Yang, M. Dartchenko, the well known Russian correspondent, draws some vivid pictures confirming the stubborn valor displayed by both sides. The Russians at one time pursued two Japanese battalions through the millet fields to Saitza and surrounded them. A desperate fight ensued. The Japanese refused to accept quarter, preferring death to surrender. The Russians would have liked to have spared them, but there was no alternative in the circumstances but to kill them all. In another part of the field the Japanese reached a trench which had been abandoned by the Russians. Another Japanese force, believing that the trench was held by the enemy, shelled the position and then captured it by assault. On reaching the trench, and realizing that they had killed their own comrades, they fell on the prostrate bodies in the trench and covered them with tears.

The Russian frontier guards remained at their posts and died, refusing to surrender. It was the anniversary of the creation of their regiment, and they had spent the previous night celebrating the event, singing military songs, as is the custom of Russian troops, in spite of constant alarms. The regiment lost a large number of officers.

At many points the Russians and Japanese threw stones at one another. The Russians have lately learned to mask their batteries more effectually and to concentrate their fire better. Thus they have gained a sensible advantage over the Japanese especially now they have new quick-firing guns. The Russian soldiers worship their guns, and they quote the words of Gen. Kouropatkin, who said to them:—"Soldiers, die for your guns as you would for your flags."

Remarking upon the numerical superiority of the Japanese, M. Dantchenko says that this is astounding and incomprehensible. They have lost enough men at Port Arthur and elsewhere to form an army. Nevertheless their effective strength seems only to increase. They are still concentrating fresh troops at the Liao River.

THE GAME OF DEATH.

A despatch from London says :—The manner in which the Japanese commanders have sent their men to death aad the readiness of the Japanese troops to embark for that destination have been among the most striking features of the war in the Far East. Reckless disregard of human life has been the chief characteristic in Japan's fighting methods. While this has been built upon a structure of marvelous foresight, on what George Kennan has so aptly termed Japanese "prearrangement," and upon a most able system of military and naval strategy, both would have been of little use without the self-sacrificing bravery of the Japanese soldiers.

The total casualty list of either Russia or Japan is as yet impossible of statement. The losses of both, from all causes, have undoubtedly been very heavy. Japan's casualties have certainly run into the tens of thousands, and it is open to little doubt that they may be numbered by scores of thousands. This raises the very pertinent question of how long she can maintain the pace without a constant decrease of her chance of ultimate victory. There is no reason to doubt the stubbornness and persistence of Russian defence. Assuming an equality of the Russian and the Japanese casualty lists, when Japan had sent her last available man to a gallant death, Russia would still have a numerically formidable army.

There is nothing in the present outlook to encourage any idea of Russian capitulation. Nor is there probability of any "decisive battle." Every Russian retreat brings her so much nearer to her home base, and by just so much simplifies her operations. Every Japanese advance carries her away from her home base, and makes more difficult the supply of her troops in the field and the reinforcement of her fighting line. More men will be needed for transportation service and for the protection of her lines of communication.

Russia's navy may be wiped from the Asiatic seas; Port Arthur may fall; Kouropatkin may be driven back until Russia's eastern frontier stands at Harbin; Russia may then have an ample fighting line against which a greatly reduced but still intrepid Japanese army may hurl itself. Japan may smite Russia hip and thigh, but it is impossible to ignore the probability that Russia will still have hips and thighs when Japan, destroyed by success, will no longer possess a smiting force.

CAPTURED 97 FIELD GUNS.

The Exchange Telegraph Company re- The Txchange Telegraph Company received a despatch from Rome on Thursday, stating that the Japanese took at Changknapusze ninety-seven field guns, most in serviceable condition, 132 wagons loaded with provisions, and 38 loaded with ammunition.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

A despatch from Tokio says :—Evidence of the severity of the recent fighting in front of Liao-Yang is furnished in the fact that one regiment of Gen. Nodzu's army lost all of its higher officers. One company lost all of its officers, and a private had to take command of his fifteen surviving comrades. Private Yasawa's uniform was pierced by eight bullets, and his cap by one. Bullets broke his rifle in three places, and his bayonet in two.

CARLOADS OF WOUNDED.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Kupantse, dated Wednesday, says railway cars at the rate of 88 a day, loaded with wounded are passing through the station at Mukden. The injuries of those wounded by shrapnel are of a frightful nature. A majority of the sufferers succumb on the way to the hospital. Civilians are hastily leaving Mukden, which is full of dejected-looking soldiers. Heavy fighting continues north of Liao-Yang.

It is said the French Premier's programme for the next session includes Church disestablishment.

Four men on the Italian cruiser, Pugla, anchored in Chemulpo harbor, were killed by the fumes of bursting shells, on Saturday.

Newfoundlanders think France has capitulated to the dissatisfied fishery interests, and will ask modification of the French shore treaty.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Wheat—Car lots of old No. 2 red and white are quoted at $1.05 middle freights. New No. 2 red and white are quoted at $1.02 west or east. Spring is steady at 96c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier at $1.06 for No. 1 northern, $1.03 for No. northern, and $1 for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady at $4.40 for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags west. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $5.40 for cars of Hungarian patents, $5.50 for second patents, and $5 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is unchanged at $17.50 to $18 for cars of shorts and $13.50 to $14 for bran in bulk west or east Manitoba millfeed is steady at $19 to $20 for cars of shorts and $17 to $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—No. 2 is quoted at 44c, 42c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 west or east.

Corn—Canada is nominal at 53c for cars west. American is steady at 62½c for No. 2 yellow, 61½c for No. 3 yellow and 60½c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—New mixed are quoted at 31½c and white at 32½c west or east. Old are steady at 34c for No. 6 white and 33½c for No. 2 white east, and No. 2 white are quoted at 32½c to 33c west.

Rolled Oats—Unchanged 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 63c to 64c for No. 2 west or east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—For the best grades creamery and dairy the demand is good; for other lines it is slow.

Creamery, prints	19c to	20c
do solids	18c	19c
Dairy tubs, good to choice	13c	14c
do inferior grades	9c	10c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	15½	16c
medium	13c	14c
do inferior	10c	12c

Cheese—The market is steady and is quoted unchanged at 9¾c for twins and 9½c for large.

Eggs—Prices are steady at 18c.

Potatoes—Quotations are slightly lower at 65c to 75c per bushel.

Poultry—Quotations are unchanged at 16c for spring chickens and 11c to 12c for old birds.

Baled Hay—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $7.50 to $8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5.75 to $6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Oats—No. 3 stock is very scarce, and some sold at 50½c store this afternoon, No. 2 it is said, being obtainable at 41c store.

Peas—Are about steady at 73c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 50½c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 49c.

Flour—Strong bakers' are offering at $5.20, and patents at $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.25 to $5.35; straight rollers, $5.15 to $5.25; straight rollers, in bags, $2.40 to $2.50.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $15.50 to $16.50; shorts, $19 to $20; mouillie, $26 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—It is claimed that association prices again prevail, bags being held at $2.30 to $3.23½ per bag of 90 lbs.

Hay—No. 1 is quoted at $9 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $8; export hay, clover and clover mixed, $6.50 to $7.

Cheese—The business to-day was mainly in Quebec goods at from 8⅞c to 9c; finest eastern was quoted at 9c to 9¼c, and Ontario at 9⅞ to 9⅜c.

Butter—Quebec creamery was quoted at from 18¾c to 18⅞c, according to quality, while finest townships were difficult to buy under 19c.

Eggs—Straight gathered stock are in good demand at from 17½c to 17¾c. Selected are fair at from 20c to 20½c, and No. 1 candled stock are at 18c per dozen; 497 cases were the arrivals this morning.

Potatoes—75c per bag of 80 lbs, is a fair price for round lots, while sales in a jobbing way are being made at from 80c to 85c per bag.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Nothing done. Corn—Weak. Oats—Barely steady; No. 1 white, 35¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾c. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The receipts at the Western Cattle Market to-day were 117 cars, containing 1,835 cattle, 2,930 sheep, 1,241 hogs, and and 181 calves.

Export cattle	$4.50	$4.75
do., medium	4.25	4.50
Butchers' choice	4.25	4.50
do., good	3.50	4.00
Mixed lots, medium.	3.00	3.25
Bulls, export, heavy..	3.70	4.00
do., medium	3.00	3.25
Stockers, heavy	3.50	3.80
do., light	2.00	3.00
Feeders, short keep..	4.00	4.50
do., medium	3.25	4.00
Milch cows, each	25.00	50.00
Export ewes, per cwt	3.50	3.75
Bucks	3.00	3.25
Cull sheep	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt	4.25	4.75
Calves, each	3.00	8.00
Hogs, selects, per cwt.	5.15	5.37½
do., light	5.00	5.12½
do., fat	5.00	5.12½

BANDITS ROB C. P. R. FLYER

Express Messenger Forced to Open Safe and $8000 Taken.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: At 9.30 on Saturday night, at a point 4½ miles east of Mission Junction, B.C., on the western slope of the Rockies, the Canadian Pacific Railway Transcontinental, westbound was held up by four masked men armed to the teeth. Three of the men came over the tender, and at the muzzles of revolvers intimidated the engineer by threats against his life into stopping the express. They left one man guard over the engineer and the other two, taking the fireman with them, compelled him to uncouple the mail and express car, the fourth standing guard over the train. As the train came to a standstill the conductor, on alighting on the ground to ascertain the cause, was threatened by the fourth man, and was forced to return to the train.

The robbers, when the express car was cut from the balance of the train, proceeded west with it to a point half way between Ruskin and Silverdale. The express messenger at first refused to open the car door, but on being informed that the car would be blown up with dynamite, of which they had a quantity, he complied, and was disarmed and forced to open the safe. The bandits secured about $7,000 in gold dust and $1,000 in currency.

The mail clerks were similarily compelled to open the mail car, which was rifled of the contents of the registered mail sack. The engine, express, and mail car were then run to a point east of Wharnock, where the robbers deserted the train and escaped.

A special train, with a posse of policemen in charge of C. P. R. Inspector McLeod and Chief of Police Campbell, of British Columbia left Vancouver for the mountains as soon as made up. Descriptions of the robbers have been wired to American cities just across the boundary.

HAVE LEFT NO TRACE.

Footprints indicated that the train robbers had taken a rowboat near the village of Wharnock and rowed across the Fraser River, and thence proceeded to the American boundary line, 11 miles distant, half a dozen miles from Blaine, Wash. Absolutely no clue was found to identify the three bandits. No mask, mail sack, or registered letter envelope was left behind. The robbers displayed the same care in getting away that they showed when doing their work. They were evidently experienced operators, with a thorough local knowledge and an intimate acquaintance with railway affairs, as shown by their remarks to the train employes. The leader was a short man, with grey hair and an effeminate voice. His two assistants were younger and bigger. The latter said little, but simply did the bidding of their elderly leader.

Besides $7,000 in gold dust, which they secured from the express messenger, there are known to be several packages of bank notes consigned to local banks, among them the registered letters. The amount secured in the registered mail was probably large. The exact sum will not be known for some time. There was a report on Sunday night that two of the robbers had been killed and one injured in a fight with the pursuing posse. This proved to be untrue. The hold-up men got clean away. They may be in any one of a score of places, and are reasonably immune from detection. The railway officials are working on a fake telegraph message sent to the express messenger at Mission to have the safe open, giving him the idea that the express agent in Vancouver, who alone had the combination here, was absent.

The $7,000 in gold dust obtained was sent from Caribou to the local banks and to the Seattle Assay Office.