DRIVEN BACK TOWARDS MUKDEN

The Russians Have to Abandon Their Coal Supply.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

A despatch from Tokio says: A despatch from Koupanto states that the Japanese right recently was so much extended as to press Fushun, on the extreme Russian left, the source of the Russian coal supply. The Russians were compelled to abandon Fushun and to retire toward Mukden.

The Russian left appeared to be deficient in artillery, and the Japanese scouts suspect that some large movement is going on in another direction. It is also stated that the Russians are sending munitions north to Tieling from Mukden.

A despatch from Yingkow says that a large body of Russians which was lately in the vicinity of Sinmintung, in the neutral zone, has been entirely withdrawn.

Detailed reports of the battle of Keikoutai emphasize the terrible experiences of the Japanese troops. At the outset the Russians outnumbered the Japanese four to one. One Japanese division, the arrival of which partly evened matters, took six hours to make three miles. The soft snow balled on the feet of the men and clogged the wheels of the guns and the ammunition waggons.

When the division arrived within range it found itself on perfectly coverless flats, facing Russian trenches plentifully equipped with quick-firers and machine guns. That night the Japanese were compelled to bivouac on the plains without fire and without tents. That men, who were new troops, charged as they finally did in five inches of snow, carrying the Russian fortifications, is remarkable.

In point of Japanese casualties the battle of Heikoutai ranks as third in the campaign. The officers killed and wounded were 222; the men over 8,000. With Liaoyang and the Sha River this makes a total of 42,000 casualties in the three battles.

ON RUSSIAN RIGHT.

A despatch from Mukden says: During the last few days the movement of large bodies of Japanese troops has been observed on the Russian right flank, where the presence of part of Gen. Nogi's army has been established. The Japanese are energetically fortifying the villages of Vandzyanopu, Yatzupao and Malandan, southward of Sandepas, and also the districts of Toutoitzi, Tszutsahedzi and Huantai on the right bank of the Hun River.

LEADERS QUARREL.

A despatch from London says: Reports from Manchuria continue to allege distrust, dissensions, intrigues, anarchy, and other bad conditions in the Russian army, which unitedly spell not only defeat, but disaster.

A Russian war correspondent denounces the carelessness and negligence of the commanders, which, he declares, are bordering on crime. He says that the commanders are at sixes and sevens, the men downcast, and provisions scarce.

PEACE RUMORS.

A despatch to the London Daily Graphic from Sevastopol says that confirmation seems to be given to the rumors of impending peace negotiations by the continued withholding of mobilization orders at Taurida, which were expected ten days ago, and also by the sudden suspension of the supply of war munitions from the Sevastopol arsenal and the cancelation of the demands for field guns from the Caucacus.

BATTLESHIPS ORDERED.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the London Telegraph, it is now stated that the Chilian warship that Japan bought was the battleship Captain Prat. The sale was negotiated through an American firm.

The utmost precautions are being taken against the Russian Baltic fleet. Lalienwan Bay has been mined, and the forts at Port Arthur are being hastily rebuilt. Four battleships of the latest British type have been ordered in England. Guns to the value of $2,500,000 have also been ordered.

The correspondent adds that, owing to the Russian activity on the Sha River, Gen. Nogi is taking command of the extreme Japanese right flank. It is believed that when something desisive occurs Gen. Kuroki, whose new army is equipped with a very large number of field guns, will try to cut the Russian communications north of Vladivostock. It is now undoubtedly the ambition of the Japanese to invade at least a small part of actual Russian territory, but the severity of the winter prevents an active siege of Vladivostock, which will eventually become a Japanese objective.

VLADIVOSTOCK HEMMED IN.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Government announces that the blockade of Vladivostock is believed to be effective. The Laperouse Straits are almost ice-bound. The Tsagaru and Tsushima Straits, which now furnish the only means of access to Vladivostock, continue to be patrolled with the greatest vigilance.

Neutral vessels are warned that the greatest caution is necessary in navigating Tsugaru Strait because the lighouses are no longer lighted except occasionally. Japan has acquired so much coal by her recent seizures of coal-laden vessels, and by her past purchases, that she will buy no more.

OYAMA'S ARMY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Russky Invalide, the Russian army organ, estimates that Marshal Oyama's army consists of 275,000 regulars, 75,000 reservists, and 60,000 irregulars.

The Birshewyja Viedomosti says that in the fighting between Jan. 25 and Jan. 30, west of the Hun River, the Russians lost 314 officers and 11,642 men killed and wounded.

KOUROPATKIN'S MALADY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Dr. Botkins, who has returned from the front, expresses himself freely that Gen. Kouropatkin is suffering from a malady taking the form of loss of will power. Coming from such an eminent physician, this opinion causes a sensation.

IMPENDING BATTLE.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The impression prevails here that the impening battle between the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kouropatkin will occur before the material thaw takes place, which would convert the country into a slushy bog, and render the movement of guns, ammunition, and stores impossible until the roads harden.

A report from Manchurian headquarters says that the Russians have continued their bombardment in the direction of the Sha River since the night of Feb. 7. They continue entrenching in front of Liuchenpao and in the vicinity of Heikoutai.

JAPS DESTROY LINE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Express says that strikers and mutinous Polish reservists have torn up a thousand yards of the Siberian Railway twenty miles east of Irkutsk. The strike has extended to the railway guards, with the result that sixty miles of the track of the railway is wholly unprotected. It is reported that there is littie doubt that the Japanese have blown up the line between Mukden and Harbin.

The despatches of English correspondents increasingly insist upon the growth throughout Russia of that recognition of the necessity for peace that was remarked upon by the despatches. Not only the strikers and agitators are putting the cry to stop the war among their foremost demands, but educated persons everywhere are discussing the prospects for peace, and hoping that it will be attained. The gloomiest view is taken of the existing position in Manchuria, and the most remarkable rumors regarding it are eagerly repeated.

There is, however, not the smallest evidence that the bureaucracy is weakening in its attitude that peace is not to be thought of until at least one decided victory is gained by the Russian army. The desire of other powers to use their good offices to bring the war to an end is well known, but interposition is as unwelcome as ever. Headquarters of both armies report more outpost actions, which are apparently unimportant.

RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

A despatch from Tokio says: Information from the Sha River indicates that the Russians are concentrating at Chitaitse and Tselinshu, west of the Hun River, apparently in anticipation of a movement on the part of the Japanese threatening their lines of supplv. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. A general battle is not imminent.

Mukden is crowded with the Russian wounded, and the hospital accommodation is fearfully inadequate. There is also much confusion in the Russian camp. Naturally, desertions are on the increase.

Military critics in Tokio consider that the centre of each army is so strongly fortified as to defy assault. The non-success of the Russians in mountain fighting renders it improbable that they will attempt to turn the flank of Gen. Kuroki, who commands the right wing of the Japanese army. Accordingly, despite the defeat of the Russians recently sustained, it is considered likely that the Hun Valley will be the scene of the crucial struggle.

The bill for separation of Church and State in the French Chamber of Deputies will be pushed to its passage without delay.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at $1.06 to $1.07 at outside points. No. 2 goose quiet at 89 to 90c east, and No. 3 Spring at 99c to $1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 Northern was quoted at $1.10; No. 2 Northern at $1.06, and No. 3 Northern, at $1.01, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 39c Western freight, and at 40c low freights. No. 1 white, 40½ to 41c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 45c and No. 3 at 43 to 44c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull, with dealers quoting 66 to 67c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 44c, and mixed at 43c west. American No. 3 yellow, 52c, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed, 51½c.

Rye—The market is unchanged at 75 to 76c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 52½c, high freights, and 53½c low freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.30 to $4.45 in buyers sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in bbls. $4.85 to $5. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 1 patents, $5.60 to $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.30 to $5.40, and strong bakers', $5.10 to $5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $15, and shorts at $17 to $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18 and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2 to $2.50 per bbl; cooking apples, $1.25 to $1.50.

Beans—Prime quoted at $1.40 to $1.45, and hand-picked at $1.50 to $1.55.

Hops—The market was unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6.60 to $7.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $6 to $6.25 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots are quoted at 65 to 70c per bag on track; jobbing lots at 80 to 85c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 11 to 12c per lb.; hens, 8 to 10c; ducks, 12 to 13c per lb; geese, 10 to 11c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15c; do scalded, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 19c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 17 to 18c; low to medium grades, 14 to 16c; creamery prints, 23½ to 25c; solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—Case lots of held eggs are quoted at 19c per dozen, and limed at 17 to 18c.

Cheese—Large cheese, 11c, and twins 11½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots are quoted at $6.75 to $7. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote —Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $14 to $14.50; short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 8¾ to 9c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c.

Lard—Tierces, 7¾c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Grain—Oats—43 to 43½c for No. 3 oats, in store, and 44 to 44½c for No. 2. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.80; strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.55 to $2.65 and 25 to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats—$2.05 to $2.07 per bag of 90 lbs., $4.30 to $4.45 in bbls. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts $19 to $20. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear cut fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75; heavy fat sows, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5.60 to $5.75; select, $5.75 to $5.85 off cars; country dressed, $6 to $6.75. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10⅜ to 10½c; colored, 10⅜ to 10⅞c; Quebec, 10 to 10½c. Butter—Finest grades, 21½ to 22c; ordinary finest, 20 to 21c; medium grades, 19¾ to 20½c; Western dairy, 17½ to 17½c. Eggs—Straight cold storage stock, 17¾ to 19c; No. 2, 16½ to 17½c; Montreal limed, 19 to 19½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 14.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—No demand. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 3 corn, 48½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c. Barley—Western, 44 to 45c in store. Rye—No. 1, 85c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 14.—Wheat—Close—May, $1.14⅞ to $1.15; July, 1.12⅞; Sept., 94½c; No. 1 hard, $1.15¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.13¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.10. Flour—First patents, $6 to $6.10; first clears, $4.15 to $4.35; second clears, $2.60 to $2.70. Bran—In bulk, $13.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Following are the quotations:—

Milch cows were quoted at $30 to $50 each.

The prices of exporters' ranged from $4.35 to $4.90 per cwt.

The following quotations were prevalent for butchers' cattle:—Select butchers', $4 to $4.35; good butchers', loads of, $3.60 to $3.90; fair to good, $3.20 to $3.50, cows $2.50 to $3.12½; common to rough, $1.25 to $2.

Stockers and feeders were quoted nominally as follows:—Feeders, short-keeps, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs. at $4 to $4.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at $2.50 to $3.50; stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., at $2 to $2.25.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows:—Export ewes, $4.50 to $4.75; export bucks, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; cull sheep, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $5.50 to $6.35 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3½ to 6c per lb.; and $2 to $10 each.

The quotations for hogs were $5.50 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs. at $5.25 for lights and fats, off cars, Toronto.

RAT ATTACKED LITTLE BOY

The Four-Year-Old Tries to Kill His Enemy.

A Windsor despatch says: With the blood running down his face and neck in torrents, but without the slightest evidence of fright upon his baby face, the four-year-old son of Mr. A. W. Ridout, Manager of the Walkerville branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, greeted his father on Thursday with "Father, a big rat jumped on me and was biting me, but I almost caught him," when the latter walked into the room where his boy had been sleeping. The story was indeed as the child had told it. A huge rat, crazed with cold and hunger, had attacked the sleeping boy, and before he could drive it off his nose and face had been bitten and the flesh fearfully lacerated. Notwithstanding the pain of his wounds the plucky lad in his turn attacked the rodent, and attempted to kill it, but he had by this time become so weakened from loss of blood that the animal made its escape as Mr. Ridout walked into the room. The child was given every attention and the wounds cauterized promptly, so that no serious results are apprehended, but it is feared that some of the teeth marks of the rat he will carry with him for the balance of his life.

THIRTY THOUSAND STRIKE

Putiloff Works Scene of Another Movement.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Within a few hours the strike movement begun on Friday had extended to half a dozen large establishments within a radius of a couple of miles of the Putiloff Works. It is estimated that altogether 30,000 have gone out. The strike has not yet extended to the other metropolitan districts.

The police continue to allow them to gather in groups in the streets. They are also allowed to meet in the fields. The whole district is constantly patrolled by horse guards and Cossacks. Reserves are held in readiness near the Narva gates to prevent the strikers from entering the city in a body. A few thousand strikers evaded the troops and marched through the side street towards the Nyborg quarter, in order to induce the men in the factories there to come out, but troops barred the way and dispersed the crowd.

The strikers are greatly incensed against Manager Smirnoff, of the Putiloff Iron Works, whom they accuse of cutting down wages. M. Smirnoff's residence inside the works is strongly guarded, a company of the Preorbrajensky Regiment and a hundred police being on duty there

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Are Starving in Vast Areas in the South.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph paints a painful picture of the distress prevailing in some districts in Russia. He says there is a genuine famine in vast areas in the south. The peasants are famishing on a scanty supply of potatoes, meat, husks, and any other chance edible. Hunger is also goading the peasantry of Poland, Lithuania, and the Volga provinces, while in the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasua, anarchy, murder and high-way robbery are driving the well-to-do inhabitants to seek refuge in the cities.

SALE OF FAT CATTLE.

Annual Provincial Auction Sale to be Held at Ottawa.

A Toronto despatch says:—Arrangements have been completed for the provincial sales of fat beef cattle. They will be auctioned at Ottawa on March 10, at Port Perry on March 14, at Campbellcroft on March 16, and at Guelph on March 22. For the first time prizes will be given for the best animals. There will be three awards for bulls, and two for cows.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-

CANADA.

Fire losses in Brantford last year were $5,321.

British Columbia lumber mills have resumed operations.

Lord Strathcona has sent a cheque for $10,000 to Ottawa College.

The Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, meeting at Brandon, passed a resolution in opposition to any duty on lumber.

Lady Curzon of Keddleston and her children sailed from London for India, on Friday.

O. Telfer, a Winnipeg real estate dealer, was sentenced to two years in jail for the theft of $900 on Saturday.

The District Labor Council of Toronto wants the city to make loans to workmen for the erection of homes.

A Winnipeg despatch says that a great quantity of fish is being taken from lake Francis, the method being by hook and line instead of a horizontal wesh-net.

F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, stated at Port Arthur that the work of construction would commence at Winnipeg eastward and on the Thunder Bay branch early in the spring.

Ice men in London are at a loss where to secure their ice for the summer and claim that they have lost their capital and their winter's work as a result of following the regulations of the Board of Health and they want the city to give them a grant of $5,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eighty families are being sent from England to Canada by The Daily Telegraph fund.

The London Times' financial review says that trade shows an improvement during January.

A British squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, will visit several ports on this side of the Atlantic.

One of the largest London (England) wholesalers states that he will purchase Canadian canned goods only when he is compelled to.

The next issue of Japanese bonds, The London Times' financial correspondent says, will be made upon much more favorable terms than the former.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Treasury Board has temoved binder twine from the free list.

Arbitration treaties between the United States and seven European countries and Great Britain were ratified by the Senate on Saturday.

Dr. William H. Upton told the police of New York that Charle Upton his 18-year-old son had chloroformed and robbed him of $700 in money and jewelery.

The anthracite coal production in Pennsylvania for the month of January was 4,408,578 tons, as against 4,134,245 tons during the month of January, 1904.

Peter Dignet, a waiter at Baltimore, Md., tore off his apron and stamped it on the floor, when a woman refused to tip him. He said she was "no lady," and was arrested and fined $25.

The members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet have all tendered their resignations, and on the 6th of March they will all be nominated for reappointment, with the exception of Mr. Wynne, who is to be appointed Consul-General at London.

While looking through the effects of the late Hon. John Troxell, who, prior to his death, conducted a small tobacco and stationery store at Gallitzin, Pa., the administrators of his estate came upon a tin box in a small safe which contained $27,000 in gold, and $13,000 in bills of large denominations in an old belt he wore, making a total of $40,000.

GENERAL.

In an accident on the Reid Railway in Newfoundland, on Saturday, several passengers were slightly injured.

According to mail advices per the Empress of China, his Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kuangs was present at the execution of a famous rebel chief at Kueilin, and he stepped forward, caught some of the rebel's blood, and drank it.

WILLIAMS IRON MINE.

Now Making Regular Shipments to Sault Ste. Marie.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says:—The first iron mine in this immediate vicinity has commenced operations, and ore is being shipped to the Algoma steel works at a rate of 35 tons a day. It comes from the Williams Mine, a few miles back from the river. The output will be increased shortly. The ore is claimed to be of bessemer quality, and it is predicted that within a short time Minnesota and Michigan ore will not be needed here. It is also announced that a second mine will be opened twenty-five miles below the Soo within a few days, the product to be used by the Lake Superior Corporation.

Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper, o. Brooklyn, N.Y., told the Baptist ministers conference that divorce has grown 157 per cent. while the population increased 60 per cent.