RUSSIANS FORCED BACK

Flank Was Turned by Jap Column After a Fierce Battle.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

A despatch from Sachetun, Manchuria, to St. Petersburg, says that fighting is going on on the Russian left. The Japanese advanced two strong columns. The eastern column, marching towards Singolin Pass, turned the left flank of the Russians at Tsinkhetchen, compelling them to retire. The western column advanced from the north on Iantazan, and is trying to turn the Russians defending Goootoulin Pass. The fighting is desperate, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm. The Russians north of Iantazan repulsed the enemy on Sunday evening.

The advantage thus far is on the side of the Japanese, though at heavy cost. From advices from the front it is difficult to say how severe the losses have been and whether the Japanese are likely to attempt to drive in the Russian left much further. Gen. Kouropatkin evidently had been trying to establish his left flank far in advance, to command the crossings of the Taitse River, operation being a counterpart of Gen. Grippenberg's movement on the right flank to secure the fords of the Hun River preparatory to the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

The scene of the operations is 50 miles south-east of Mukden, beyond Da Pass, an important defile commanding the road to Fu San. Both armies opening apparently impregnable positions on the centres. Gen. Kouropatkin evidently planned to inaugurate widely sweeping operations on both flanks, but the Japanese countered hard.

LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Kouropatkin has telegraphed to the Emperor, under date of Feb. 25, as follows:

"At 5 o'clock this morning the enemy occupied Tsinkhetchen. Exact reports of our yesterday's losses have not yet been received. There are 12 officers and about 300 men wounded in hospital at Santunyu. The percentage of killed is very large. The commander of the detachment reports acts of bravery by many detached bodies of troops."

Gen. Kouropatkin instances many cases of close fighting and bayonet charges, and concludes: "This morning a battalion of the enemy advanced in the direction of Papin Pass, six miles south-west of Santunyu, and this evening the enemy's outposts commenced to approach the passes occupied by us."

Gen. Sakharoff, Gen. Kouropatkin's chief of staff, in a despatch dated yesterday, reports that when the Japanese attacked and captured Beresneff Hill, on Feb. 24, their dead lay in heaps. The Russian losses have not yet been ascertained.

The text of Gen. Sakharoff's despatch is as follows:

"We evacuated Beresneff Hill after a severe bayonet fight, the enemy bringing to the attack a considerably superior force. The attack on Tzenti Pass was repulsed. At Beresneff Hill the Japanese advanced over the bodies of their own dead, in the face of exploding surface mines and through barbed wire entanglements. Their losses were considerable. Ours have not yet been ascertained.

"In the evening of Feb. 24 the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood of Thautogao Village and Pass, nine miles south of Wanfu Pass."

WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Kouropatkin telegraphs that 20 Japanese torpedo boats and one warship have been sighted off Vladivostock.

A despatch from Shenking, Manchuria, states that reports of activity at Vladivostock, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Japanese are confirmed, but the town continues in its accustomed gayety, in which the civil and military elements participate.

The channels of Bzke are in their normal state, despite the fact that stringent patrol by the Japanese of the strait between the Island of Sakhalin and the coast of Japan has completely interrupted the movements of shipping. Supplies at Vladivostock, it is reported, are plentiful, though prices are high. The naval attaches of foreign Governments are leaving Vladivostock, by request of the Russian authorities.

STRONGLY GUARDED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Large numbers of Russian troops are reported in the extreme north-eastern part of Corea, on both sides of the Tumen River, apparently placed at strategic points. The line of communication between Kyongsong and Vladivostock is strongly guarded. Russian scouts have again come south as far as the neighborhood of Songlin.

A SHARP ATTACK.

A despatch from Mukden says:—In addition to searchlights the Japanese are employing colored lights in signaling. Eastward of Goudzhou Pass the Russians have detected a party of three hundred Japanese moving north.

The Japanese continue to press the Russian advanced divisions on the left flank. On Feb. 21, with a strength of not less than eight battalions, they attacked the outposts. The Russians made a vigorous counter-attack and occupied the Village of Dapindu, forcing the Japanese temporarily to abandon their advance.

A FIFTH ARMY.

A despatch to the London Times from Paris says that a fifth Japanese army is concentrating in Northern Corea.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that a dozen torpedo boats that were recently finished have joined the seagoing fleets. He adds that ten steamers laden with coal and provisions are icebound outside of Vladivostock, and that when the ice moves out the Japanese will undoubtedly capture them.

JAP SUPPLIES BURNED.

A despatch from Mukden says:—A company of Cossacks which has returned from along the perilous reconnaissance toward Corea, penetrated by mountain paths as far as Hagoumin, eighteen miles north-west of the Yalu River, where they burned a large depot of Japanese provisions. Turning south, the Russians captured a transport of supplies, of which the small command was in great need. During the course of the night Japanese surrounded the command on three sides, when the position of the Russians was desperate, but a Chinese guide discovered a mountain pass by which they escaped to Khuaizhon Mountain, 100 miles due north of the mouth of the Yalu River, whence they rejoined the army by way of little known trails.

The news of Gen. Grippenberg's attack on Gen. Kouropatkin has caused great indignation at Russian headquarters here, and in army circles. Gen. Grippenberg's departure was a surprise, as he had received no orders from Gen. Kouropatkin to quit his post. He left Manchuria unceremoniously, without taking leave of the Commander-in-Chief. Even Gen. Grippenberg's friends say that the present is not a fit time for venting personal feelings, when the army must bend all its energies in the effort to secure victory.

UNEQUAL TO STRAIN.

According to the London Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg despatches the Siberian Railway is giving way under the tremendous strain to which recently it has been subjected. A general sagging of the rails and other serious defects are showing themselves and though the railway is only capable of carrying barely sufficient provisions for General Kouropatkin's army, this is becoming increasingly difficult and the number of trains daily soon must be reduced.

REGINA BANK BURNED

Handsome Bank of Montreal Destroyed.

A Regina, N. W. T., despatch says: The Bank of Montreal was completely destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The origin is supposed to be the fusing of electric wires. Mr. A. F. Angus, manager, was only awakened by the stifling smoke in time to hastily rouse his family, all of whom escaped, but only in their night clothing. The fire brigade could do nothing, as the flames caught hold of seventy tons of coal stored in the cellar, and the conflagration is not yet quenched. The building was a handsome brick structure, built in 1888, at a cost of $40,000. The total loss will be over $50,000, with insurance covering the loss. The state of the safe is not yet known.

FIRM IN DEMANDS.

Workmen Again Close Up Factories in St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The workmen here are still uncompromising in their political demands. They declare that when they returned to work the managers of the various factories refused to readmit several of the former employes on the ground that they were leaders in the political movement. As a result the industrial Town of Schlussleburg, near the gates of the city, and the Nevski, Obudhoff, and Putiloff Iron Works are wholly closed. The employers on Friday asked for troops to guard the works, their request being similar to the one they made before Jan. 22, the day of the massacre here. Governor-General Trepoff immediately granted the request, and the works are now under close guard.

Owing to the riots, all the railways in Russia have been placed under military law. In Odessa they are murdering the Jews, and at Baku street murders between the Mussulmans and the Armenians are incessant.

LEADING MARKETS

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Wheat—Ontario—The market is firm; red and white, $1.06 to $1.07; spring, 98c to $1; goose, 92c to 93c. Manitoba unchanged; No. 1 northern, $1.11; No. 2 northern, $1.07 to $1.08; No. 3 northern, $1.02. All-rail rates, $1.16, $1.13 and $1.07 delivered.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, $4.45 to $4.50, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.50 to $5.70 for first patents, $5.10 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bran exports.

Millfeed—$14.50 for bran in bulk, $16.50 to $17 for shorts east and west; Manitoba, $19 to $20 for shorts, $19 for bran exports.

Barley—46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 f.o.b. outside.

Corn—Canadian, unchanged, 43½c to 44c for yellow, and 42½c to 43c for mixed f.o.b. Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 52½c; mixed, 52c on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 2, 39c to 40c west, 40c to 41c east.

Rolled Oats—$4.15 for cars of bags and $4.40 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Peas—66c to 67c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—Firmer, 54c to 55c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints	28c to 30c	
Dairy tubs, good to choice	20c	22c
do medium	17c	18c
do inferior grades	15c	16c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	22c	24c
do large rolls	20c	21c
do medium	18c	19c

Cheese—Continues quiet and unchanged at 11c for large and 11½c for twins in job lots here.

Eggs—Prices are quoted unchanged at 27c to 28c for new laid, 20c to 21c for fresh and 19c to 20c for limed.

Poultry—Turkeys, 12c to 15c; ducks 13c to 14c; geese, 11c to 12c; chickens, choice, 12c to 14c, and old, 8c to 10c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 70c on track, 75c to 80c out of store; eastern, 75c to 80c on track, and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, $8 per ton in car lots on track here; No. 2 firmer at $6.75 to $7.

Baled Straw—Quiet at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Grain—There was no further change in the condition of the local market for oats, but the undertone continues strong at the recent advance in prices, with sales of car lots of No. 2 white at 45½c to 46c, and of No. 3 do. at 45c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.80; strong bakers', $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.70 to $5.80; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40, and in bags; $2.50 to $2.60.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, $17; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; Ontario wheat in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; mouille, $24 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—The demand for rolled oats does not show much improvement, and business is quiet, but the undertone to the market is firm in sympathy with the continued strength in oats, and prices are fully maintained at $2.12½ per bag and at $4.50 per barrel; in cornmeal business is also rather slow at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2 $8.25 to $8.75; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50; and pure clover, $6.50 to $6.75 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.25 to $1.27½ in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.60; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.50 to $8.75; heavy fat sows, $5.25 to $5.50; mixed lots, $6 to $6.15; selects, $6.25 to $6.40 off cars; country dressed, $7.50 to $8.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 10⅜c to 10½c; colored, 10⅞c; Quebec, 10c to 10¼c; quotations are nominal.

Butter—Finest grades, 29c to 30c; ordinary finest, 24c to 25c; western dairy, 21c to 22c; dairy rolls, 20c to 21c.

Eggs—Straight cold storage stock at 18c to 19½c; No. 2, 17c to 17½c; Montreal limed, 21c to 22c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—There are not many good feeders coming in yet, though the prospects are that there will be liberal offerings in two or three weeks from now. There is already a good enquiry for heavy short-keep feeders, and some light exporters were secured to-day by dealers whose present requirements were a little pressing, and some good prices were paid for these cattle. Good ordinary feeders, however, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., were selling at $4 to $4.25; good stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., at $3.25 to $3.50.

The run of sheep and lambs was light and export ewes and lambs were firmer, sheep being quoted at $4.50 to $5, and lambs at $6.25 to $6.85.

The hog market is steady and unchanged, at $5.40, the top.

Run to-day—120 cars, including 8 loads of cattle from Chicago, going through, 2,000 head of cattle, sheep 366, hogs 1,300, and 91 calves.

Butchers—Choice picked, $4 to $4.40; fair to good, $4 to $4.20; medium, $3.50 to $3.65; cows, $2.35 to $3.50.

Export—Market easier at $4.85 for fancy picked, and $4 to $4.40 for the general run; cows, $3.50 to $4; bulls, $3 to $3.40; export bulls, $3.25 to $4.

Stockers—Market steady at $3.25 to $3.50; feeders, short-keep, at $3.80 to $4.

Sheep and lambs—Market firm; prospects steady. Export ewes, $4.50 to $5; bucks, $3.50 to $4.25; lambs, $6.25 to $6.85.

Hogs—Market steady at recent decline; selects, $5.40; lights and fats, $5.15.

ANARCHISM IN RUSSIA

Mob Rule Now Reigns in Batoum and Poti.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: It is reported that Tiflis, capital of Russian Trans-Caucasia, is a centre of riot, and that fighting is incessant. Hundreds have been killed or wounded. Hundreds of armed Mussulmans came by train from the country and joined their co-religionists against the Christians. Business is at a standstill. Many of the residents have barricaded themselves in their houses. Robbery and violence are supreme.

Baku is quiet, all the Armenian shops have been closed, but the banks are doing business under military protection.

Order has been restored at Balakahany, but at Romany on Friday strikers attacked two factories, and as a result 30 persons were killed or wounded.

In Baku many terrible murders have been committed. Manager Adamoff, of the Naphtha Refining Works, together with his wife and children, were all burned to death. A legal official named Taksoff and a baxaar owner named Lajeff-Lalajeff and the latter's family have been murdered.

The casualties are unknown, but it is generally thought they were not below a thousand. Whole families were dragged from their houses and murdered in the streets.

It is reported from Constantinople that Batoum and Poti, in Trans-Caucasia, are under mob rule. The officials are helpless. Murders and arson are frequent. It is rumored that warships belonging to the Russian Black Sea fleet have bombarded Poti, which is held by strikers.

An English merchant who has just arrived was obliged to flee from Batoum, where his life was threatened and his office destroyed.

The strikers are all Georgians, and number about 40,000.

The steamship lines from Constantinople to Batoum have suspended service.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The tie-up of railroads running from Moscow is a serious feature of the situation. In the Caucasus region the authorities appear for the moment to have regained the upper hand, but the situation may at any time again pass out of their control. Even the reinforcements of the military in all the cities seem to have been inadequate to prevent the continuance of conditions tending to robbery, murder, and terrorism.

Other cities outside of the Caucasus, such as Ekaterinoslay, Kharkoff, Saratoff, Alexandrovsk, and many others, are in a condition of complete or partial disorder owing to strikes. The forces of law and order apparently have been unable to prevent the strikers from resorting to the tactics of their fellows in St. Petersburg, and marching from shop to shop and forcing out every workman. Many Government works in various parts of the country are included in the suspensions. Half of the workmen in Libau are on strike, seriously affecting the manufacture of military supplies.

The St. Petersburg workmen have temporarily resumed their occupations while voting for members of the imperial mixed commission, but they are possessed of the spirit of unrest, and their sense of power is being led by incendiary proclamations, the latest of which alludes to the Emperor as "Nicholas the Last," and makes a rabid attack upon the motives of the Government.

SERVICE DIRECT TO FRANCE

Allan Steamship Company Sign Three-Year Contract.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Allan Steamship Company has signed a three-years' contract with the Trade and Commerce Department for a service between Canada and France to begin with the opening of navigation in the spring. The sailings will be from Montreal and Quebec in the summer, and from St. John or Halifax in the winter. The French terminal will be either Cherbourg or Havre, at the company's option. From May till November, inclusive, there will be no less than two round trips per month. During the year the company binds itself to provide not less than eighteen round trips, which, however, may be increased to twenty-four. For eighteen, the subsidy will be $100,000, and for twenty-four $133,333.

The steamers for the French service will be the Sardinian, 4,349 tons; the Laurentian, 4,552 tons; the Pomerantian, 4,258 tons, and the Buenos Ayrean, 4,164 tons. Cold storage accommodation must be provided to the satisfaction of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The boats must have a speed of not less than ten knots. Eastbound trips may be extended to a British port or ports, but the first port of call, eastbound, and the last port, westbound, must be French.

ONTARIO HOUSE CALLED.

New Legislature Will Meet on Wednesday, March 22.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Ontario Legislature has been summoned to meet on Wednesday, March 22nd. It is not anticipated that the session will be as long as usual. The fact that the Government have been in power but a very short time gives rise to the opinion that there will be but little important legislation brought down.

RUSSIANS WERE AT FAULT

No Justification for Attack on the Fishermen.

A Paris despatch says: The report of the International Commission which investigated the action of the Russian Baltic fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky in firing on the Gamecock trawling fleet while passing through the North Sea on Oct. 22 last, sinking one of the British vessels, killing two men and wounding several others, was made public at 3.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The opinion of the majority of the commission is that there were no torpedo boats among the trawlers, and that Admiral Rojestvensky's action in firing upon the fishing fleet was therefore unjustifiable. The Russian commissioner alone dissented on this point. He declares that in his opinion it was the hostile action of the fishing vessels that caused the firing by the Russians.

The commission finds that the battleship Kniaz Suvaroff, while passing the trawlers, noticed first a green flare and then the appearance of a suspicious vessel, which was taken to be a torpedo-boat. Admiral Rojestvensky thereupon gave orders to fire upon this doubtful craft. The report continues:—

"The act of firing on the fishing fleet when no torpedo boats were present, was, in the opinion of the majority of the commission, unjustifiable. The Russian commissioner dissents from this opinion, and holds that the action of unknown vessels was responsible for what happened. The majority consider that the firing, even accepting the Russian version, was unduly prolonged. The fishing fleet was in no way guilty of hostile action."

The commissioners, while recognizing that under the circumstances Admiral Rojestvensky had good reason for continuing his voyage, after discovering his error, without stopping to render assistance to the fishermen, express regret that he did not, while he was in the English Channel, inform the naval authorities of the neighboring powers that the trawlers needed assistance.

The last paragraph of the report points out that it was probably the arrival of belated Russian vessels that caused the squadron to fire, and that the cessation of the firing was doubtless due to the Dimitri Donskoi at last signaling her approach.

Finally, the commissioners declare that there was nothing in what occurred to reflect upon the martial qualities or sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvebsky and his staff.

RANCHER SHOT DEAD.

Trouble Over a Horse Deal in Moose Jaw District.

A Moose Jaw, N.W.T., despatch says:—"A Big Muddy River rancher named Low had a dispute over a horse deal with another rancher named Malcome. Malcome visited Low's ranch a few days after the dispute and deliberately shot Low dead in his tracks, the ball passing through the heart. Sheriff Davis of Culbertson, Montana, has Malcome under arrest.