100,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED

Gen. Nogi's Port Arthur Veterans Almost at the Walls of Mukden.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables:—"The latest news from the seat of war indicates that General Kouropatkin's right has been rolled up and that his army is preparing to retreat, if it has not already withdrawn northward, after sustaining and inflicting terrific losses, of which the total to both sides is estimated at 100,000 men. It is feared that the Russians have abandoned their heavy guns on the Shaho. Remembering the masterly retreat from Liaoyang, when General Kouropatkin's left, though rolled up, yet screened the orderly retirement of the whole army, one may doubt if the present reverse will assume the proportions of a disaster.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

A heavy engagement has been in progress for several days on the Russian west flank. The divisions have fought unceasingly for six days, until compelled by the enveloping movement to withdraw north, leaving the Japanese masters of the whole Hunho south of Sukhuiahu, which is fourteen miles below Mukden. The Russian right, which formerly stretched southwest to Changtan, is now extending north to Sukhudiapu and guarding the line of the retreat against desperate assaults. At Sinmintin a force of Japanese is pressing the centre. There are persistent reports here that they have stormed Shahaupu and taken many thousand prisoners.

RUSH OF JAPANESE.

On the other hand, the Russian left has withstood all the attacks. The first intimation of the imminence of decisive events on the Shaho was reported in the loss of the heights of Ertakan, which are only a couple of miles east of Sachetun, until recently General Kuropatkin's headquarters. The Russian correspondents express the greatest wonder at the irresistible, frenzied rushes of the Japanese infantry. Russian critics are surprised at the boldness and skill of the Japanese strategy in timing the onslaught to a suitable season, when winter was over, but the rivers were still icebound. There is the greatest surprise at the sudden development of operations in the Lau Valley, where the Russian cavalry were recently so prominent. Uneasiness prevails for General Kuropatkin's communications.

BLOODY FIGHTING.

A despatch from Tokio says: Field Marshal Oyama is continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow, the base on the Shakhe River, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushun and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. Gen. Kuropatkin is striving desperately to check the Japanese advances, contesting the flank encroachments and hammering the Japanese centre. The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been bloody fighting and heavy losses, and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet.

RETREAT CUT OFF?

A despatch from Tokio says:—The public is engrossed with the progress of the Titanic struggle around Mukden. There is great enthusiasm over the progress of the Japanese extreme left, which the people believe is far enough on the enemy's right and rear to prevent a repetition of Gen. Kouropatkin's masterly retreat from Liao-Yang. The moderate wording of the official despatches is believed to cover something resembling a panic and flight on the Russian right. It is realized that the butcher's bill will be enormous, but there are no reliable details regarding the casualties. It is believed that 300,000 Russians are engaged.

Gen. Klober, commanding the Russian second army, has been wounded and taken to the hospital at Mukden.

The Japanese occupation of Sinminting, which is neutral territory, is eagerly discussed. It is asserted that China has made a protest against the occupation, but Japan is expected to plead justification because the Russians used the place as a supply depot and stationed troops there. It is stated that Japan is protesting to Pekin that Chinese soldiers west of Liao River are helping the Russians.

BURNING STORES.

A despatch from New-Chwang says:—Chinese report that the Russians are burning their stores at Mukden in readiness to retreat. Their right wing is in a condition of panic, but their left is reported to be winning. A hundred Japanese cavalry from the north reached the outskirts of Mukden and exchanged shots with the Russians.

HORNS OF CRESCENT.

A despatch from London says: The moderate, unbiased view, based on the most reliable telegrams, is that Gen. Kouropatkin is still occupying with the greater portion of his troops his original positions, and that thus far he has shown no sign of falling back across the Hun River. The Russians are clearly defending their centre with traditional stubbornness, and they still hold the famous Putiloff Hill, despite the pounding of the terrible Howitzers from Port Arthur. Nevertheless the danger to the Russian flanks is not lost sight of. It is remarked that the Japanese are adopting tactics that the British often had to oppose in their conflicts with the Zulus in South Africa, who advanced in the form of a crescent when they attempted to envelope their enemy. The danger to the Russians is, of course, lest the horns of the crescent meet either at Mukden or between Mukden and Tieling. Doubtless the Japanese have achieved considerable success on the wings, but military experts here do not yet see sufficient ground for the inevitable, overwhelming debacle predicted in anti-Russian quarters.

WILL BE FORCED TO RETREAT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: In a long despatch from Gen. Kouropatkin, which was received here on Thursday, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Manchuria gives details of various attacks by the Japanese the past few days, and a Mukden despatch received at midnight indicates a continuation of the artillery duel, but neither report throws any light upon the rumored intention of Gen. Kouropatkin to withdraw northward, which has been the gossip of St. Petersburg for the last two days. A special despatch received Thursday night concludes with this significant sentence: "Within two weeks you may expect great events."

The Siberian Railroad is about to have a further burden imposed upon it, namely, that of feeding the resident con-combatant population. The stocks of provisions in Irkutsk and other towns in Siberia were not as large as usual at the beginning of the winter, and are now running low.

The Government has been informed that provisions must be imported by the railroad or towns will be face to face with famine within a fortnight. This will necessitate some delay in the forwarding of military supplies, which are sorely needed at the present moment.

The position of Gen. Kouropatkin's army is regarded as being more or less critical. The real turning movement which Gen. Kuroki is operating in the mountains 40 miles eastward of Mukden seems to be making progress, and at the same time Field Marshal Oyama is also rolling back the Russian left while pounding away at the Russian centre with heavy high-power guns. Poutiloff and Novgorod Hills have been subjected to a continuous three-day bombardment followed by an infantry attack, the main Russian lines being forced to retire two miles to their shelter trenches. Some of the Russian newspaper correspondents anticipate an attempt to take the hills by storm.

POSITION PRECARIOUS.

The most important inference can be drawn from Gen. Kouropatkin's mention of fighting in the neighborhood of Tamagushan, which the maps show is 15 or 20 miles of the main pass in the Taling Mountains, and 15 miles in a bee line from Fushun, the centre of the Russian left. This confirms the Japanese reports of the progress of the turning movement east of Mukden, and shows that the victors at Tsinkhechen advanced rapidly for five days, leaving Taling behind them. Further west, but still in the mountains, the Japanese are at Gautuling, on another road leading to Fushun. They have evidently driven the Russians from their main position in the pass, and they are also within about 15 miles of Fushun. If Gen. Linovitch is obliged to abandon Fushun it is believed that the whole Russian army will be in a most precarious position.

TRYING TO CHECK KUROKI.

Hen. Kouropatkin is making desperate efforts to check Kuroki, one of whose columns has succeeded in working around the extreme Russian left, and reinforcements have been despatched in a north-easterly direction. Gen. Rennenkampff is slowly retiring, fighting, taking advantage of the broken, hilly country, and contesting every change of ground.

While the Japanese are evidently making progress, there is nothing yet to indicate that Field Marshal Oyama will succeed in inflicting a decisive blow even if he forces Kouropatkin to abandon Mukden. According to the reports current, which are not, however, confirmed by the War Office, the withdrawals of stores and supplies northward from Mukden is already well under way. The War Office insists that, no matter what the result of the remainder of the action, the Japanese have again been too slow, and that Kouropatkin has made sure of his line of retreat. Except the moral effect of another retirement the War Office officials declare that the abandonment of the present winter quarters eliminates a great danger to the health of the army so soon as the warm weather sets in.

JAPS PRESS FORWARD.

A despatch from Tokio says: Advices from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria show that the Japanese activity on the extreme right continues. That wing is pressing forward and is dislodging the Russians.

A despatch from headquarters says:—"Our forces in the Singking (Yenden) direction, after occupying Tsinghocheng (Tsinketchen) is now pursuing the enemy northward. We captured large quantities of provisions at Tsinghocheng.

"Our force at Hanshu is gradually dislodging the enemy from his position 13 miles north-east of Bentziaputze and from another position seven miles north-west. The first position is four miles west of the second. Our force has pressed the enemy northward of the Sha River and has occupied Sunmupaetzu, Liaochinhutun, and Sunhupoattz, three miles north of Waito Mountain.

"The enemy has many field and heavy siege guns on either side of the railroad, heretofore unused, and is now shelling us."

BLOODY BATTLES.

A despatch from Russian Army Headquarters, Huan Mountain, says: After an all-night battle, the Russian forces which seized the railroad bridge across the Sha River retired, after having destroyed the Japanese fortifications at the further end of the bridge, and thrown the Japanese forces there into consternation. The Japanese losses were heavy.

The attack on the bridge began at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. Under cover of a heavy bombardment by field, siege and mortar batteries, Russian chasseurs dashed forward, and crossing the bridge, which was illuminated by the Japanese searchlights, drove back the defenders and occupied the further end of the bridge. There the chasseurs threw up hasty entrenchments, and soon drove the Japanese from their defences at the end of the bridge. An hour later other chasseurs rushed across the bridge and seized and fortified a thicket opposite Lamuteng, overcoming a number of wolf holes and wire entanglements, and blew up the Japanese redoubts. The artillery kept up the bombardment, and succeeded by midnight in demolishing the Japanese searchlights.

Then a stubborn fight in the darkness began, the gloom being but slightly alleviated by the pale light of the stars and the reflection from fires kindled by the explosion of shells. The Japanese brought up their quick-fire guns and forced the Russians to abandon the thicket, from which position the Japanese proceeded to bombard the regiments holding the head of the bridge. The fight was desperate and at close quarters. The Japanese rushed up heavy columns of reinforcements and charged repeatedly across the river, strewing the ice with the bodies of their dead. At dawn the Russians retired across the river, carrying their wounded, but leaving 100 dead behind.

The Russians were exultant over the losses inflicted upon the Japanese in this rally, and are eager to renew the fight.

STOP LEARNING IN RUSSIA.

Reduce Supply of Doctors, Lawyers and Engineers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times cables:—"One result of the internal crisis in Russia is the general suspension of the courses in nearly all the universities, training colleges, engineering and other high schools at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Kazan and other large towns. These institutions have been closed by the authorities. At St. Petersburg General Trepoff summoned the heads of all the colleges and stated that the courses were to be started afresh, and added that if the minority of the students refused to attend the lectures they were to be expelled from St. Petersburg, but with the right of entering the universities of other towns. If the majority refused to attend all students would be expelled from the university, but the authorities will provide others of their own choosing. This interruption to studies will reduce the supply of doctors, lawyers, professors and engineers, already far below the nation's requirements. Moreover, the dispersal of a large part of the students to their homes will not settle the question, for it will merely distribute the agitating elements throughout the country."

GOPEN FLEES TO ENGLAND

Free England the Refuge of the Russian Agitator.

A Geneva despatch says: Father Gopon, leader of the Russian workmen on January 22, who has been here for the past two days, left on Saturday by way of Paris.

LEADING MARKETS

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 7.—Wheat—Ontario—Red and white, $1.05 to $1.06; spring, 98c to 99c; goose, 90c to 92c. Manitoba quotations are now generally all-rail. No. 1 northern, $1.13; No. 2 northern, $1.10; No. 3 northern, $1.04, 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, and $5 to $5.30 for bran exports.

Millfeed—Firmer at $14.50 to $15 for bran in bulk, $17 to $17.50 for shorts east and west; Manitoba, $19 for shorts, $17 for bran exports.

Barley—46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c 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 firm; 44½c to 45c for yellow, and 43½c to 44c for mixed f.o.b. Chatham freights; American ½c easier; No. 3 yellow, 53½c; mixed, 53¼c, on track, Toronto.

Oats—Are firmer, No. 2 being quoted at 41c to 42c outside.

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—Firmer at 67c to 67½c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—55c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy has an easier tone, receipts coming forward fairly well.

Creamery prints	27c	28c
Dairy tubs, good to choice	19c	20c
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—Is steady to firm and quoted unchanged at 11c for large and 11¼c for twins.

Eggs—New laid are quoted at 24c to 25c, fresh at 20c to 21c, and limed at 19c.

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—Quotations are unchanged at $8 for No. 1 timothy and $7 per ton for mixed and clover on track here.

Baled Straw—Is quoted fairly steady at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 7.—Grain—Firm tone to oats and sales are confined to car lots at 46c for No. 2 white and at 45½c for No. 3, per bushel, ex store. Sole demand from over the cable for Manitoba spring wheat, and sales of several loads of sapless wheat were made, which is the first that has been taken for some days past. Inquiry for American corn continues good, but bids were again out of line.

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 at $2.50 to $2.60.

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

Meal—Business in rolled oats remains quiet, but prices are well maintained, at $2.12½ per bag, and at $4.50 per barrel. Cornmeal is also quiet 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 $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17.50; 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, $8.25 to $8.50; heavy fat sows, $5.25 to $5.50; mixed lots, $6 to $6.15; select, $6.25 to $6.40, off cars; country dressed, $7.25 to $7.75.

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

Butter—Finest grades, 28c to 30c; ordinary finest, 26c to 27c; western dairy, 22c to 23c; roll butter, 25c to 26c.

Eggs—Straight cold storage stock, 18½c to 20c; No. 2, 18c to 19c; Montreal limed, 20c to 21c; selected, 24c to 25c, and new laid, 29c to 30c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 7.

A fairly heavy run of stock was offering at the market this morning, but the demand in all lines had a good tone, and with the exception of those for inferior grade butchers' prices were fairly well maintained.

Export Cattle.—Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.90, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle.—Good to choice are quoted at $4.15 to $4.50, fair to good at $3.50 to $4, mixed at $2.50 to $3.75, common at $2 to $3, and cows at $2.50 to $4.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders are quoted at $2.50 to $4.40, and stockers at $1.50 to $3.40.

Milch Cows.—Prices are quoted unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves. — Trade was active and prices were steady at 3½c to 6½c per pound and $2 to $12 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep are quoted higher at $3.50 to $5.12½, butchers' firm at $3.50 to $4.50, grain-fed lambs at $6.50 to $7, barnyards at $5.50 to $6.50.

Hogs—The market is quoted steady at $5.60 per cwt, for selects and $5.45 for lights and fats.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, March 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.10⅛; May, $1.11⅛; July, $1.10¾; September, 92¼c.

Milwaukee, March 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.15 to $1.15½; No. 2 Northern, $1.09 to $1.13; May, $1.15 asked. Rye—No. 1, 83c to 84c. Barley—No. 2, 51c to 52c; sample, 30½c to 40c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 45¼c to 45¾c; May, 47⅜c.

St. Louis, March 7.—Wheat—Cash, $1.11½; May, $1.12½; July, 94⅜c; September, 91c.

TROOPS WILL NOT FIGHT.

Yemen Insurrection Grows More Serious.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The present insurrection of Yemen Province, Arabia, appears to put in the shade all previous revolts. The centre of the movement is at Saada, northward of Sanaa (capital city of Yemen Province), and already there are signs of its extension to the Province of Assyr. The insurgents have again surrounded Sanaa and a stubborn fight has been in progress for five days. Many of the Turkish troops refuse to resist any further, and are deserting. In the south the towns of Aab and Hidjeh, the latter containing 2,000 troops, with four guns, are surrounded, and on the point of capitulating. The alleged victory of February 1st, when it was officially announced that the Turkish forces had routed the rebels investing Sanaa and Hodieda, Yemen Province, and had relieved the besieged garrison of Sanaa, turns out to have been an insurgent success. Turkey's defective ttansportation delays the despatch of reinforcements. The object of the insurrection is believed to be the creation of an autonomous Arab State.

GOOSE IS RESURRECTED.

Had Been Buried Under the Snow For a Month.

A despatch from Morristown, New Jersey, says:—After having been imprisoned under snow for a month a goose belonging to John Zellers of Schooley's Mountain was found to be alive on Thursday. The bird was one of a flock of twelve which Mr. Zellers owned and was lost on February 1 in the blizzard. The owner thought nothing farther of is until Thursday, when he again went down to the brook to drive in his geese. One gander did not want to go to the poultry yard and made a loud protest. The gander kept its gaze fixed on one spot across the brook, and Mr. Zellers thought it was hypnotized. Later in the afternoon he found the gander again in the same place. He peered across the stream and was surprised to see something white moving under the snow and ice. He kicked up the snow, bringing to view the lost goose, alive and apparently happy, although somewhat bedraggled from its enforced fast.

MILNER WOULD NOT STAY.

Earl Selborne Succeeds Him in South Africa.

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeds Lord Milner, as British High Commissioner in South Africa. Lord Selborne was Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1895 to 1900. The Colonial Office announcement says Lord Milner resigned "for reasons connected with the state of his health" and adds that he will leave South Africa at the end of March.

Premier Balfour informed the House of Commons on Wednesday that Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, had to his regret announced long ago that he would not remain in South Africa.

LOW DIET FOR STRENGTH

Tough Meat as Nutritious as Tender Steak.

A despatch from New Haven, Conn., says:—Director Russell H. Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, in discussing food nourishment with "Sheff" students, has just made the announcement that strength tests show that the men who cut down their diet to about one-third their ordinary consumption, according to Dr. Anderson in the Yale gym, have increased in strength from 35 to 100 per cent. in every case.

He told the "Sheff" men not to drink milk at the same time they ate meat, because the milk, he said, showed a tendency to collect in little, hard, indigestible masses when brought into contact with meat. He recommended that either be taken to the exclusion of the other. He announced also that tough meat, if ground fine, as in the case of round steak, was fully as nutritious as tender meat.

In the same lecture Dr. Chittenden advised cutting down the food consumption, and recommended the Yale boys to imitate the Japs, who eat to live and do not make their dinners their highest pleasure.