RUSSIANS' RETREAT SLOW

Kaiyuan, 20 Miles North of Tieling Evacuated.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass (about 165 miles north of Mukden), says: The first army, which has been covering the retreat of the Russian forces from the south, is withdrawing slowly, checking comparatively light attacks by the Japanese. The Japanese are conducting a flanking operation on the right, and from the Russian column Japanese batteries are visible keeping pace a short distance away.

The Red Cross detachments at all of the intermediate stations to Harbin are working night and day, operating, bandaging and feeding the wounded.

The Chinese are leaving Gunshu Pass for Kirin, and the labor question is therefore growing critical, though Chinese receive the unprecedentedly high wages of 40 to 50 cents a day.

On Saturday, while the correspondent was proceeding almost with the rearguard, he stopped at a Chinese village, where several natives came to the commanding officer and asked for permission to accompany the column with their families, saying the women feared the Japanese, who treated them worse than did the Chinese bandits. Practically the entire village accepted the officer's permission to accompany the rearguard.

The Japanese have ordered all Chinese in Mukden having Russian money to appear at the police station and exchange paper and silver money for Japanese notes issued specially for Manchuria.

The mistake was made before the destruction of several Russian commissariat depots of issuing spirits to private soldiers to whom officers had given requistion slips.

KAIYUAN EVACUATED.

A despatch from Tokio says: Headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field, reporting under Saturday's date, says:—

"Our detachment, continuing its advance north, pursued the enemy to Kaiyuan (some 20 miles north of Tie Pass). Kaiyuan was evacuated by the enemy on Saturday after he had set fire to the railroad station."

OCCUPIED FAKOMAN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Commander-in-Chief Linevitch, in a telegram dated Saturday, says:

"On March 17 Japanese batteries bombarded our divisions in the Valleys of Tavanpun and Yanpu. The enemy appeared near Taotaitse (on the railroad about 22 miles north of Tie Pass), and their cavalry has occupied Fakoman. Our armies continue their concentration."

DROWNED 400 GUNS.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says it is believed that the Russians threw more than four hundred guns into the river at Mukden.

The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says a private telegram from Harbin states that sixty surgeons and 150 nurses have to attend to nearly 70,000 sick and wounded there. Two surgeons have become insane. The correspondent refers definitely to the mobilization in the military districts of Moscow, Odessa, and Warsaw, as if the order therefor had been issued.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Antwerp says the Russian agent there was recently ordered to cease buying. He has now been instructed to purchase $1,250,000 worth of shrapnel and twenty-four field batteries.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard says it is announced that Gen. Linevitch will make a stand at Taolichao, where the railway crosses the Sungari River.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says the Russians who retreated from the Shingking direction are in a pitiable plight among the mountains. They are without food, and are killing and eating their horses. They are completely enveloped by the Japanese. Yaiyen and Kirin will soon be occupied by the Japanese. The Russian main retreat is directed towards Harbin. The Japanese do not intend to allow them to loiter.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says it is stated that the first act of Gen. Linevitch on taking over the command of the Russian forces in Manchuria was to suspend all the press telegrams. All the generals whom the Czar consulted in St. Petersburg, including Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, declined to assume Gen. Kouropatkin's heavy burden.

The correspondent represents March 17 as being one of the most important days of the war. He says that nobody expected the sudden departure of Gen. Kouropatkin from the front. Other circumstances have given startling impetus to the peace movement. The conviction is quickly spreading that victory is impossible, and that peace is indispensable. He quotes a well informed personage as saying that a suspension of hostilities may be expected within a month to permit a consultation between representatives of the Russian nation regarding the terms of peace.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Telegraph says that the Japanese occupied Tieling without severe fighting, the main force of the Russians hastily retreating towards Kaiyuan to prevent being enveloped. This programme surely will be repeated in the future. Kaiyuan is a wide position, and does not offer an opportunity for effective resistance. The Japanese are pressing home their advance with splendid dash.

The correspondent adds that Prime Minister Katsura, addressing a meeting of Tokio financiers to celebrate the capture of Mukden, said it would be difficult to predict when the war would end. It would be an enormous task to completely subdue Russia, and it would require the whole Japanese nation to do it. He hoped that financiers would generously aid the Government.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says that the issue of orders for the mobilization of 400,000 fresh troops is definitely expected Saturday. He reiterates that the Czar is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the representatives of the French banking syndicate left St. Petersburg on Saturday without concluding the Russian loan. The information of the Rothschilds London house is to the same effect.

SINEWS OF WAR.

A despatch from London says: The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says he is officially informed that the resources of Russia immediately available are sufficient to enable her to continue the war till September.

JAPS CUT RAILWAY.

A despath to the London Times from St. Petersburg says that according to the latest reports, which the general staff does not confirm, the Russians have sustained a severe reverse at Tieling, compelling them to abandon their remaining stores and artillery. It is also reported that the Japanese have cut the railway north of Changtufu.

Virtually nothing has been received here direct from the front concerning the capture of Tieling. It is not known which Japanese commander is conducting the pursuit of the Russians. One St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns that Gens. Sassulitch and Zarubaieff are commanding the rearguard, and that Gen. Mistchenko is protecting the Russian right. This correspondent adds that he believes that Gen. Kouropatkin's entire command is now about three hundred thousand men, including hiet railway guards, the garrisons at Vladivostock, and the fourth army corps, which is just arriving.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Chronicle officials at the Ministry of War say that the Russian army is not retiring to Harbin, but to Kirin and Vladivostock.

The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph declares that the Russians are so shattered that the Japanese are now able to act independently.

The Telegraph correspondent at Sinminting quotes an eye-witness of the Battle of Mukden as saying that while the fighting was the hottest south and west of the city, a hundred thousand infantry and artillery belonging to the Russian centre started for Tieling in perfect order. Gen. Kellernberg, a Russian commander, is dying at Mukden, both his legs having been shot off. The Japanese losses were terrible. The slaughter on both sides is believed to outrival the records of the world's great battles.

KOUROPATKIN REPLACED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—It is officially announced that Gen. Kouropatkin will be replaced by Gen. Linevitch as Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian army.

Gen. Linevitch commanded the extreme left in the recent battle, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Russian army to Tie Pass. Unlike other commanders, he brought off his men in good order, and entered Tie Pass with bands playing.

WILL CONTINUE WAR.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The German Government has been informed that the Russian Emperor has again put aside all peace suggestions and is unshaken in his resolution to continue the war. All the higher officers of the Far Eastern army recently joined in a petition to Emperor Nicholas not to consider peace, asking that they be given opportunities to show the quality of Russian valor, and representing that, although they have retreated, they and the army still have the will to fight.

TOGO WAITING.

A despatch from London says: The breaking up of the ice in the northern area of the Japanese and Chinese Seas, together with the appearance of a Japanese fleet at Singapore, and the reported departure of Admiral Rojestvensky from Madagascar for the Far East, again calls attention to the naval side of the war. It is known, of course, that the Japanese have been for a long time scouting the channels of the East Indies, but the appearance of a numerous squadron so far west as Singapore has not been previously reported. It is not thought probable that Admiral Togo is with this squadron.

Nothing has been heard of Admiral Togo since he left Japan early in February, but it is inferred that he is at the Pescadores, where he receives reports etherically from his scouts, ready to concentrate his forces when definite deductions as to Admiral Rojestvensky's intentions are possible.

BRIGADE ANNIHILATED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the magnificent brigade of Caucasian Cossacks, who bore the brunt of the fighting on Friday and Saturday, were practically annihilated. Only two of the officers survive. All belonged to the St. Petersburg nobility, and hence many of the highest families in Russia are in mourning.

IDLE AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch to the London Evening News from Chefoo states that the work of refortifying Port Arthur has come to a standstill. The garrison consists of only four thousand men. The siege guns and the soldiers have all been sent to the northward. A few large guns have been mounted here and there, to protect the city. The ruined docks and the sunken Russian warships are untouched.

JUSTIFY GRIPPENBERG.

A despatch from St. Petersberg says:—The War Council has decided that the action of Gen. Grippenberg in taking the offensive on the Sha River in February—an action which did not meet with the approval of Gen. Kouropatkin, who refused Gen. Grippenberg's request for reinforcements—was perfectly justifiable.

CANNOT REACH HARBIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railways, announces that he has received telegrams from Gen. Kouropatkin in reference to the army transport requirements, they being, as always, couched in calm, business-like language. Prince Khilkoff adds that his department is still energetically engaged, as for a year past, in supplying the army. All its plans are now concerned with the despatch of fresh troops and munitions over the Trans-Siberian Railway. Recently 18 instead of 24 trains daily have been despatched. This to be attributed more to the fact that the snow is delaying transportation than to trouble with the employes of the railway. These troubles were less serious than those in European Russia, because immediate concessions were made to the men's demands.

Prince Khilkoff believes that Gen. Kouropatkin can withdraw his army as an organized force. He instances the fact that the Commander-in-Chief removed 46,000 wounded from Mukden while the Japanese enveloping was being carried out, which shows that his force retains an orderly defensive formation.

Despite the Minister's statements, it is the consensus of opinion among those best informed as to the situation in Manchuria, that the Russians are unable to make a successful retreat to Harbin, and that it will be a most difficult task to mobilize a new army. The grain stored throughout the winter alongside the Southern and Central Russian railway lines is sprouting since the thaw, and is now useless. This fact is assisting the rapid spread of the peasant rising and the destruction of Government property. The fact that the railway cars were monopolized by the Trans-Siberian line prevented the Government from moving the grain from great wheat areas to market.

AWFUL SUFFERING.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Petit Parisien says that some of the Russian surgeons remained at Mukden to care for the wounded who had to be left behind. The sanitary service there is completely disorganized. Chloroform and antiseptics are lacking, and the sick are piled upon uncovered railway trucks. The mortality among them is frightful. Civil doctors have been requistioned, and are operating without cessation.

The railway station at Harbin has been transformed into a vast amphitheatre, where the dead and dying and the wounded are, so to speak, abandoned. The confusion is indescribable. The same condition of things prevails at Tieling.

AGENT IN CHICAGO.

The First Canadian Appointment in the United States.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—E. D. Arnaud, formerly manager of the Union Bank at Annapolis, N.S., has been appointed commercial agent at Chicago. This is the first appointment made by the Trade and Commerce Department in the United States.

LEADING MARKETS

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 21.—Wheat—Ontario, red and white, $1.03 to $1.05; spring, 97c to 98c; goose, 88c to 90c. Manitoba—All-rail quotations, No. 1 northern, $1.08; No. 2, $1.05; No. 3, 99c.

Flour—90 per cent. patent, $4.40 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—$15.50 to $16 for bran in bulk, $1.50 for shorts east and west; Manitoba, $20 for shorts and $18 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—Easier at 71c to 72c for No. 2 f.o.b. outside.

Corn—Canadian holds firm at the advance; 46½c to 47c for yellow, and 45½c to 46c for mixed f.o.b. Chatham freights; American firmer, No. 3 yellow, 56c; mixed, 55½c on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 2, 40c to 41c outside.

Rolled Oats—Are 20c higher; $4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 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—56c to 57c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There has been considerable improvement in the receipts during the past few days, and the market has lost much of its firm tone.

Creamery, prints	26c to 27c
do medium	17c to 18c
do inferior grades	15c to 16c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	22c to 23c
do large rolls	20c to 22c
do medium	18c to 19c

Cheese—Holds steady at 11c for large and 11½c for twins in job lots here.

Eggs—New laid are quoted unchanged at 20c to 21c per dozen. Limed are steady and quiet at 18c.

Potatoes—Ontario unchanged at 65c to 70c on track and 75c to 80c out of store, but eastern 5c cheaper at 70c to 75c on track and 85c to 90c out of store.

Baled Hay — Prices are quoted steady at $8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and $7 for mixed and clover car lots on track here

Baled Straw—Is offering fairly freely, and is quoted unchanged at $6 per ton ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 21.—Grain—Oats are quiet here and unchanged at 46c for No. 2 white, and 45½c for No. 3.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers', $5.30 to $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, $18; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; mouillie, $24 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—Millers in the west are still asking $2.22½ per bag and $4.70 for barrel, but up to the present no sales on spot have been reported at these figures. Demand for cornmeal quiet and prices unchanged at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $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 cuts, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8¼c to 9¼c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.25 to $8.50; heavy fat sows, $5.15 to $5.25; mixed lots, $6 to $6.15; select at $6.25 to $6.35 off car; country dressed, $7.25 to $7.75.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 11c to 11¼c; colored, 11¾c; Quebec, 10c to 10¼c.

Butter—Finest grades, 29c to 30c; fall or winter made, 25c to 26c; western dairy, 21¾c to 22c; roll butter, 23c to 24c.

Eggs—No. 2, 16c to 17c; Montreal limed, 17c to 17½c; selected, 20c to 21c, and new laid, 21½c to 22c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 21—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, dull; No. 1 Northern, $1.19½. Corn—Strong; No 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 corn, 53¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Barley and rye—Unchanged.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 21.—Butchers' are quoted higher, other cattle are steady, with a better tone. Sheep and lambs were firm and hogs unchanged.

Export Cattle—The demand for cattle continues fairly active, and to-day's offering run was light, but a fair percentage of the lot were of fairly good quality, circumstances which tended to stiffen prices and to improve the tone of trading. Everything sold fairly early at prices well up to those quoted. Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $5, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—There was a fairly good demand for cattle of all kinds. The run was light, and the percentage of poor lots was not so great as it has been for some time. Prices were 10c to 15c per cwt. higher all round. The tone of trading was brisk, and about everything was sold. Good to choice are quoted at $4.25 to $4.65, 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—The run was light, but the demand was not very active, and although trading was brisker, prices were fairly steady. Quotations are unchanged. Feeders are quoted at $2.50 to $4.40, and stockers at $1.30 to $3.40.

Milch Cows—There is still a good demand for cows of good to choice quality. Prices are quoted unchanged at a range of $30 to $60 each.

Calves—A fairly good number were offering, but the market was steady, and prices are quoted unchanged at 3½c to 6c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was again light, and prices were firm. Export ewes are quoted higher at $3.50 to $4.25, mixed are steady at $3.50 to $4.50. Grain-fed lambs firm at $6.75 to $7.25, barnyards $5 to $6.50, and springs $4 to $8 each.

Hogs—The run was fairly heavy. Prices are quoted unchanged at $6 per cwt., for selects and $5.75 for lights and fats.

RUSSIA'S REVENUE FALLS.

Distressing Effects of War Are Now Apparent.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables: "Although it fails to record the war expenditure, amounting to 800,000,000 roubles, the treasuty report for the first eleven months of 1904 indicates the distressing effects of the war. Various sources of revenue decreased, compared with the previous year. Customs and shipping declined 20,000,000 roubles, peasants' land payments 9,000,000 roubles, and excise near 6,000,000 roubles."

TOBACCO REVENUE.

2-Cent Cigar Brings in Enough to Build Three Battleships.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government's statement of last year's receipts from the tobacco monopoly show a clear profit of 355,000,000 francs. A curious feature of the statistics is that the largest sum is derived from the sale of 2-cent cigars, the proceeds of which would suffice to build three new battleships.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The Deaths Average 35,000 a Week.

A despatch from Bombay says:—The bubonic plague, which is perennially more or less epidemic in India, has increased greatly recently, especially in the united provinces and the Punjaub. The deaths weekly average 35,000. Native prejudice and caste rules prevent radical sanitary measures, and the enforcement of inoculation is impossible, as it would cause a rebellion. The natives accept their fate with Oriental apathy.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Finlanders Lose All Their Winter Earnings.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Three Finlanders who had just returned from the winter lumber camps were assaulted with clubs by unknown robbers just ouside of Fort Frances on Saturday night. They were relieved of all their winter savings, some $200 in cash, watches, rings and other valuables, and left in a badly bruised condition. The two men who held them up are supposed to have escaped over the river to the Minnesota side.

VIRGINIA MINE HORROR.

Twenty-four Men Are Dead as Results of Explosions.

A despatch from Charlestown, W. Va., says:—As the result of the explosion in the Bushrun and Red Ash mines near Thurmond on Saturday night 24 men are dead in the two mines. Ten of these were killed in the explosion Saturday, and the other 14 were a rescuing party, who entered the mine on Saturday. These latter were killed by a second explosion and the afterdamp.

IS HAILED BY BRITONS.

Engagement of Princess of Connaught to Crown Prince.

A despatch from London says:—The engagement of Princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Gustave Adolphe, son of the Crown Prince, now regent of Sweden, is the most popular Royal romance that has occupied English gossips since the King's daughter accepted the Duke of Fife as her husband.