RUSSIAN FLEETS TOGETHER?

Uconfirmed Report Comes From a Chinese Source.

HONORS TO HEROES.

A despatch from Tokio says: In an elaborate ceremony beginning Wednesday and ending Friday, the names of 30,866 soldiers and sailors of Japan killed prior to the Battle of Mukden will be enshrined in the Spokonsha Temple.

Many kinsmen and kinswomen of the victims of the war are assembling in Tokio to participate in the ceremony, and are receiving special consideration. They will be special guests of the Government. The flags of the Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk in the first naval battle of the war, and a standard captured at Mukden are on exhibition in the Temple. The Emperor and Empress of Japan will attend the ceremony on Thursday, and the Crown Prince and Princesses will be present an Friday.

The ceremony is based on the national belief in the immortality of the soul and the homage due to ancestors.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SIGHTED.

A despatch from Tsingtau, Shantung Pennisula, China, says:—It is reported that the Russian second Pacific squadron, together with the Russian third Pacific squadron, are near the Island of Hainan.

A despatch from Hong Kong says: The steamer Rohsichang reports that she passed twenty vessels on Wednesday eight miles east of Kamranh Bay Th vessels were unlike any ships of the Russian fleet that she had seen previously.

The steamer Stettin, which has arrived here, sighted from 30 to 40 vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron in Honkohei Bay, Annam (about fifty miles north of Kamranh Bay), Thursday afternoon. Two cruisers which had their decks stacked with coal signalled the Stettin to stop, and questioned her. The fleet was preparing for sea.

CUT OFF HIS HANDS.

A despatch from Newchwang says: In an account given to the Associated Press by a trader of the retreat from Mukden the following occurs:—

"Only once did I see any evidence of authority. A party of Cossacks in a side street found a Chinese beggar, whom they thought was a Japanese spy. They set upon and yanked at his pigtail till it came off. Then they tried to carry him away. The man clutched the spokes of a passing cart. He refused to let go his grip. The Russians tore his clothes from his back in their efforts to drag him off. He would not let go. They drew their swords and hacked his hands off at the wrists.

"The man turned upon them, biting and waving his arm stumps. He seized a Cossack's hand in his teeth and bit the fingers off. Crazed with pain, the Russian drew his sword with his left hand and stabbed the Chinaman, and a companion slashed at him from the other side and nearly severed his head from his body. A third man finished the work half done, and the body was dragged to the company headquarters. The Russian commander stood the blood-stained soldiers in the yard and shot them down for killing the Chinaman. All four bodies were left uncared for."

SICK AND WOUNDED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party and former Foreign Minister, addressing on Friday the committee of the Progressive party appointed to succor the wounded, estimated the number of wounded and sick as a result of the war at 200,000 to 300,000, and the number of killed or who had died of disease at 50,000.

The Count warned the people to be prepared for a lengthy war, and expressed the hope that a continuation of the struggle would not affect the national sentiment. Nothing, he added, should shake the resolution to continue the war. He criticized the national diplomacy, expressing the opinion that efficient and timely diplomatic skill would have prevented the Russian squadron from coming to the Far East. The Count also expressed the belief that the occasion for great battles had disappeared. It was possible to support the army throughout the remainder of the war with the $77,500,000 derived from war taxes, and the speaker urged a continuance of national economy and frugality.

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, 700 sailors who were captured at Port Arthur will be released. A general engagement on the Changchun-Kirin line is expected about the middle of May.

ON THE COREAN BORDER.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is stated that 3,000 Russians who were lately reported on the Corean border are awaiting the arrival of 5,000 reinforcements and artillery from Vladivortdck, when they will try to advance on Gensan.

FORCED TO RETIRE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Under date of April 26 Gen. Linevitch reports further skirmishing on his left flank and near Kaiyuen. He says the Japanese were dislodged by artillery from their entrenchments and retired to a hill, which they were preparing to defend.

RUSSIANS RETIRED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Linevitch reports as follows:—

"Our outposts on Saturday forced the enemy to evacuate successively Nanchensu and Nemanpaomeng. The Japanese occupied a fortified position south of Nemanpaomeng.

"The appearance of a detachment of artillery opposite their left flank forced the Japanese to retire in haste upon Kaiyuanhsien. On Sunday we forced the enemy to retire from Kaiyuanhsien. Beating the enemy back, we approached Changtufu, but as the town was found to be occupied in considerable force, we retired."

RUSSIANS LOST 200 MEN.

A despatch from Tokio says: The following official announcement was made on Wednesday:—

"On Monday a Russian force, consisting of five battalions of infantry, sixteen sotnias of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, in pressing our aavanced cavalry, attacked them in the vicinity of Kaiyuan. Our Kaiyuan force attacked the Russians in return, defeated and pursued them north to Mienhuachieh. Our casualties were thirty-eight. The enemy left about 200 dead on the field.

"Two other Russian forces, one consisting of six battalions of infantry and sixteen sotnias of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, attacked Changtu and Siaotatzu, respectively, but retreated north when the other Russian force was defeated at Kaiyuan."

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT MUKDEN.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, says: An exact statement of the losses in all categories in the battle of Mukden from February 19 to March 14, compiled by the General Staff, shows that the casualties were greatly overstated in earlier reports. Statements from Japanese sources indicating wholesale captures of prisoners, enormous booty and cannon are now denied. In reality, it appears, the Russian losses amounted to two Generals, who were taken prisoners, 1,985 staff and other officers, and 87,677 men, of whom the greatest part, about 55,000 were wounded. In evacuating Mukden and retreating to the northward the Russians lost 32 guns, of which three were mortars, three old tyoe field guns with piston action and 26 quick-fire guns. Of the siege artillery every gun and all the ammunition carts were sent north two days before the retreat began.

DISORDER EXAGGERATED.

General Karkevitch, the chief of the staff, calculates that other losses aside from wounded were as follows: 15,000 killed, 7,000 to 8,000 known to have been captured and 10,000 to 12,000 missing, of whom several thousands were drivers, sanitary commissariat corps, employees and other non-combatants. A very large number were slightly wounded and returned to the ranks, many even resorting to deception in order to leave the hospital. This indicates that the extent of the Japanese victory and the disorder of the Russian retreat have been greatly exaggerated and shows that the spirit of the Russian army is still strong and the troops not demoralized.

NEWS FOR 'TOMMY ATKINS'

Better Things Coming in Baracks and Camp For Him.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Conditions for "Tommy Atkins" in barracks and camp are to be improved. The Militia Department is busy with the plans. These are to be some of the improvements:— A new style bedstead, with spring, for permanent corps, to replace the hard springless bedstead now in use at London, Toronto, Kingston and other points. New hospital tents, with porch attached, and a new system of ventilation will be introduced at the coming camps, also mess tents. The latter will enable the militiamen to sit down to meals together under more favorable circumstances than formerly. The improvements in the tents are due to Colonel Fiset, the Director of the Army Medical Corps and Colonel MacDonald, Master of Ordnance, has under consideration the providing of the militia with a uniform ankle boot.

TWO ARRESTS MADE.

Charged With Murdering Miss Lowry at Rodney.

A Rodney despatch says:—Alexander Willis, 35 years old, married, father of four young children, and a farmer in the township of Aldboro', is under arrest on the charge of murdering Elizabeth Lowry. Elizabeth Covell, who was with Miss Lowry on the night of the tragedy, is charged with the same offence, and is in charge of Constable Ludy at the little Covell home in Old Rodney. The village is terribly excited over the developments in this case, which threatened for a time to end without being cleared up. The fresh evidence which Detective Rogers gathered within the fast few days has fastened suspicion very strongly on Willis again, and the jury were impressed by the stories of Mr. and Mrs. Cole and Dr. Harvey to bring in the following verdict:

"That Eliza Lowry was murdered at the home of Benjamin Covell, about one mile north of the village of Rodney, on the night of the 18th of April, 1905, and we strongly suspect that Alexander Willis committed the crime, and we believe Elizabeth Covell knows who committed the murder and is shielding the party."

County Crown Attorney Angus McCrimmon immediately went to Magistrate Frank Hunt, who was in the village, and had warrants issued for the arrest of Willis and Mrs. Covell.

Willis had not left the village, and, after a little search, was arrested by County Constable Smale. He took his arrest very calmly and walked along to Dr. Dorland's office, where he was brought before Magistrate Hunt and remanded until May 4.

Willis has not possessed the very best reputation. He is a heavy drinker and has not associated with good companions. He is a native of this vicinity. His father is living in one of the western States, and is separated from his mother, who resides in Detroit. His wife is a very quiet, respected little woman, and is the daughter of John Head of this village. The eldest child is a bright girl of fourteen years, and the boys, three in number, range from twelve to three years. Willis' farm is on the seventh concession of Aldboro'.

Mrs. Covell was overwhelmed when the constable arrived and placed her under arrest. She could not understand the change in the situation, and naturally protested her innocence, but many people expect she will reveal some important information in consequence of the action of the Coroner's jury. Her husband feels the position of affairs keenly, and ridicules the idea of his wife's complicity in the crime. He is a hardworking railway laborer and has been married to the woman seven years. Mrs. Covell's first husband was Anderson Baker, an hotelkeeper at Old Rodney, and by him she had several children, but the only one living is the wife of an hotelkeeper in Simcoe county.

CORPSES LAY IN STREETS

Citizens of Pisagua, Chile, Unable to Bury Plague Victims.

A San Antonio, Texas, despatch says:—Passengers from Chilean ports according to a recent despatch from Hazatlan, Mexico, bring the first full information converning the terrible ravages of the bubonic plague in the City of Pisagua, Chile. For some time before their departure the deaths in Pisagua had ranged from ten to thirty a day, and the authorities were then unable to enforce burials. Corpses were thrown into the streets to decompose and spread contagion. But little headway had been made in the fight of the disease, and it seemed as though the entire population of that Chilean port might be exterminated by the plague. Persons had been shot down by the soldiers on guard while attempting to escape from the stricken city.

BIGGEST WARSHIP.

Britain to Lay Down Vessels of a New Design.

A London despatch says: In a speech at Gosport, Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said there was a temporary lull in the British ship-building programme, caused by the fact that the Russo-Japanese War had taught the Government to alter the design of warships considerably. The outcome of the lesson would be seen in the battleship that would shortly be laid down at Portsmouth. She would be the most powerful the world had ever seen, and the speediest ever built. The Admiralty, moreover, had adopted the policy that henceforth when a ship became obsolete not a penny would be spent on it, but it would be sold forthwith for whatever it would fetch.

BOAT FOR HUDSON BAY.

Government Will Buy Vessel for Mounted Police.

An Ottawa despatch says: A patrol boat for service in Hudson Bay will be built in the Dominion yard at Sorel. The vessel is intended to enable the Mounted Police to cover the shores of the bay. A satisfactory craft could not be found in Canada, so it has been decided to build. The boat will be 120 feet long, twin screw, and have a speed of twelve knots. It will not be ready for service until next year.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 2.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 red and white sold at $1, some holders asking $1.02; spring, 93c to 95c, and goose, 87c to 88c. Manitoba—Steady; for delivery at lake ports on the opening of navigation No. 1 northern is quoted at 96c; No. 2, 92c; No. 3, 86c.

Flour—90 per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, steady at $5.50 to $5.60 for first patents, $5.10 to $5.40 for second patents and $5 to $5.30 for bakers'.

Millfeed—$17 for bran and $18.50 to $19 for shorts, Manitoba, $21 for shorts and $19 for bran.

Barley—45c for No. 2, 43c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Dull; 69c to 70c for No. 2 f.o.b. outside.

Corn—47c to 48c for yellow, and 46c to 47c for mixed f.o.b. Chatham freights; American firmer; No. 3 yellow, 55c to 55½c; mixed, 54¾c to 55c on track Toronto.

Oats—Firm; 40c, to 41c for No. 2 white west, 41c to 42c east.

Rolled Oats—$4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Peas—68c to 69c for No. 2 west and east and 70c for milling.

Buckwheat—59c to 60c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts are heavier and the market has an easy tone.

Creamery, prints	23c to 25c
do solids	22c to 23c
Dairy tubs, medium	16c to 17c
do inferior	14c to 15c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	21c to 22c
do large rolls	19c to 20c
do medium	17c to 18c

Cheese—Is firm in tone and is quoted unchanged at 12c for large and 12½c for twins.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 13½c to 14c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 60c on track and 65c to 70c out of store; eastern 60c to 65c on track, and 70c to 75c out of store.

Baled Hay—$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and $7 for mixed or clover in car lots on track here.

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

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 2—Flour— Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; strong bakers', $5.20 to $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; straight roller, $5.25 to $5.30, and in bags, $2.45 to $2.55.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $19; shorts, $21 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran in bulk, $18.50 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21; mouille, $24 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

Oatmeal—The demand is still limited and the market quiet at $2.20 to $2.22½ per bag. Cornmeal is also quiet at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, mixed, $7 to $7.50, and pure clover, $6.50 to $6.75 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel, $1.50 to $1.60 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 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, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; mixed, $6.75 to $7; select at $7.25 to $7.50, off cars.

Butter—Choice creamery, 19½c to 20c; mottled, 18c to 18½c; dairy roll 16½c to 16¾c.

Eggs—Straight stock, 14c to 14½c; No. 1, 13½c to 14c.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 12¾c; colored, 12½c; fodder, 11c to 11½c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, May 2.—Flour—Light demand. Wheat—Offerings light; No. 1 northern, $1; No. 2 red, 95¾c. Corn—Steady, No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 3 corn, 51c. Oats—Easy. No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 32.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, May 2.—The following was the range of quotations:—

Exporters.		
Export steers, choice	$5.70	$6.00
Do., medium	5.00	5.65
Do., bulls	4.00	4.50
Butchers' Cattle.		
Butchers' cattle, picked	5.00	5.50
Do., choice	4.90	5.15
Do., fair to good	4.40	4.90
Do., medium	3.85	4.15
Do., common	4.35	4.75
Do., cows, good	3.75	4.40
Do., medium	3.00	3.30
Do., bulls	3.25	3.75
Do., canners	2.00	2.50
Feeders and Stockers.		
Feeders, short-keeps, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	4.90	5.50
Do., 850 to 1,050 lbs.	3.80	4.90
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	3.25	4.25
Yearlings, 350 to 450 pounds	3.00	3.70
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt.	4.75	5.50
Do., bucks, per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Butchers' sheep per cwt.	4.00	5.00
Yearlings, ewes and wethers, cwt.	7.00	7.50
Lambs, barnyards, per cwt.	5.00	5.50
Do., Spring, each	3.00	6.50
Calves, per cwt.	3.50	5.50
Do., each	2.00	8.00
Hogs.		
Hogs, select, 160 to 200 lbs. off cars		$7.00
Do., fats, off cars		6.75
Do., lights, off cars		6.75

SHOT HER MOTHER DEAD.

Revolver Taken From Trunk Accidentally Discharged.

A Cornwall despatch says:—A loaded 32-calibre revolver kept in a trunk at the residence of Arthur Sheills, Strathmore, caused the death of Mrs. Daniel Woods of Cornwall township, mother of Mrs. Sheills, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mrs. Woods had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sheills and a neighbor, Mrs. Thompson, since Thursday. She intended returning to Cornwall on Saturday morning, and was preparing in her daughter's room for the journey when Mrs. Scheill's opened a trunk to get some wearing apparel. The revolver was in the trunk and the younger woman picked it up to wipe some rust off it with her apron. In so doing she probably touched the trigger, for the weapon went off and the bullet struck Mrs. Woods just below the collar-bone, cutting the left subclavian artery. Mrs. Woods fell back into the bed and died in a few minutes from internal hemorrhage. Dr. McIntosh of Apple Hill was at once summoned by Mr. Sheills, but the spark of life had fled ere his arrival. Dr. C. J. Hamilton of Cornwall was notified to hold an inquest, but asked Dr. McDiarmid of Maxville, a few miles from Strathmore, to act in his stead Dr. McDiarmid, after taking the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Sheills and Mrs. Elizabeth McIntosh, the only persons on the premises, decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as the shooting was clearly accidental.

BRITISH FLEET DEFECTS.

Fifteen Battleships Said to be Unfit for Action.

The Daily Graphic on Thursday morning commenced a series of articles calling in question the duration of the armament of a modern British fleet in a manner which, if the facts given should be substantiated, is calculated to cause a great sensation. The writer alleges that fifteen battleships unfit for action have been discovered, and that the 12-inch guns constituting the main armament of these vessels are incapable of firing 50 full charges.

The latest Woolwich pattern 6-inch wire gun has also failed under experiment, and the question naturally arises as to the endurance of the armanent of the modern fleet. The facts came to light through developments of weakness in new long guns under experiment and the simultaneous failure of the twelve guns in the Majestic class of battleships, and through the bursting of shells in seven out of sixteen big British guns on the Japanese battleships. The writer points out, further, that Great Britain is the only power that has adopted the manufacture of wire guns.

HUDDERSFIELD LEADS.

Adopts a Scheme to Encourage Proper Rearing of Children.

A despatch from London says: The municipality of Huddersfield, at the instance of Mayor Broadhent, a brother of King Edward's physician, has adopted a scheme to encourage the proper rearing of children and to check the high rate of infant mortality. The scheme includes a money premium for the immediate registration of births and machinery to ensure the healthy bringing up of children, including a municipal milk supply, medical attendance, and a day nursery.

ACT WAS DISALLOWED.

British Columbia's Unfriendliness to Japan Rebuked.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Government has adopted a different policy regarding the British Columbia legislation imposing restrictions on the employment or immigration of Japanese. Hitherto it has taken some months for the Government to make up its mind to disallow measures of this nature, but this year, within a couple of days of the receipt of the Acts recently passed by the British Columbia Legislature, they have been rendered nugatory by the Governor-in-Council.

REVENUE INCREASED.

Customs Returns for April Are More Satisfactory.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Customs revenue is increasing. For the month of April there is an increase of $79,560, and for the ten months a gain of $832,476.

The following are the figures:

April, 1905	$3,293,336
April, 1904	3,213,776
Increase	79,560
For ten months, 1905	34,209,516
For ten months, 1904	33,377,039
Increase	832,476