GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

Admiral Togo Engages the Baltic Fleet in the Corean Straits.

BULLETIN—TOKIO, MAY 29TH, 2.15 P. M.—IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY'S FLEET HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED. TWELVE WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR CAPTURED, AND TWO TRANSPORTS AND TWO TORPEDO BOAT DRSTROYERS HAVE BEEN SUNK.

TOKIO, MAY 29, 2.30 P. M.—IN THE BATTLE FOUGHT ON SATURDAY IN THE STRAITS OF KOREA, THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS BORODINO AND ALEXANDER III., THE ARMORED CRUISERS ADMIRAL MAKHINOFF, DMITRI DONSKOI, AND VLADIMIR MONOMACK, THE COAST DEFENCE IRONCLAD ADMIRAL OUSHAKOFF, THE PROTECTED CRUISERS SVIETLANA AND JEMTCHUG, THE REPAIR SHIP KAMTSCHATKA, AND THE CRUISER IRTESSEN WERE SUNK.

THE BATTLESHIPS OREL AND NICOLAI I. AND THE COAST DEFENCE IRONCLADS ADMIRAL SENIAVIN AND GENERAL-ADMIRAL APRAXINE WERE CAPTURED.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Washington, D.C., May 28.—The American Consul at Nagasaki cables the State Department the Japanese have sunk one Russian battleship, four other warships and a repair ship in the Straits of Corea.

From information which has been received in Washington to-day it is believed that two of the Russian ships reported to have been sunk in the Corean Straits by the Japanese are the Orel and her sister ship the Borodino. They are battleships of 13,000 tons. Three other vessels reported sunk are believed to have been cruisers, the remaining one being a repair ship.

The following is the text of the Nagasaki despatch to the State Department:

Nagasaki, May 28.—Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship.

The other despatch reads:

Tokio, May 28.—Japanese fleet engaged the Baltic squadron this afternoon in the Straits of Tsushima, which was held; cannonading heard from shore.

The belief in naval circles in Washington is that the Japanese resorted to a free use of their torpedo boats in their attacks on the vessels of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. The Japanese have a large number of torpedo boats in their fleet, and they demonstrated their effectiveness in the operations around Port Arthur. Naval officials here to-night express the opinion that it was unlikely that such serious losses as those reported could have been inflicted by ordinary gunfire.

The despatch received at the American State Department says that the Japanese Government had made the announcement that its fleet had engaged the Russians in the Straits of Corea Saturday, and had held them. The reported sinking of the battleship Borodino is mentioned in a despatch received at the State Department to-day from the Consul at Nagasaki.

The Orel and Borodino are of 13,516 tons displacement, each heavily armed, protected, and designed to make eighteen knots. They measure 397 feet by 76 feet, with 26 feet draught, and have each a lofty spar deck, fully 30 feet above the water-line, extending from the bow to the quarter deck. Forward is mounted a pair of 12.4 inch guns in a turret protected by 11 inches of Krupp armor. Another pair of guns, of the same size, are mounted aft. There are 30 other guns of the intermediate battery, the vessels carrying two submerged torpedo tubes and two above the water-line.

A special feature of the vessels is their vertical longitudinal bulkheads of inch armor, running throughout the whole length of the ship at a distance nine or ten feet inboard from the ship's sides, designed to localize the effect of a blow from a torpedo.

Japanese Minister Takahira has received a despatch from Tokio saying, in effect, that the fighting in the naval battle thus far has been with favorable prospects to the Japanese. The Minister's despatch is from private sources.

JAPS PURSUING.

London, May 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several Russian ships have been disabled, and that the remainder are in flight, with the Japanese pursuing.

ALSO HEARS OF DEFEAT.

London, Monday, May 29.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai says that a telegram has been received there from Pekin announcing that Rojestvensky's fleet has been defeated off the Tsu Islands, and is fleeing northward, and that four Russian ships, including the battleship Borodino, have been sunk.

IN FAVOR OF JAPS.

Washington, May 28.—Despatches from Tokio to the Japanese Legation here, the text of which has not been made public, indicates that the naval engagement in Tsushima Straits resulted in favor of the Japanese.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

Tsingtau, Monday, May 29.—There is a running naval engagement between the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Straits of Corea, near the Islands of Oki. It is reported that the whole Russian fleet is not participating, all the slower vessels having steamed around Japan. The Japanese losses so far are stated to be one cruiser and ten torpedo boats.

THE LOSSES FRIGHTFUL.

Paris, May 28.—A despatch from Rome states that the Italian Government has received a despatch from Chefoo, stating that the engagement between the Russian and Japanese fleets was disastrous to both fleets. The losses were frightful. Every Russian ship was damaged.

INSANE SOLDIERS.

Forty Lunatics From Port Arthur Reach Chefoo.

A Chefoo despatch says: Forty-four lunatic Russian sailors and soldiers from Port Arthur, including a violently insane lieutenant, who was on the Sebastopol during the siege, arrived here on Tuesday and were immediately transferred to the Russian improvised hospital ship Whampol, under the British flag, for transportation direct tp Odessa. The party is accompanied by a former member of Alexieff's staff, and officers and attendants exceeding in number the patients. The condition of the insane men varies from a mild melancholy to the violent stage. The majority are suffering from hallucinations rendering them in a condition that demands an attendant for each one. The officers in charge state that many of these cases are the result of long incarceration of sick men in hospitals during the terror of the siege. Some cases are the result of scurvy, and the condition of others is due to the terrible nervous strain of continued bombardments and incessant service. All cases are apparently physical wrecks.

The scene was extremely pathetic as the chattering imbeciles mounted the decks of the steamer and entered cages which enclosed the main hatches and surrounding deck space, provided for their liberty and comfort during the passage through the tropical zones.

PLAGUE GROWING WORSE.

Over Fifty Thousand Are Dying Every Week.

A London despatch says:—The Lancet prints advices from its correspondent in India to the effect that the plague epidemic there continues with unabated virulence. For the week ending April 22 there were 54,602 deaths, compared with 51,786 during the preceding week. The mortality during the present year promises to exceed the records, which stand as follows:

1901	273,679
1902	577,427
1903	851,263
1904	1,022,299
To April 22, 1905	630,968

It is doubtful if the figures tell the whole truth. Detailed figures show that the disease has spread throughout the country. The Pasteur antiplague serum has been extensively used in the present outbreak. Although it is impossible yet to give a definite opinion as to its efficacy, many reports show that it is valuable.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, May 30.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at 97c at outside points. No. 2 goose is purely nominal. Manitoba wheat is higher, with No. 1 Northern quoted at $1, Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 91c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 40 to 41c north and west, and No. 1 at 42c east. Cars of No. 2 white on track here are quoted at 43 to 44c.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights; No. 2 extra at 43 to 44c; No. 3 at 42c middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 quoted outside at 69c, and milling peas at 70c.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47c, and mixed at 46¾c west, guaranteed sound. American kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, 60 to 60½c on track, Toronto.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 66 to 67c outside for No. 2.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal at 50 to 60c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., $4.75 to $4.85. Manitoba flours are steady: No. 1 patents, $5.30 to $5.50; No. 2 patents, $5.15 to $5.20; strong bakers', $5 to $5.10 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15, and shorts at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18 and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2.50 per bbl.; cooking apples, $1 to $1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at $1.60 to $1.65, and hand-picked at $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel.

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

Honey—The market is quiet, and prices firm 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 $6.50 to $7.

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

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 55 to 60c per bag on track, according to quality, and jobbing lots are 70 to 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Chickens, 13 to 14c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15c; do., scalded, 12 to 13c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints are jobbing at 17 to 18c, and large dairy rolls at 15 to 16c; medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints sell at 19 to 20c per lb.

Eggs—The market is firm, with sales at 14½ to 15½c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—New cheese, 10 to 10½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, sells at 10 to 10¼c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; short cut, $19.50 to $20.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9¾c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9¾c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 30—Receipts of oats reported on the Board of Trade today amounted to about 15,000 bushels. Trade continues dull, and holders are demanding 44½c, in store, for No. 3 in car lots, and 45½c for No. 2. Flour—Owing to the advance in the price of wheat, the Ogilvie Flour Company to-day announced an advance in the price of flour to $5.30 and $5.60. Prices for Manitoba flours are now $5.10 to $5.30 per bbl. for strong bakers', and $5.40 to $5.60 for patents. Ontario flour is $5.50 to $5.60 for Winter wheat patents per bbl., and $5.15 to $5.25 for straight rollers, while bags are $2.45 to $2.55. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at $18 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21. 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 cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; mixed, $7; selects, $7.50, off cars. Eggs—Straight stock, 16c; selects, 18c; No. 1, 15½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 19 to 19½c; under grades, 16½ to 17½c; dairy at 16 to 16½c, rolls at 15¾ to 16½c. Cheese—Ontario, 9½ to 9¾c; Quebec, 9½ to 9¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 Northern, $1.17; No. 2 Northern, $1.08 to $1.12; July, 90¾ to 90⅞c asked. Rye—No. 1, 83c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 48 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 53 to 54c; July, 50 to 50½c asked.

Duluth, Minn., May 30.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 Northern, $1.11½; No. 2 Northern, $1.07; May, $1.11½; July, $1.12½; Sept., 85¾c.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—Wheat closed:—Cash, $1.01; May, $1.01; July, 85c; Sept., 83c.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 30—Wheat closed:—May, $1.23; July, $1.10¾; Sept., 85⅝ to 85¾c; No. 1 hard, 26c; No. 1 Northern, $1.24; No. 2 do., $1.13¾. Flour—First patents, $6.65 to $6.75; second patents, $6.45 to $6.55; first clears, $4 to $4.10; second do., $2.75 to $2.85. Bran—In bulk, $13 to $13.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, May 30—Business was active in butchers' cattle at the Western Market to-day, and prices held steady and unchanged. The call for exporters' was about equal to the supply. The volume of business transacted in feeders was moderate, and the market for them held steady.

Export cattle, choice	$ 5 50	$ 5 65
Do., do., medium	5 00	5 40
Do., bulls	3 75	4 50
Do., do., light	3 00	3 75
Do., cows	3 00	3 75
Butchers', picked	5 25	5 50
Do., choice	4 75	5 25
Do., medium	4 25	4 70
Do., common	3 75	4 25
Do., cows, choice	3 50	4 50
Do., bulls	2 50	3 50
Feeders, short-keep	5 00	5 40
Do., medium	4 00	4 50
Do., light	3 50	4 00
Do., bulls	2 50	3 00
Stockers	3 50	3 75
Do., bulls	2 00	3 00
Milch cows, choice	35 00	55 00
Do., do., common	25 00	35 00
Export ewes	4 75	5 75
Do., bucks	3 50	4 00
Grain-fed yearlings	6 00	6 50
Spring lambs, each	3 00	6 00
Calves	3 50	5 75
Calves, each	2 00	12 00
Hogs, selects, 160 to 200 lbs.		$6 60
Do., fats and lights		6 35

WAR NO CHECK.

Japan Is Showing Financial and Productive Ability.

A Tokio despatch says: Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sone, Minister of Finance, and Baron Shibusawa, addressed the clearing house association on Friday. Baron Komura said that the financial capability of Japan had completely surprised the world. He was glad that Japan was showing a financial and productive ability as well as strength on the battle field. The war, he said, would last long and he trusted much in the commercial ability of the nation after the war ended, when a greater prospect would be opened before the country. He expected, he said, further, that the commercial interests would do their utmost to develop and extend commerce. He also expected the introduction of more foreign capital and he counselled his hearers to facilitate this introduction by inspiring foreign capitalists with confidence in the country.

Baron Sone thanked the financial and commercial interests for their great assistance in financing the war.

Baron Shibusawa said that the commerce and productive capacity of the nation was growing despite the war. The bank clearings, he said, for 1904 exceeded two billion dollars, which amount was unprecedented. He expected that the bank clearings for 1905 would exceed two and one-half billion dollars.

THE BODIES FOUND.

Young Men Carried Over the Falls a Month Ago.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says:—The bodies of the three young men, John and Thomas Knapp, two brothers of Lasalle, formerly residents of Chippewa, and their companion, Philip Troutman, of Grand Island, have been recovered. The three young men were last seen alive on the afternoon of April 22, when they rowed out from Lasalle to fish in the upper river near Navy Island, and the supposition was that they had all gone over the Horseshoe Falls. The only proof of this was that parts of a boat, supposed to be theirs, was found below the Falls. The recovery of the bodies has proved the supposition to be correct. The body of John Knapp was found in an eddy below the Falls Tuesday afternoon, that of his brother Thomas about the same place on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clack. About 6.30 on Thursday morning the body of Philip Troutman was picked up in the same eddy.

THE EXODUS ALARMING.

Mr. Adson, of Duluth, on the Movement to Canada.

A Montreal despatch says:—Mr. Adson, general agent of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, with offices at Duluth, said here on Thursday he could confidently predict that the exodus from the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to the Canadian Northwest would be greater this year than ever before. Throughout these States the farmers were all talking of lands in the west; many were packing up to cross the northern border. He added that the exodus was composed largely of ambitious young men, and the extent of it had actually become alarming.

JEW AGAINST JEW.

Disastrous Rioting in Streets of Warsaw.

A Warsaw, Russian Poland, despatch says:—The Jewish disorders here on Wednesday night arose from an attempt of the Jewish Socialist organization called the Bund to purge the Hebrew district of Warsaw of all disreputable persons. The Bundites with the view of expelling their undesirable co-religionists commenced to wreck disorderly houses, fences, and other resorts.

The disturbances continued all day and were still in progress late at night. Eight persons have already been killed and 100 wounded, 19 seriously. The damage to property has been considerable. There has been no pillaging, but the destruction of the furniture in the houses has been absolute. The mob, armed with axes, smashed the doors and windows and brought the furniture out on the streets. The owners of the furniture, in attempting to save their belongings, were attacked, beaten and even killed.

Late at night Cossacks fired on the crowds at two points, wounded four persons. The police did not interfere actively during the day. The affair is a conflict between the respectable Jewish social classes and the disreputable Jewish element.

One report is that the respectable Jews, tired of hearing the members of their race called opprobrious names, resolved, as the police were receiving bribes for protecting disreputable houses and persons, to take the matter into their own hands. Another report has it that Jewish roughs, in the guise of members of the Bund, were levying blackmail upon shopkeepers. In any case the Socialists seemingly determined on a crusade against the undesirable persons of their race, with the result that crowds of men and boys are now systematically ruining the disreputable houses.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed late at night when the crowds visited the better section of the city and demolished apartments filled with costly effects. Wardrobes, pianos, and mirrors were thrown out of the windows. The mob in the streets left open spaces for the falling articles, and then completed the work of destruction. In one place a quantity of valuable jewelry was taken out and deliberately smashed with stones

The affair was carefully organized The leaders were supplied with the addresses of the owners of disreputable houses and scarcely a single resort in Warsaw escaped destruction.

DOUBLE SETS OF NERVES.

Remarkable Discovery by a British Scientist.

A London despatch says: The Marshall Hall prize, given every five years by the Royal Medical Society, has been awarded to Henry Head, for an important discovery of the workings of the nervous system. Prof. Head had the sensory nerves of his arm divided and then he watched the sensations that followed. Then he had the nerves reunited by stitching, and he watched the progress of recovery. The result was that he discovered that there are two distinct sets of sensory nerves. One conveys the sensations of pain, heat and cold, and the other, the sensations of touch and also enables one to localize the sensations accurately. The healing power of the skin depends entirely on the former.

HUNDRED-POUND RAILS.

Order Received at the Soo From the Michigan Central.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says: The Algoma steel plant have finished an order for 80-pound rails for the Canadian Pacific, and are now engaged in turning out 100-pound rails for use on the Michigan Central's lines in Canada. These are the first 100-pound rails made by the Algoma Company, and are the heaviest in use on any railway.

NEW HALIFAX GARRISON.

Company and a Half From Fredericton Take up Quarters.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says:—The first contingent of the Royal Canadian Regiment arrived from Fredicton on Thursday night by special train, and took up their quarters in the Glacies Barracks, which had been put in readiness for them. The force includes No. 4 and half of No. 6 companies, a total of about 160 officers and men. Lieut.-Col. Wadmore is commanding officer, and has with him Capts. Nagle and Carlon. The newcomers were greeted by a large crowd who escorted them to the barracks.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

British House of Commons Approve of It by a Majority of 6

A London despatch says: In the British House of Commons on Friday, the second reading of the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday was defeated by six votes. Hon. R. W. Perks in supporting the bill commended it as an example to the colonies.