JAPANESE ARE ATTACKING

Russians Are Stubbornly Holding Their Ground.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

A despatch from London says: A news agency despatch says that a desperate fight for the possession of Tumen Pass is progressing. Thirty thousand Japanese under General Haschawa are impetuously attacking the Russians. Four bayonet charges have been already repulsed with terrible slaughter. The Russians are still stubbornly holding their ground. Before the engagement became general the Japanese attacked a Russian position, fifteen miles below Keikjond at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The Russians held them at bay until midnight, when they were forced to fall back on their main body. They retired in good order, saving all their guns, and losing, so far as known, thirteen killed and 47 wounded.

There is no confirmation of the foregoing, but the latest unofficial telegrams from Tokio suggest the imminence of fighting at Tumen Pass.

The Russians are reported to be holding the north bank of the Tumen River. They are busily entrenching, believing that the main Japanese advance against Vladivostock will be from Northern Corea and Possiet Bay. It is reported that a battle was expected as long ago as July 20.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph, 2,000 Russian infantry and cavalry, with four guns, came into collision prematurely with 300 Japanese cavalry on Thursday at Mahansan. The Russians retreated with great loss. They showed reluctance to fight.

OYAMA'S SICKLE READY.

A despatch from Uridiapudze, Manchuria, says: The Japanese armies at present occupy the position of an immense sickle, with the handle reaching from a few miles south of Liao-Yang and passing through Chang-Ta-Fu, the blade circling northward toward Kirin, with the tip on the Corean coast, south of Possiet Bay. It is estimated that Gen. Nogi has 80 battalions, Gen. Uku 60, Gen. Nodzu 38, Gen. Kuroki 160, Gen. Kamamura 90, and Gen. Haschawa 120, the battalion averaging a thousand men, which makes the numerical strength of the Japanese 550,000 bayonets, with 2,000 field and mountain guns, with 2,000 100 siege guns. The Japanese extreme left is guarded by Gen. Tamura's cavalry division. The Chinese in the Japanese service are in the centre, screened by cavalry under the command of Gen. Okihara.

The rains this year have been less heavy than usual, and it will be possible to begin operations sooner that expected.

Japanese cruisers are making demonstrations along the coast in the rear of the Russian forces in Corea, evidently intent on facilitating the advance of Gen. Hasegawa's force by menacing the Russian line of communications.

ROJESTVENSKY'S REPORT.

A despatch from Paris says: According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of La Liberte, Admiral Rojestvensky, in his report on the Battle of the Sea of Japan, which resulted in the practical annihilation of his fleet, says that his ships were bad. They had been not only hastily, but dishonestly, built. The thickness of their armor did not agree with the official figures in the case of any of the vessels. Moreover, it was of inferior quality. The shells were bad. Two-thirds of them did not explode. None of the ships was able to carry the necessary coal. None of them attained the guaranteed speed. The engines and boilers were poor and always required repairs. Two-thirds of the crews, including those of Vice-Admiral Niebogatoff's squadron, were incapable. The gunners were ignorant of the elementary laws of firing. A mutiny occurred while the fleet was at Madagascar, and fourteen men were executed. Admiral Rojestvensky had to train guns on two of his ships, the Admiral Seniavin and Admiral Apraxine, to restore order. The crews had decided secretly to surrender to the enemy. This was discovered too late. There was another mutiny in Vice-Admiral Niebogatoff's squadron, near Formosa Island, and Admiral Rojestvensky had difficulty in preventing the mutineers from seizing the greater part of the squadron. Admiral Rojestvensky saw from the outset of the battle that the Admiral Seniavin and Admiral Apraxine were not fighting, and were ignoring orders. They only fired when he sent torpedo boats to them and threatened to sink them unless they obeyed.

ALL ORDERS IGNORED.

If Admiral Rojestvensky had not been wounded at the beginning of the battle the result might have been different. Almost simultaneously with his removal to a torpedo boat, Admiral Enquist disappeared. Admiral Folkersahm was killed, and Admiral Niebogatoff, who was unpopular with the sailors, was obliged to take command. Then the rout began. Admiral Niebogatoff's orders were ignored. It was everyone for himself. The crews of some of the ships threatened to kill their officers unless they surrendered.

Admiral Rojestvensky confirms what is generally known of the shattering and scattering of his fleet. He describes the attempt to blow up the Orel after she had surrendered. He says that a party of engineers and young officers were surprised by the Japanese just as they were about to fire the ship's magazine. A struggle followed. If the Orel's crew had supported their officers the conspiracy would have succeeded, but none of the men stirred. The Admiral confirms the reports already published, that he relied on the fog to enable him to get through the straits, but says it lifted two hours too soon.

RUSSIANS WANT TO GO HOME.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard claims to have good information that although Gen. Linevitch has been reinforced and his army is well provisioned and well clad, the spirit of the troops has deteriorated. They do not share the faith of their commander in future victory, and since they became aware that peace is being discussed they are longing to return to their homes. Some observers believe they would enter another battle reluctantly. Many already utilize every occasion to run.

INVESTMENT OF FORTRESS.

A despatch from Russian Headquarters at the Front says: The Japanese advance from Corea is taking on a more energetic character, and is being pushed toward Mousan and Hasagawa. The Japanese seem to have received reinforcements from Field-Marshal Oyama's main army in front of Gen. Linevitch. A landing of Japanese near Vladivostock would not be surprising, and the operations appear to be concentrating in that direction.

The Japanese advance in the Island of Saghalien has reached Vladimirovska. The Japanese artillery includes 40 machine guns.

TO ESTABLISH JAP ALLIANCE.

A despatch from Paris says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that M. de Witte considers he will succeed in concluding peace, because he has received instructions to pass over certain difficulties, even that of an indemnity, if he shall prove able to establish a Russo-Japanese alliance firmly.

SURRENDERED RUSSIANS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—It is officially announced that Russians that have thus far surrendered at various points of Saghalien Island number 461, including one colonel and 14 officers. An Imperial ordinance has been issued authorizing the appointment of non-commissioned officers from the reserve conscripts, also converting those of sundry service rank into privates of fighting rank.

ATTEMPT TO KILL SULTAN.

Bomb Exploded Near Him During Ceremonial.

A despatch from London says: The Turkish Embassy issues the following statement:—"As the Sultan was leaving the mosque on Friday at the conclusion of the ceremony of the Semlamik, a bomb burst in the courtyard of the mosque. Divine Providence miraculously preserved his Imperial Majesty, who displayed on this occasion his usual self-possession and courage. Himself driving his phaeton, his Majesty returned to the Imperial Palace, bowing to the people as if nothing had occurred a couple of minutes before. A few persons were killed and wounded by the explosion. All the population of the capital is indignant over this infamous and dastardly deed."

GREAT FIND OF COAL.

North End of Broughton Seam at Lingan Bay.

A despatch from Glace Bay, N. S., says: One of the greatest coal discoveries ever made in Canada took place on Wednesday, when the north end of the Broughton seam was found at the head of Lingan Bay by Deputy Mining Inspector Neville. The centre of the Broughton seam is now being worked by an English company, at the head of which is Horace Mayhew, and back of which is strong English capital. The seam is at least eighteen miles long, and greater than the Phalen seam, heretofore considered the greatest in Canada. The coal is also of the hardest texture, and stands handling better than the Phalen, and is what the market is now demanding. The Dominion Coal Company has the areas bonded, and will undoubtedly proceed at once to their development.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 25.—Wheat—Ontario—Holders of No. 2 red and white are asking 90c to 93c, east and west. Goose is nominal at 78c to 80c, and spring at 85c to 87c.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, $1.12 to $1.13; No. 2 northern, $1.09 to $1.10; No. 3 northern, 90½c to 91½c.

Flour—Ontario—$4.15 to $4.25 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' sacks, east and west, with 15c to 20c more for choice. Manitoba first patents are quoted at $5.30 to $5.60; second patents, $5 to $5.30, and bakers', $4.90 to $5.10.

Oats—No. 2 are quoted 43c to 44c west, and 45c to 46c east and north.

Barley—46c to 48c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra and 44c for No. 3 outside.

Rye—60c outside.

Corn—Canadian, 54c to 55c, Chatham freights; American, 64½c for No. 2 yellow and 64c for No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights, Ontario points, and 63c to 63½c on track Toronto.

Peas—Scarce and in demand at 72c to 73c for No. 2 outside; 75c for milling.

Rolled Oats—$5 for cars of barrels on track here and $4.75 for cars of bags; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Creamery, prints	19c to 21c
do solids	18c to 19c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	16c to 17c
do medium	14c to 15c
do tubs, good to choice	15c to 16c
do inferior	13c to 14c

Cheese—The market is steady, with a firm tone at 10½c to 10¾c per pound for job lots here.

Eggs—Prices are unchanged at 17½c to 18½c for candled, 16½c to 17c for general run, and 14c to 14½c for culls.

Potatoes—Are steady at 80c per bushel and $2.25 to $2.50 per barrel.

Baled Hay—Prices are unchanged at $7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here and $6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Market continues dull and is easier at $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 25—Grain—There is a fair demand for oats to fill immediate wants at 50½c for No. 2 white and 49c to 49½c for No. 3 white ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.40; strong bakers', $5 to $5.10; winter patents, $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.15, and in bags $2.25 to $2.45.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $15.50 to $16; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $19 to $20; mouille, $21 to $24 per ton as to quality.

Oats—Prices are unchanged at $2.40 to $2.42½ per bag. Cornmeal also unchanged at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9 to $9.25; No. 2, $7.75 to $8.25; clover, mixed, $6.75 to $7.25, and pure clover, $6.50 to $6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20 to $21; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 5¾c to 6½c; Canadian lard, 9½ to 10½c; kettle rendered, 10½c to 11c according to quality; hams, 12c, 13c and 14½c, according to size, and bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.75 for mixed lots; selects, $7.

Eggs—Straight stock, 17c; No. 2, 14c

Butter—Choice creamery, 21c to 21½c; under grades, 20½c to 20¾c; dairy, 16¾c to 17½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9⅜c to 9¾c; Quebec, 9¼c to 9⅜c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, July 25—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring strong; No. 1 Northern, $1.16; No. 2 red, on track 91c. Corn—Dull and unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 62¼c; No. 2 corn, 61½c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

New York, July 25—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red nominal in elevator and 94⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.16⅜ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Manitoba, $1.10 f. o. b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 25.—The run of cattle offering at the Western Market to-day was rather heavier than a week ago, but the quality was generally poor.

Export cattle, choice	$4.60	$4.90
do good to medium	4.30	4.60
do others	4.00	4.30
Bulls	3.50	4.00
Cows	3.00	3.75
Butchers' picked	4.50	4.70
good to choice	4.20	4.50
fair to good	3.50	4.00
do common	2.75	3.50
do cows	2.50	3.75
Bulls	2.50	3.50
Feeders	3.60	4.00
do medium	3.30	3.60
do bulls	2.50	3.50
Stockers, good	3.50	3.80
do rough to com.	2.50	3.00
Bulls	1.75	2.50
Milch cows, each	30.00	50.00
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.75	4.00
do bucks, per cwt.	3.00	3.25
do culls, each	2.50	3.50
Spring lambs, each	2.50	5.25
Calves, lb.	3½	5½
do each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects, per cwt.	6.35	0.00
do lights	6.10	0.00
do fats	6.10	0.00

CANADIAN ROUTE TO YUKON.

Mounted Police Cutting Trail Make Good Progress.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The detachment of Mounted Police, consisting of thirty men and forty horses, which is cutting a trail from Peace River Crossing to the Yukon, is making good progress. Supt. Constantine is in charge of the party. According to last reports the detachment had reached Fort St. John, at the head waters of the Peace River, and it is hoped before severe weather and snow hinders operations that the trail will be carried as far as Fort Graham, on the Findlay River, in British Columbia.

The work which is being constructed is an eight-foot trail, and after the police have completed their undertaking to Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory, an all-Canadian route will have been found to the Yukon. Supt. Constantine has some expert axemen with him, and where rock or boulder difficulties are being met with dynamite is being used. Shelter huts for travellers are being erected about every 30 miles.

TERRIBLE [illegible]IENCE.

English Visitors Escape Grim Death in a Mine.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says: To face death by drowning in the icy waters of a cavern 1,000 feet under ground, to feel a narrow strip of ground affording temporary safety crumbling away inch by inch into the black waters lapping at their feet, to see their only hope of rescue just an inch above their outstretched hands, and, finally, to be saved after hope was gone, was the experience of Howard Wyndham and his companion, Sir George Berkley, of London, in the Mohegan mine, in Victor, last Friday.

The visitors went to Victor to inspect the Mohegan mine, and were being lowered in the shaft when they saw water below them. They jerked the bell rope to signal the engineer and broke it. The cage continued downward, and when the water was up to their chins they jumped for a ledge and reached it.

The engineer, puzzled by the one bell he had heard before the rope broke, began hoisting slowly, and the cage left them. Then they discovered that the clay ledge they were standing on was breaking down. Barely in time to save them, the cage was lowered again and stopped where they could reach it, and they were hoisted to safety.

The shaft had filled to a depth of thirty feet or more from seepage.

ALIENS BILL PASSED.

British House of Commons Gives Third Reading.

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons on Thursday the Aliens Bill passed its third reading by a majority of 90. The Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debates on the bill, contend that the proposed restrictions were less severe than those imposed by any other nation. He referred to the American immigration laws, and asked whether any one would assert that the Americans were indifferent to freedom or looked with unmoved eye on the suffering and the oppressed, yet their restrictions as well as the restrictions imposed by the British colonies were, he said, more severe than those imposed by "this moderate and reasonable bill."

LOW WATER IN RIVER.

Vessels May Have to be Loaded at Quebec.

A despatch from Montreal says' The rapid falling of the water in the St. Lawrence is giving the shipping men much concern. At present the depth in the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec is less than it has been for some years past, and owners of large steamships like the Allans predict that before the season is over they will be obliged to complete their loading of outgoing vessels at Quebec. The depth in Montreal harbor is 29 feet, which is 15 inches lower than a year ago, and some inches lower than for eight years back.

TO GET TWENTY LASHES.

Circus Man Sentenced for Outrage at Roberval.

A despatch from Roberval says: The trial of Goldsberry, one of the attendants of the Lemon Bros.' circus, for an assault on a young girl while the circus was performing here, was concluded on Thursday, Goldsberry being declared guilty and sentenced to one year in jail at hard labor, and to receive twenty lashes, ten lashes to be administered 15 days after the beginning of the sentence, and ten more 15 days before the sentence expires.

SESSION ENDED AT LAST

TENTH PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN PROROGUED.

Governor - General Closed the House and the Members Go Back to Their Homes.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The first session of the Tenth Parliament of Canada is at an end. The Commons closed up its business on Thursday morning, and the Senate cleared off its order paper in half an hour in the afternoon, so that at 3 o'clock his Excellency was enabled to come down to the Upper House and formally declare that Parliament was prorogued until Aug. 29, the usual forty days' adjournment as provided by constitutional usage.

His Excellency arrived at the Parliament Buildings promptly at 3 o'clock. He was accompanied by the P.L.D.G. under Lieut. C. J. Burrill. At the entrance to the Parliament Buildings the Governor-General was received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. R. W. Scott, together with a number of prominent officers of the headquarters staff.

The Royal assent was given to a number of bills.

His Excellency was then pleased to formally prorogue Parliament with the following speech from the throne:

THE SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

In relieving you from this laborious and long-protracted session I desire to express my hearty congratulations on the passage of the two important measures providing for the entry into the Confederation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The unparalleled increase in the population during the last three years of the areas the new provinces embrace affords the strongest evidence that at no distant date they will be the homes of many millions of prosperous and contented people.

The fair prospect of an unusally abundant harvest, not alone in the three prairie provinces, but also in other parts of this wide Dominion, will, I trust, under a kind Providence, be fully realized, justifying the hope that the stream of immigration now flowing into the Dominion will continue for many years to come, adding wealth to this highly favored land.

The addition to the number of the permenent force which you have authorized will enable my Government to relieve taxpayers of the United Kingdom from the burden of keeping up the garrisons at Esquimalt and at Halifax.

It is very gratifying to note that the revenue of the Dominion continues to maintain the high level it had reached two years ago, thus enabling my Government to meet the increased expenditure chargeable against consolidated revenue, leaving a surplus to apply on capital account.

The numerous private bills for industrial objects to which I have assented point to the existence of many new enterprises. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the supplies you have so liberally voted.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In returning to your several homes allow me to express the hope that you will find abundant evidences of the growing prosperity, and that before we meet again at another session some progress may have been made in the work of constructing the national transcontinental railway, so soon to become a necessity for the transportation of the annually increasing products of the West.

DEFIES THE AUTOCRACY.

Zemstvo Congress Advises People to Discuss Reform.

A despatch from Moscow says: The congress of Zemstvoists and Dumasists, after a long debate on Friday, decided to appeal to the masses of the people by manifesto urging them to discuss the political situation regardless of the opposition of the authorities yielding only to superior force. The discussion on this subject almost led to a split between the moderates and extremists The postponing of the drafting of the manifesto prevented a rupture.

A resolution condemning the systematic violation of the rights of the Zemstvos and Dumas was adopted with a declaration of the determination "to uphold the national rights of man by pacific means, not excluding non-submission to the authorities infringing those rights."

A noteworthy incident of the session was the receipt of a resolution of sympathy from the union of officials, hoping the congress would secure freedom of the press and the responsibility of the Ministers.

WESTERN WOOL CROP.

The Clip This Year Will be 700,000 Pounds.

A despatch from Winnipeg says. The outlook for the wool clip in the Territories is splendid. The total will be about 700,000 pounds, of which Alberta will give about 290,000 pounds; Medicine Hat, 60,000 pounds; Walsh, 90,000 pounds, and Maple Creek, 220,000 pounds. The best class of western wool is very fine, almost pure merino, and will clean up to 60 per cent. of scoured wool.