JAPS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

More Severe Fighting on Saghalin Island.

RUSSIANS LOSE 700 MEN.

A despatch from Tokio says: The following despatch has been received from Japanese headquarters:—

"Our independent cavalry which entered Rykoff (on Saghalien Island, 45 miles north-east of Port Due) July 27 withdrew on finding order in the city unfavorable to its occupation. Our army, intending to crush the enemy's force before they retreated from the eminences west of Rykoff, commenced to advance at 3 a.m. on July 28. The van, together with an independent body of cavalry, advanced by forced march, attacking and dislodging the enemy holding the northern extremity of Rykoff and rushed the town. Confused street fighting ensued, but the town was completely taken at 8.30 o'clock in the morning.

"The enemy's main strength, which opposed our right column, fled in disorder southward, taking the short route leading to Pareono.

"On July 28 a detachment which was sent south in pursuit of the enemy met the enemy's infantry, some 800 strong, at a point six miles south of Rykoff, and killed over 200 and captured 500.

"The enemy's strength opposed to our right column was of some 3,000 infantry, and four guns and four machine guns, and that opposed to our left column some 2,000 infantry and four guns.

"The enemy's loss in trophies is under investigation."

TO ISOLATE VLADIVOSTOCK.

A despatch from Khersu, Manchuria, says: The Japanese are apparently concentrating in considerable force far to the eastward, with the aim of operating against Kirin and Ninguta and getting in between Vladivostock and the Russian Manchurian army.

It is reported that the Japanese have landed at several places in the Siberian littoral between Nicholaievsk and De Kastries, and that the telegraph line to Nicholaievsk has been cut. These landings, however, are reported to be by small forces.

The rains are moderating, and the roads are passable. The wet weather and great heat are affecting the health of the army, and stomach trouble among the troops is increasing. Some cases of typhus have been reported, but the disease is not epidemic.

LINEVITCH MUST RETREAT.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Telegraph says the Russian officers captured in Saghalien are depressed. They declare they were left to take care of themselves. Their requests for reinforcements were ignored, and they were practically helpless.

Vladivostock is now blockaded by a strong squadron. This explains the inactivity of the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi and the torpedo boats which are inside the harbor. They have been unable to interfere with the Japanese occupation of Saghalien or to scout in Possiet and Ungeni Bays. Powerful Japanese squadrons are watching the whole coast of Saghalien and also the coasts of Siberia and Corea.

Information from officers who have returned from Manchuria shows that when the Japanese plan is in full swing Gen. Linevitch must prematurely retreat or be absolutely lost.

When the Japanese landed at Port Castries last Monday they found that the village of Alexandrovsk, Siberia, which is merely a collection of wooden huts, was burning. As the invaders approached the place four guns opened fire on them, but they were soon silenced.

JAPS ARE BUSY.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is announced at army headquarters that the Japanese from Shaghalien Island on the morning of July 24, without meeting heavy resistance from the Russians, commenced landing in the neighborhood of Alkova, eight miles north of Alexandrovsk and that Alexandrovsk was seized Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Katakoa, in reporting the successful landing of the Japanese forces in the vicinity of Alexandrovsk from Saghalien Island, says the piers at Alexandrovsk, Niyomi and Mukake were found intact, but the enemy had set fire to Mumika and Alkova was still burning. The town of Alexandrovsk was not burned.

The Admiral's report, which was received at 7.30 p.m. on July 24, says the Japanese flag was hoisted over the Government buildings at Alexandrovsk without any loss on the part of the Japanese force.

The following official announcement was made this afternoon: "The detachment detailed to protect the landing on the Siberian coast of Japanese troops from the Island of Saghalien dislodged the enemy from the vicinity of Alkova on July 24. The enemy's strength consisted of one battalion of infantry, besides several hundred volunteers, with eight field pieces.

"Another detachment landed at Mugati and captured 40,000 tons of coal and light railway materials. Alexandrovsk was taken and entered the same evening, after some resistance. At dawn on July 25 the enemy holding a position east of Alexandrovsk was attacked, and our troops pressed him towards Novoe-Michaelkoye, which place we completely occupied the same day. Two hundred prisoners were taken, and also gun-carriages, ammunition, and provisions."

Alexandrovsk is the capital of Saghalien. It will probably now become the base of operations for the capture of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River. The landing of a Japanese force at Port Castries a few days ago is supposed to have been made to secure the mainland end of the cable to Saghalien, and to begin a movement against the Town of Alexandrovsk on the mainland, from which place the Japanese are likely to cut off Nikolaievsk on the south side.

It is officially anoounced that previous to the capture of Alexandrovsk Saghalien, the Japanese landed at Mugatai, dislodged the Russians there and captured 40,000 tons of coal and some railway material. Two hundred prisoners, gun carriages and ammunition were captured on Monday.

JAPS IN SIBERIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says:—Despatches from Manchuria report the landing of a Japanese battalion and the seizure of a lighthouse on the Siberian coast near Dekastries a post formerly called Alexdrovsk, 700 miles north of Vladivostok, after a preliminary shelling by torpedo-boat destroyers.

Military officials here attach importance to the episode only in connection with the Sakhalin campaign, and say that as the landing was effected at a place where the Straits of Tartary are narrowest, apparently it is part of the strategy of the Japanese to prevent the escape of Russian garrisons in Sakhalin, across the straits. They add that the landing is too far north to have any bearing on the main campaign or on the operation against Vladivostok.

WHAT LANDING MEANS.

A despatch from London says:—The Japanese landing at Dekastries, which is the terminus of the only cable line connecting the mainland with the Island of Sakhalin, is regarded by the London morning newspapers as an attempt to seize the mouth of the Amur River in order to enable the Japanese to despatch an army up that great waterway to threaten the Russian communications, Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats could thus reach Harbin and give effectual assistance to any attack on the Russian fortifications.

Both the Ussuri and Sungari Rivers are navigable for vessels of light draught, and thus the Japanese could advance inland in three different directions for a considerable distance. If, as is supposed, Japan has a river expedition in readiness, the mere threat of its advance may suffice to change the plans of the Russians and compel the retirement from the Kirin and Fenghwa districts upon Harbin.

ROJESTVENSKY'S INJURIES.

Tokio, July 26.—The wound in Admiral Rojestvensky's forehead has been reopened and a small piece of bone has been removed. The Admiral's condition is now considered satisfactory.

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Returns Show Increase of 16,000 Over Previous Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The immigration branch reports that the official returns for the year ending June 30th last show a total immigration of 146,266, an increase of 16,000 over the previous year. There was a decrease in the returns from the United States of 1,628.

Arrangements have now been made to take a record of arrivals on the Pacific Coast. During the past year 102,042 immigrants arrived at Atlantic Ocean ports, 675 at Pacific ports, and 43,543 from the States.

WILL MEET IN TORONTO.

British Medical Association Accepts Invitation for 1906.

A despatch from London says:—The British Medical Association has accepted the invitation to meet at Toronto in 1906.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Victorian Assembly Passes Bill Granting Privilege.

A despatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says:—The Victorian Assembly on Wednesday passed a bill granting the elective franchise to women.

OUTBREAK OF MENINGITIS.

Dr. Hodgetts Reports Upon Disease in Ottawa Valley.

A despatch from Toronto says: Cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever has become very prevalent in the Ottawa Valley, and numerous deaths have been reported. Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has just returned from a visit to Carp, Carleton County, where the disease is epidemic. One doctor reported four deaths out of 11 cases which occurred in his practice. Another on the Quebec side of the river had six patients in one house. The disease seems to have gained a footing also in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and two deaths have occurred in the Ottawa hospitals from it.

Dr. Hodgetts found the environment in most of the cases similar. Nearly all occurred in small log or frame houses built on the ground; most of these were surrounded by willow trees, causing dampness and shutting out sunlight. Placards are being placed by the Local Board of Health on all houses in which are cases of the disease.

The disease usually attacks children, but several of the deaths in this outbreak were of adults. Authorities differ as to whether the malady is infectious or contagious. Dr. Hodgetts has been led to believe from several instances that it is communicable. It is the result of a specific organism which in unsanitary surroundings develops in the nervous system. The brain is not attacked, and the patient remains conscious. The back is painful owing to the affection of the spine, and the sick person wastes away rapidly.

A WHEAT RUST SCARE.

Disquieting Reports From the Hartney District.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A rust scare concerning the wheat crop has precipitated almost as much concern as the wheat crop itself, and is an important topic on the grain exchange and in business circles. A special inspector sent out by a leading grain firm to make private observations reports red rust very general around Hartney, some fields being much worse than others. All along the Glenboro' branch he found it reported at many stations, but there were no indications of black rust. Six samples forwarded by him show very decided indications of red rust, but the heavy land is not affected so seriously as the light. A large number of samples from Provincial points have been sent tp Prof. Bolley, the botanical expert at the North Dakota Experimental Farm, and he says he found black rest on only one, which was secured at Gretna, just over the border from Dakota, where it is believed to be prevalent and to be creeping north the same as last year. Prof. Bolley also states that black rust, even in the red stage, seldom appears until the wheat has bloomed and begun to fill, hence the most dangerous period is still to come.

FIND OF BESSEMER ORE.

Prospector at Iron Lake, Near Port Arthur, Strike it Rich.

A despatch from Toronto says: Important strikes of iron ore are being made by prospectors in the neighborhood of Iron Lake, east of Port Arthur, and already applications for locations are being made. Wiley Brothers, who have been among the lucky miners, report that the quality is very good and low enough in sulphur and phosphorus to be suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Prof. Miller, the provincial geologist, has had a party inspecting the ground for a month. From these experts he has received word that the field is much larger than was thought, and that the field of operations is being extended rapidly. Little can be said, however, of the quality or actual value of the ore discovered until mining operations are commenced.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ACT.

Outline of the Appeal of the Zemstvoists.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs an outline of the appeal of the Zemstvoists to the country. It rehearses the events of the past month, especially the fruitlessness of the reform ukases, and adds that all hope of the fulfilment of the Czar's promises is gone. It is time for the people to act. They must meet openly and discuss the best means of attaining reforms regardless of the frowns of the authorities. This is the way of peace. This alone will prevent the shedding of torrents of blood and save thousands of innocent lives. Against the expressed opinion of the united nation no amount of illegality or the arbitrary exercise of authority can prevail.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

Eight Jews and Two Christians Killed Near Kishineff.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—In an anti-Jewish riot at Rishanovka, near Kishineff, on Thursday, eight Jews and two Christians were killed. Many persons were injured. A large private estate was pillaged by the mob.

LIGHTNING KILLS FIVE.

Bolt Descends on Bathers at Coney Island Beach.

A New York despatch says:—During a thunderstorm of terrific intensity, which passed over New York on Sunday afternoon, five persons were struck by lightning and instantly killed and nine were seriously injured at the Parkway baths at Coney Island. At the same time one man was killed and three were prostrated at Gravesend Beach.

When the storm blew up from the wastward the Parkway Beach was thronged with bathers and spectators. As the rain descended in torrents hundreds of men, women and children sought shelter under the big bath house, which is elevated above the sand on piles. A few minutes before 5 o'clock a bolt struck the flag staff and grounded in the thickest of the crowd. Nearly fifty persons were prostrated and the rest, screaming with terror, rushed out into the storm. The nine injured were removed to a hospital, where it was said that some probably would die. Many persons less seriously hurt were taken home by friends. A slight fire in the bath house was quickly extinguished by the rain. About the same time Henry Ransweiler was struck and killed while standing under a tree at Gravesend Bay, and his son William, with John Apple and Daniel McCauley, were rendered unconscious.

TRAIN WRECK IN ENGLAND

Express Crashes Into Empty Train Near Liverpool.

A London despatch says:—The worst railroad accident in the United Kingdom for fifteen years occurred on Thursday evening on the electrified section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Twenty-two persons, including several children, were killed, and an unknown number, but supposed to be few, injured.

An electric express which left Liverpool was crowded with passengers. At Southport the train crashed into the rear of an empty train standing on a side track at the Hall Road Station. The body of the front car of the express was torn off, and the steel frame rose in the air and fell upon the passengers. Two other cars were overturned, and one or two cars caught fire. It is not clear whether there were many casualties from the fire. It seems that most of the dead were killed instantly.

It is stated that a passenger who happened to be looking out of a window of the express saw that a collision was impending and shouted to his companions to lie on the floor of the car. Many were saved by this means.

SCOTTISH HERRING CURING

Government Begins Experiments on Nova Scotia Coast.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Government on Tuesday began Scottish herring-curing experiments at Yarmouth, Clarence Harbor, and other points in the south of Nova Scotia. The fish is abundant at Canso, where the experiments have been discontinued, and it is expected several packing establishments will be erected there. Large quantities of the fish have been shipped from Canso to the United States markets, where the herring brings the high price of $15 a barrel.

The ordinary product from Canada and Newfoundland is selling at $6 and $6.50 a barrel. The fishing population of the Maritime Provinces is much interested in the operations, and they are also watched closely by the American purchasers. The experiments have now been going on two years in Canada, and the results have been of the most satisfactory kind.

RUSSIAN HARVEST FAILS.

Great Grain Producing Districts Especially Suffer.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The Central Statistical Committee reports that the harvest in 41 of the 60 provinces of European Russia is a complete failure. In Tula Raizan, Sarafoff, Warsaw, and Kurland failure is interspersed locally with barely sufficient crops. Similar conditions prevail in twelve other provinces, including the great grain-producing districts of Samara, Tamboff, Pinza, and the Don Cossack district. In twelve other provinces good and bad crops alternate. Good crops are expected in only six Polish provinces and in Grosno, Kieff, Vilkynia, and Bessarabia. Satisfactory crops are expected in two northern provinces, reports from which have not yet been received, but where good harvests are rare. Considering the optimism which usually characterizes such reports, the public anticipates a very serious famine.

ALBERTA'S YIELD.

8,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Will Be Harvested.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The latest estimate of the Fall wheat yield in Alberta is placed at 8,000,000. So over-whelming has become the interest of Fall wheat culture that an organization is now forming in Alberta, similar to the Western Immigration Association, to place in the United States an office to secure publicity for Candian Fall wheat lands. The Fall wheat harvest has commenced. The yield is running thirty-two bushels to the acre.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white, 89c to 90c. Goose is quoted at 78c to 80c, and spring at 85c to 86c.

Manitoba—We quote No. 1, $1.15 to $1.17; No. 2, $1.09. No. 3 is unchanged at 90½c to 91c.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, $4.15 to $4.25, buyers' sacks, west, with 15c to 20c more for choice. Manitoba, first patents, $5.30 to $5.60; second patents, $5 to $5.30, and bakers', $4.20 to $5.10.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, $11.50 to $12; shorts higher at $18.50 to $19. Manitoba—$17 for bran, $19 for shorts, at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—No. 2 are quoted at 44c outside, according to location and freight rates.

Barley—No. 2, 46c to 47c; No. 3 extra, 44c to 45c, and No. 3, 43c outside.

Rye—Prices are quoted nominally at 60c outside.

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

Peas—Nominal at 72c for No. 2 outside.

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.

Butter—Prices are firm in tone.

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

Cheese—Prices have a firm tone at 10¾c to 11c per lb.

Eggs—Prices are unchanged at 17½c to 18c.

Potatoes—Prices are unchanged at $2.25 to $2.50 per barrel.

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

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5.50 to $6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 1—Grain—The demand for oats is limited at 49½c for No. 2 white and 48½c for No. 3 white per bushel ex-store.

Barley—Is firmer at 54c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba shipping wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.40; strong bakers', $5 to $5.10; winter wheat patents, $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.15, and in bags $2.35 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; mouillie, $21 to $24 per ton, as to quality.

Oats—$2.40 to $2.42½ per bag. Cornmeal continues quiet at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1 $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover mixed, $6.50 to $7, and pure clover, $6 to $6.25 per ton in car lots.

Eggs—Straight stock, 17c; No. 2, 14c.

Butter—Choice creamery, 22c to 22½c; undergrades, 21½c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20 to $21; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $18.50 to $19; compound lard, 5¾c to 6½c; Canadian lard, 9½c to 9¾c; kettle rendered, 10½c to 11c, according to quality; hams, 12c, 13c and 14½c, according to size; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs $10; alive, $7.25 for mixed lots, $7.50 for selects.

Cheese—Holders are asking 10¼c to 10⅜c for townships, and 10½c to 10⅝c for Ontarios.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 1.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring, weak; No. 1 Northern, $1.15¾ asked; Winter, No. 2 red, 90c. Corn—Weak; No. 2 yellow, 62c; No. 2 corn, 61½c. Oats—weak; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Rye—Dull, unsettled; No. 3 offered at 67½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—The following is the range of quotations:—

Export cattle, choice	$4.50	$4.75
Do., medium	4.30	4.50
Do., bulls	3.00	3.50
Do., cows	3.00	3.60
Butchers', picked	4.50	4.65
Do., choice	4.00	4.50
Do., medium	3.75	4.00
Do., common	3.50	3.75
Do., cows, choice	3.00	3.75
Do., common	2.00	3.00
Do., bulls	2.50	3.50
Feeders, short-keep	3.75	4.25
Do., medium	3.40	3.75
Do., light	3.00	3.40
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.50
Do., common	2.25	2.75
Do., bulls	2.00	2.40
Export ewes, per cwt.	4.00	4.15
Do., bucks	3.00	3.25
Cull sheep, per cwt.	2.50	3.50
Lambs, cwt	6.25	6.75
Calves, cwt.	3.50	5.75
Do., each	2.00	10.00
Selects, per cwt.		6.50
Lights, per cwt.		6.25
Fats, per cwt.		6.10