

GEN. KOUROPATKIN'S REPORT

The Russian Losses Were Nearly 70,000 Men.

12,000 KILLED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that the general staff had received from Gen. Kouropatkin a report showing that the total number of Russian wounded taken over by the Red Cross and kindred departments since the beginning of the battle to Oct. 18 was 55,868. The number of killed is unknown exactly, because many men are missing, but the total is estimated to have been 12,000.

7,000 WOUNDED DIE.

A despatch from Rome says: Of 35,000 Russian wounded that have been brought to Mukden 7,000 have died.

MANY OFFICERS KILLED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Office has received a list of the losses of Gen. Ekk's 71st Division of the Fifth Siberian corps, and Gen. Morazzaf's First Division of Lieut.-Gen. Dembowski's corps. Each lost half a dozen officers. The official lists of officers killed and wounded Oct. 11 and Oct. 13 totals 172, including Major-Gen. Rabinsky, and 17 field officers. The wounded are in proportion of one to six. The list for the heaviest day's fighting is still unreported, and doubtless will exceed the losses at Liao-Yang, when 500 officers were killed or wounded. The losses among the men are not yet reported, but they are thought to approximate not much over 20,000.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS.

A despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, from Mukden on Friday says the 8th Russian Army Corps has arrived there, and Gen. Kouropatkin will make new plans, immediately.

PASSED INTO NORTH SEA.

A despatch from FredericksHAVEN, Denmark, says: During Thursday night the Russian Baltic fleet weighed anchor and passed into the North Sea.

EVERY MAN SHOT.

A despatch from Mukden says: Every man of the two hundred Cossacks commanded by Capt. Tourgenieff, who on Tuesday night reconnoitred the Japanese left south-westward, and who near Sandoupe unexpectedly encountered a good-sized Japanese force with machine guns, was wounded, and every horse except Capt. Tourgenieff's was hit by the bullets from the Japanese machine guns. Tourgenieff, though mortally wounded, carried off one man behind his saddle, while others managed to creep back to camp. But as already cabled, not one man was killed on the field. There is the greatest fear on the part of the Russian wounded of falling into the hands of the Japanese, the Russians being convinced that they torture their prisoners.

FORCES FACE TO FACE.

A despatch from Mukden says: The big battle has practically worn itself out, leaving the two armies facing each other, with the Sha River as the dividing line.

On the left the Russians are in a good position on a high hill overlooking the Sha River, which they have held since Oct. 16th, despite an almost continuous bombardment and frequent infantry attacks.

On the right the Russians are using mortars in an endeavor to dislodge the Japanese from a small hill in the last plain. Owing to the floods, it would be necessary to use pontoons in crossing the Sha River, which has not been bridged.

RODE THROUGH JAP LINES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The suspension of operations below Mukden continues. It is hinted in military circles that the next development should be looked for eastward, but whether on the part of the Japanese or Russians is not revealed.

A despatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated Thursday night, reports that all was quiet along the front on Wednesday, and that in spite of the soggy condition of the country roads, which are described as seas of mud, the Russian scouts continue to show great enterprise in examining the Japanese positions. A detachment of two hundred Cossacks Tuesday night reconnoitred the Japanese left south-westward from the railroad where it crosses the Schilli River through the villages of Hantsantai, Tadousampu, and Sandepu, the latter fifteen miles west of the railroad. The Japanese sentinels fired and retired as the Cossacks rode rapidly along the line, but near Sandepu the Cossacks unexpectedly ran into a good sized Japanese force with machine guns. The latter opened a murderous fire on the Russians, killing many horses, and mortally wounded Capt. Turheonoff, but all the Cossacks succeeded in getting away. No one was killed on the field.

No statement is made as to what

is transpiring on the Russian left.

The reports that Generals Rennekampff and Myendorff are wounded are denied. The former's chief of staff, Col. Rossisky, was wounded.

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from Chefoo says: A junk which left Liao-ti Promontory on Wednesday was driven by a gale and arrived here Thursday night, bringing 100 coolies who left Port Arthur because they feared injury from Japanese shells. The coolies say that on Oct. 13 there was fierce fighting for several hours on the slopes of Rihlung @ountain between comparatively small forces, during which the Japanese lost 300 killed or wounded. The coolies were unable to give details of the fighting, but apparently it was the result of one of the numerous sorties made by the Russians against the Japanese, who were attempting to advance from their trenches.

Japanese wounded say that the soldiers in the trenches suffer severely from the cold, although the Japanese army is now almost completely supplied with winter outfits.

It is said that the Port Arthur garrison is frantic for news of the operations of Gen. Kouropatkin, from whom the defenders expect relief.

The news that the Baltic fleet has sailed for the Pacific was announced to the garrison, and greatly encouraged the Russians.

The Japanese at Taku Mountain have dropped a ceaseless storm of shells on the Chinese town and many rifle bullets also fell in the place. The Chinaman adds that the fighting was very severe, and that the Japanese loss was considerable.

It is asserted that the Russian force at Port Arthur now numbers 5,000 men, excluding the militia, which is not engaged in the fighting, but in guard duty.

Winter clothing is very scarce at Port Arthur, shoes particularly. The Russian soldiers are wearing Chinese shoes, and some of them are unable to obtain even these, and wrap rags about their feet. The garrison is greatly worn out by the many months of exhausting, anxious labor and fighting. The town is full of wounded. Flour is plentiful, and the slaughter of horses, mules and donkeys continues.

The Japanese have completed immense warehouses between Port Dalny and Port Arthur, and have therein supplies sufficient to last them until Spring. Similar preparations have been made at New-Chiwang, and therefore the Japanese expect the release of 60 transports next month.

NET RESULT OF BATTLE.

A despatch from London says: The complete repulse of the Russian attack and the gain of about 15 miles of ground seem to be the net result of the Battle of the Sha River to the Japanese, who have again failed, as at Liao-Yang, to follow up their victory with a crushing blow. Opinions differ, however, as to whether the present situation indicates a lull or the end of the battle, none of the despatches enabling a definite assertion.

A correspondent with Gen. Oku, in an undated despatch, says that owing to the slowness of the advance, the Japanese failed to cut off the Russian retreat, which was conducted with great skill. The cavalry on the Japanese left crossed the Hun River, thus preventing Russian flanking movement. They captured batteries and did excellent work. The Japanese centre and right armies held their line throughout, working forward together excellently. The whole Japanese force now holds a line that is practically the same as at the beginning of the battle, but fifteen miles further north. The armies are now resting, and probably will not move for several days.

A correspondent with the Russian centre telegraphs that the Japanese are apparently satisfied with having stopped the Russian advance, and have brought their own lines to the Sha River.

The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki says that decisive defeats have seriously weakened the morale of the Russian troops. It was evident in the latter phases of the fighting that they were increasingly reluctant to stand up against the Japanese infantry. It will be some time before they can make good their terrible losses. The Japanese losses are small in comparison. The Japanese failed to capture many prisoners, but the victory was none the less decisive. It will secure the numerical superiority of the Japanese army for an indefinite period.

Another correspondent ascribes the loss of Japanese guns on Oct. 16 to over-confidence. Five battalions and three batteries went too far east and were attacked by 12 battalions of Russians.

The Russians who tried to outflank the Japanese right, and who for days were rumored to have been cut off, escaped their threatened destruction, but seem to have suffered severely. Field-Marshal Oyama sim-

ply reports that they were driven off and retreated. The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki declares, however, that the Russians were almost annihilated. They were crossing the Taitse River on a pontoon bridge, when they were overtaken by a regiment of Japanese cavalry, whose machine guns swept the bridge from end to end. This is the first time in the war that machine guns were used, with decisive results.

The position of the Japanese left is thus described in an official despatch from the Japanese headquarters in the field, sent to Tokio Tuesday afternoon:

"The enemy has stopped immediately in front of our positions, at a distance of from 600 to 1,000 metres, and is fortifying his positions."

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Wheat—Red and white outside are quoted at \$1.00½ to \$1.01½; No. 2, 90c, and No. 2 spring, 95c. Prices for Manitoba are:—No. 1 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2, 99½c to \$1.00½; No. 3, 97c to 97½c. Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.46, buyers' sacks, east or west. Choice brands, 15c to 20c higher, Manitoba, \$5.70 for Hungarian patents, \$5.40 for second patents and \$5.30 for strong bakers', bags included, on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, and shorts \$17.50 east or west. Manitoba millfeed unchanged at \$20 to \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—There is a good demand and prices are firm at 46c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra, and 43c for No. 3 malting outside, 1c less for export.

Rye—Is quoted at 64c to 65c east and west.

Corn—In moderate demand at 52c to 53c for cars of Canada west. American at 61c to 61½c for No. 2 yellow, 60½c for No. 3, and 59c for No. 3 mixed on track. There is a moderate inquiry.

Oats—No. 1 new white, 32c east; No. 2 new white, 31½c to 32c low freights, and 31½c north and west.

Rolled Oats—Are in quiet demand at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are quiet and steady at 63c to 64c for No. 2 west or east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts of butter are large and the market is unchanged.

Creamery, prints 19c to 20c
do solids 19c to 20c
Dairy tubs, good to choice 14c to 15c
do inferior grades 10c to 13c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 16c to 17c
do medium 14c to 15c

Cheese—The tendency is toward firmer prices, but at present quotations are unchanged at 9½c for large and 10c for twins.

Eggs—Receipts are light and the demand active. Quotations are unchanged at 19c to 20c.

Potatoes—They are quoted unchanged at 60c to 65c on track, and out of store at about 75c. There is a good demand for stocks from the eastern Provinces and prices for these are steady at 70c to 75c on track and 85c to 90c out of store.

Poultry—Receipts are fair and the market is quoted at 11c to 12c for spring chickens and 8c to 9c for old birds. Ducks are steady at 9c to 10c, and geese at 8c to 9c, all dressed weights.

Baled Hay—The market has a more settled tone and is quoted at \$8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Is steady and unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—No. 1 white oats, 38c to 38½c, and No. 3, 37c to 37½c ex-store; for export, No. 2 white oats, 36½c to 36¾c; No. 2 peas, 74c to 75c; No. 2 barley, 54½c to 55c; No. 3 extra, 53½c to 54c; No. 3, 52½c to 53c afloat.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20, and moultrie, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The market is fair and prices are the same at \$2.30 to \$2.32½ per bag and \$4.90 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Is quiet at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

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

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bush; \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$14.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon,

BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK

By Ships of the Russian Baltic Fleet.

A despatch from London says: The Russian Baltic fleet has opened its career as the second Pacific squadron with an outrage so amazing that but for unquestionable circumstantial evidence it would be beyond belief. Part of the fleet, supposed to be the battleship squadron, after it emerged from the Danish Straits, steered a course for the English Channel. At about midnight Friday night it came across the Hull fishing fleet, which, either in panic or inconceivable ignorance, the Russians must have mistaken for a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla. This is the only explanation at present that can be offered for the terrible fact that the Russian warships opened fire on the defenceless fishermen with sharpnel, maintaining their fusillade, according to the fishermen who escaped, for twenty minutes, sinking at least one trawler and scattering death and wounds among the crews. Not the least disgraceful feature of the tragedy is the fact that the warships continued their course without attempting to rescue the victims or even to ascertain the extent of the damage they had done. The only suggestion that is offered in palliation of this inhumanity is that the Russians were so overcome by panic that they did their utmost to escape the imagined enemy. The earliest news of the affair was brought to Hull on Saturday evening by the trawlers Mino and Moulmein, both of which were seriously damaged by shot.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

The official information is that shortly after midnight Friday the Russian squadron fell in with the Hull fishing fleet in the North Sea. The first portion of the fishing fleet passed safely. Then the Russian ships turned their searchlights on the British vessels for some time, and a little later opened fire. The steam trawler Crane was sunk, and the decapitated bodies of her skipper and mate have been brought to Hull. The boatswain and other members of the crew, who are understood to be seriously injured, are on board a missionary ship. The only slightly injured member of the crew has arrived at Hull.

The steam trawlers Moulmein and Mino have arrived at Hull seriously damaged by shots, the latter having sixteen holes in her hull. It is feared that other damage was done to trawlers, and that at least one more trawler was lost with all hands.

According to other reports, the affair occurred 200 miles off Spurn Head. The Russian ships were steaming in line. The leading ships passed without incident, though most of the vessels turned searchlights on the trawlers long enough to prevent any mistake as to identity. After the bulk of the squadron passed, it opened fire, nearly all participating in the firing. The Crane was struck below the water line, and raked above deck. Skipper Smith and Third Hand Leggott had their heads carried clean away by a shot, many of the crew being seriously wounded. Another trawler also was sunk, but the Moulmein, which brought the news to Hull, has no particulars as to her fate.

12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs \$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$4.50; mixed lots, \$5; select, \$5.25 to \$5.37½, off cars.

Cheese—Ontario white, 9½c; colored, 9½c; Quebec, 9c to 9½c.

Butter—Finest grades, 19½c; ordinary finest, 18½c to 19c, and western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—A large proportion of to-day's offerings were feeders and stockers, the latter in particular including some very poor cattle. There were very few export cattle in sight, a few heavy cattle offering, but none of prime quality. The run of sheep and lambs was heavy, and the trade, especially for lambs, slow.

Butchers—The local butcher market is slow and prices cover a rather wide range. Picked extra choice cattle, selected from full loads, were sold as high as \$4.40. From this figure prices went down as low as \$2.50 for medium heavy cows and steers. The general run of good butcher cattle sold at from \$3.75 to \$4. Canners at \$1.75.

Feeders—Apparently some of the largest buyers for the distilleries are about filled up for the season. There is a little inquiry for the best stock, but the inferior class of feeders are not much wanted, and prices for these are on the down grade. Good steers are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50; extra choice, \$3.65; feeding bulls are quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Stockers—Good stockers are about steady, though the trade is not active.

Milkers—There is a good market for milk cows, selling at \$36 to \$60 per head.

RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

The news has created an intense sensation and indignation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag at halfmast. Her skipper states that the trawlers were fishing about 220 miles east by north of Spurn Head at 1 o'clock Saturday morning the weather being hazy, when the outlines, sailing in a line, were dimly seen. Whilst the crew were watching the warships, searchlights were flashed upon them, in the glare of which the Moulmein's crew observed what they took to be torpedo boats approaching, apparently with the intention of boarding the Moulmein. They steamed away, however, and soon the fishermen were horrified to find they were being fired upon. First one and then another trawler was struck by flying shot. What seemed to be a round shot went through the Moulmein's galley. The Mino, laying near by, also was struck with many shots, but fortunately the damage was above her water line, and none of her crew were struck. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes. When it had ceased, the fleet sailed southward, and some of the trawlers sent up rockets. The Moulmein steered in the direction of the rocket. Soon cries were heard and the Crane was found sinking, with another trawler taking off some of her crew. Those seriously injured were removed to a mission ship, and the bodies of Smith and Leggott were placed aboard the Moulmein. The other men with minor injuries were put aboard the trawler Sea Gull, which at a late hour had not arrived at Hull.

LONDON DUMBFOUNDED.

The first reports of the affair received in London were regarded as almost incredible. When, however, cumulative evidence no longer left doubt of the general accuracy of the reports, astonishment became bewilderment as to what the possible motive could have led Russian officers into such an extraordinary and inexplicable course of action, which, unless a satisfactory explanation is immediately forthcoming, could be regarded as an act of war.

While admitting the necessity of a suspension of judgment for investigation and explanation, the papers are unanimous in demanding that the Government instruct Ambassador Hardinge, to make the strongest representations to the St. Petersburg Government and obtain reparation and apologies and assurances of the Russian Pacific fleet's good behavior for the future. It is held that the omission of the Russian fleet to stay its course down the Channels to offer any explanation makes the case look exceedingly grave, and the only possible solution of the mystery that has been suggested is that, excited by rumors recently spread of Japanese intentions on the Pacific squadron, in the event of its sailing, the Russian gunners yielded to panic and supposed that the trawlers' rockets were signals of an enemy's fleet. In view of the decision in the Allenton case, it is regarded as quite impossible that the St. Petersburg authorities can be in any way responsible for the incident.

Enquiries at Devonport showed that no special naval movement had been reported and that Admiral Seymour had no official news of the outrage.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a heavy run in this market, and prices were off about 10c all round. Lamb trade is dull.

Hogs—The market is still weak, with the prospects for lower prices. Quotations were unchanged, however, to-day. Best \$5.15, fats \$4.90.

DRANK DOSE, FELL DEAD.

Fort William Druggist Made Fatal Mistake.

A despatch from Fort William says:—Norman H. MacRae, head of the firm of N. H. MacRae and Co., druggists, on Wednesday dropped dead after taking a drink of what was supposed to be bromo-seltzer. He was just about to leave for lunch, and remarked that he did not feel well and would take a dose of bromo-seltzer. He went to the case and took out a little phial, sold for 10 cents, and supposed to contain one dose of the compound. He drank it, said to his clerk that it tasted rather strange, dropped fainting to the floor, and after a few gasps was dead, with every symptom of cyanide poisoning. There will be an investigation, as this is by no means an isolated instance of poisoning under precisely similar circumstances. Samples of the bromo-seltzer are being sent to Toronto for analysis.

QUEBEC BANK ROBBED.

\$7,000 Stolen From Eastern Townships Bank.

A despatch from Montreal says: The safe in the West Shefford branch of the Eastern Townships Bank was blown up during Friday night and \$7,000 secured. There is as yet no clue to the robbers.