# ABOUT 50,000 SURRENDER

## Number of Prisoners Taken by Japanese at Port Arthur.

THE SURRENDERED GARRISON.

A despatch from Tokio says:—A report received on Thursday from Gen. Nogi's headquarters largely increases the figures of the surrendered garrison, and intimates that the force handed over to the Japanese at Port Arthur will be 32,000 exclusive of 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded, making a rough total of 48,000.

The report is as follows:—

As previously reported, the transfer of objects mentioned in article 2 of the capitulation compact took place on Jan. 4, and the transfer of the forts and batteries has been completed.

The prisoners will be assembled at the place appointed on Jan. 5, but the investigation relating to these prisoners is so complicated that the result cannot be reported at present.

Reports received up to date are as follows:—

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| Generals | 8 |
| Admirals | 4 |
| Colonels and majors | 57 |
| Captains and commanders | 100 |
| Army captains and lieutenants | 531 |
| Naval lieutenants and naval officials | 200 |
| Army officials | 99 |
| Surgeons | 109 |
| Chaplains | 20 |
| Of the rank and file of the army | 22,434 |
| Of the rank and file of the navy | 4,500 |
| Army non-combatants | 3,645 |
| Naval non-combatants | 500 |
| Total | 32,307 |

Besides these there are about 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals.

The volunteers are chiefly included in the list of non-combatants.

One hundred saddle horses and 1,870 draught horses were surrendered.

MAY RELEASE PRISONERS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Japanese naval officers have not examined the sunken warships at Port Arthur, and therefore nothing is known of their condition and possible availability for further service. It is expected that careful examination of the vessels will be made at the earliest possible moment. The Japanese are keenly anxious to know the condition of the sunken ships, and it is believed that some of them are salvable.

The Russians ingeniously blocked the dry-dock. They towed the transport Amur inside the dock, blew her up so that she partly turned turtle and sank sidewise, and then destroyed the dock gate. The Russians surrendered possession of the dockyard on Wednesday and turned over to the Japanese ten small steamers available for immediate use. All the other craft had previously been sunk.

The work of clearing away the mines commenced so soon as the Russian charts provided for in the capitulation agreement were delivered to the Japanese.

The official figure giving the Russian and Japanese losses at Port Arthur are not yet available. The disposition of the surrendered garrison has not been determined. It is impossible to move the majority of the sick and wounded, who will be nursed at Port Arthur. The care of the many prisoners is a troublesome and expensive task, and it is possible that Japan will arrange later to return them to Russia. The question is now under consideration at Tokio.

It is expected that Gen. Nogi will return to Tokio at the request of the Emperor, in which case he will receive a tremendous popular ovation.

The foreign attaches entered Port Arthur yesterday.

FAINTED AT THEIR POSTS.

The London Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent says that Russian officers who have arrived there bring descriptions of the terrible conditions existing in the hospitals at Port Arthur, which they say were worse than those of the battlefield. They relate how the Sisters of Charity accustomed as they are to such ordeals, sickened under these conditions, and fainted at their posts because of lack of nourishment.

"The wretched patients toward the end complained bitterly of what they called the heartlessness of the Sisters of Charity, who grew so accustomed to human suffering that they seemed to lose all sympathy for the victims."

The correspondent adds: Medicines and doctors were scarce, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded, mingled with the curses and yells of men who were undergoing operations without anaesthetics, combined to make such an inferno that it was a relief to rush from the foul atmosphere and horrible sights, even if the shell-torn streets were the only alternative."

JAPS LOST 80,000.

A despatch from Chefoo says: The statement of the censored despatches from correspondents with Gen. Nogi's army that the Japanese lost only 50,000 men in taking the fortress is declared to be absurd by Russian naval officers here.

Their lowest estimate, they say, based on personal observation and on stories told by the prisoners, is that the Japanese lost 80,000.

Advices from Japanese sources say that the condition of Port Arthur is chaotic, but that Generals Nogi and Stoessel rapidly are systematizing affairs there. Gen. Nogi is prepared to put a horde of Chinese coolies at work in the fortifying of Port Arthur immediately the Russians are disposed of. Vast quantities of cement and timber are ready on the Yalu River, while steel plates and other manufactured necessaries are ready in Japan for transportation to the fortress. The Japanese are confident that the refortifying of Port Arthur will place the fortress in a better condition than ever, with the Russian defects eliminated long before Russia can besiege it, if such a thing ever occurs.

Ammunition, food, and medical supplies to last for years will be sent to Port Arthur.

ATTEMPT AT SURPRISE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—General Kuropatkin reports the frustration of a Japanese attempt to surprise his centre front the night of January 6, and the bayoneting of 21 Japanese the night of January 3 by a cavalry reconnaissance in the valley of Taitse River, in the direction of Sianchan.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—The meeting between Gen. Nogi and Gen. Stoessel at Plum Tree Cottage, which preceded the marching out of the Russian forces from Port Arthur on Thursday, had nothing spectacular about it, but it was in many ways interesting. Gen. Stoessel, through a mistake, arrived an hour and a half ahead of the time set for the meeting. He rode a fine Arab charger, and was accompanied by three officers and a small escort of Cossacks. The lieutenant commanding the Japanese guard at the cottage immediately sent for Gen. Nogi. Meanwhile the Russians, who were in full uniform, sat on horseback chatting cheerfully. Gen. Stoessel's heavy face showed traces of strain and anxiety. Within half an hour Gen. Nogi, escorted by two troopers, arrived, and the rival commanders set eyes upon each other for the first time after eight months' incessant conflict. Both raised their hands in ceremonious salute. Each seemed to doubt whether the other intended to shake hands. Gen. Nogi dismounted, and Gen. Stoessel followed. They walked to the cottage side by side, chatting easily and not noticing a fatigue party close by that was extricating corpses from the adjacent wreckage for interment. Their interview was, of course, private, but it is known that it was cordial. Each complimented the other upon the gallantry of their armies.

Gen. Stoessel touchingly sympathized with Gen. Nogi in the loss of his two sons, declaring that they were an honor to the Japanese.

Gen. Nogi gravely replied that they were not lost, as they had sacrificed themselves to the welfare of their Fatherland.

After a two-hours' conference, during which they lunched, the Generals emerged together.

Gen. Nogi admired Gen. Stoessel's horse, patting his neck, and remarking upon his beautiful proportions.

Gen. Stoessel asked the Japanese commander to accept the animal as a gift.

Gen. Nogi thanked him, but pointed out that he could not accept the horse personally, as it came within the section of the capitulation relating to the surrender of military material, but he said he would gratefully accept it on behalf of the Japanese army, promising that it would be treated with the greatest care, and would be treasured as a proud posession.

Gen. Stoessel then bade farewell to the horse, shook hands cordially with Gen. Nogi, and mounted an officer's charger, on which he galloped back to Port Arthur.

HAVE MARCHED OUT.

A despatch from Port Arthur, with the Third Army, via Fusan says:—Only eighty Russian officers have accepted parole. All the regular Russian troops have marched out of Port Arthur, and left for Port Dalny on Friday. Japanese troops entered the city on Thursday to keep order. Non-combatants are allowed the option of remaining at Port Arthur. The Japanese navy is removing mines and the Japanese hulks at the harbor mouth. All the forts have been taken over by the Japanese.

A NAVAL STATION.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Japanese intend to establish a naval Station at Port Arthur. Vice Admiral Y. Shibayama will probably be placed in charge of it. The military administration at Port Arthur will retain only a small garrison as soon as the prisoners are withdrawn and order is restored. The fleet is busily engaged in clearing mines, but owing to their great number navigation will be unsafe for a long time. Only Government craft will be allowed to enter the harbor.

It is probable that Dalny will soon be opened up to neutrals. Japanese companies are preparing to establish weekly services to that port.

General Stoessel, who retires from Port Arthur with Military Honors

KOUROPATKIN'S FORCES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says From reliable information in the possession of the Associated Press it appears that the military situation below Mukden is by no means as satisfactory as represented. The number of troops at Gen. Kouropatkin's disposal is about 225,000 and the transportation over the Siberian Railroad is proving inadequate. The fact in connection with the internal situation might have an important bearing should Japan submit peace proposals. Nothing of this nature, however, has yet made its appearance.

WILL GO VIA NAGASAKI.

A despatch from Tokio says: Gen. Stoessel and the other Russian officers who will leave Port Arthur on parole will return to their homes via Nagasaki.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Mukden says: Monday and Tuesday a general attack was expected. On Saturday the Japanese showed indications of beginning serious operations. During the previous night they located a battery on the Sha River bridge, from which they enfiladed the Russian trenches, being supported by a heavy cannonade along the whole centre. The Japanese used Shimose snells. At midnight Saturday under cover of impenetrable darkness the Japanese attacked the right Russian flank, energetically, directing their movement principally against a strong redoubt, but they were repulsed. Simultaneously an attack was launched against the Russian trenches further east, but before daylight it was abandoned.

The Chinese continue to report that contagious diseases attended by heavy mortality are rife among the Japanese soldiers

CHARTS ARE WORTHLESS.

A despatch from Paris says:—Information received in official quarters here shows that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's charts of the Indian Ocean, in which the Russian second Pacific squadron is now cruising, are defective, and practically worthless. This arouses apprehensions of a possible future catastrophe, as it is known that the charts do not show the recent hydrographic dangers of the Indian Ocean.

CZAR MAY ORDER BATTLE.

A despatch from London says:—It is expected at St. Petersburg that the Czar will order Kouropatkin to take the offensive immediately before Nogi's veterans can join the Japanese forces on the Sha, and at any expense to gain some success to offset the effect of the loss of Port Arthur upon the Russian people. Such instructions will place Kouropatkin in a most difficult position. The severity of the Winter in northern Manchuria makes extensive military operations next to impossible, even with troops having the best equipment.

It is known that the Russian army is suffering great deprivation of such necessaries as boots and overcoats, owing to the wholesale robberies of supplies, and a battle fought solely for political reasons would be with advantage strongly on the side of the Japanese.

# LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Wheat—Ontario 98c bid, $1 asked for red and white spring, 94c to 95c; goose, 87c to 88c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $1.08; No. 2 northern $1.03½ to $1.04; No. 3 northern, 97c to 98c, Georgian Bay ports; 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, $4.20 to $4.35 buyers' sacks, east and west. 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.40 to $5.70 for first patents, $5 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.20 for bakers'.

Millfeed—$14 to $14.50 for bran in bulk, $16.50 to $17.50 for shorts, east and west Manitoba, $21 for shorts, $18 for bran, exports.

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

Rye—Firmer, 75c to 76c for No. 2.

Corn—New Canadian yellow, 43c; mixed, 42c, f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 52c; mixed, 51½c, on track, Toronto.

Oats—33c to 33¼c for No. 1 white, east low freights; No. 2, 32½c, low freights, and 32c, north and west.

Rolled Oats—$4 for cars of bags and $4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—52c to 53c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Trade continues rather quiet, with receipts light.

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| Creamery, prints | 22c to 24c |
| do tubs | 19c to 20c |
| Dairy tubs, good to choice | 16c to 17c |
| do medium | 14c to 15c |
| do inferior grades | 12c to 13c |
| Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice | 17c to 18c |
| do large rolls | 16c to 17c |
| do medium | 14c to 15c |

Cheese—The market has a firm tone. Quotations for job lots here are steady at 11c to 11¼c for large and 11¼c to 11½c for twins.

Eggs—The market has a firm tone, but is quoted unchanged at 20c for limed and 21c for fresh.

Poultry—Turkeys, 12c to 15c; geese, 10c to 11c; chickens, 8c to 10c.

Potatoes—Are quoted steady. Ontario stock, 65c to 70c on track and 75c to 80c out of store. Eastern 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at $7.50 to $8 and mixed or clover at $6.50 for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Is quoted unchanged at $6 to $6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Grain—Little or no export business in wheat, as shippers claim that the bids they are getting from the other side are away out of line. There was no change in the market for oats on spot, the demand being still slow and prices unchanged at 39½c for No. 2 white and at 38½c for No. 3 per bushel, ex store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.60; strong bakers', $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.70 to $5.80; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40, and in bags, $2.50 to $2.60.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; mouille, $24 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—There was no change in the market for rolled oats and business continues quiet at $2.07½ to $2.12½ per bag. Cornmeal was quiet and steady at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8.25 to $8.75; clover, mixed, $7 to $7.50, and pure clover, $6.50 to $6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American 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; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.20 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5 to $5.15; select, $5.25 to $5.35 off cars.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 10¼c to 10½c; colored, 10⅜c to 10½c; Quebec, 9¾c to 10c.

Butter—Finest grades, 21c to 21½c; ordinary finest, 20c to 20¾c; medium grades, 18¾c to 19½c, and western dairy, 15¾c to 16½c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 23c to 24c and straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 10—A fairly heavy run of stock was offering at the Western Cattle Market, this morning, but the demand was fairly active and prices were maintained at about the old level.

Export Cattle—Trade was quiet, there being few cattle on the market. Prices are lower at Chicago, and considerable purchases are being made there by local shippers. One or two loads were sold here to-day, but they were generally of poor to medium quality. Quotations are unchanged. Choice are quoted at $4.50 to $5, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.50, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—There was a fairly heavy run of moderately good cattle for which there was some demand. The heavy run imparted a slightly easier tone to prices, but not sufficiently as to in any way change the quotations. There were few good cattle offering, indeed the best on the market brought about $4.25, although really good cattle are nominally quotable up to $4.50. The range of quotations is unchanged. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at $4 to $4.50, fair to good at $3.50 to $4, mixed lots, medium, at $3 to $3.50; common at $1.75 to $2.50, cows at $3 to $3.40, and bulls at $2 to $2.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade is a little quiet, although some cattle sold about steady with quotations. Feeders are quoted at $2.50 to $3.80, and stockers at $1.50 to $3.40.

Milch Cows—A fair number were offering and the range of prices is unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves—A good number were offering, but trade was steady, and quotations are firm in tone at 3½c to 5½c per lb. and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Despite a fairly heavy run, the market had a firm tone and trade was active. Export sheep are quoted unchanged at $2 to $4.50; culls are firm at $2.50 to $3.50, and lambs are steady at $5.25 to $6.

Hogs—The market is fairly steady, and is quoted unchanged at $4.80 for selects and $4.55 for lights and fats.

QUARANTINE WITHDRAWN.

Cessation of Smallpox Cases in Western States.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Reports received by the Director-General of Public Health indicate that there is almost an absolute cessation of smallpox cases in the West. A Government inspector having visited the lumbering and mining camps in Idaho, Montana, and Washington, and reported the absence of the disease, the Department of Agriculture has withdrawn the medical inspectors from along the British Columbia boundary line. Dr. Montizambert states that as there has not been a single case of bubonic plague in San Francisco since March, and the port having been declared a clean port, it has been decided to dispense with the quarantining of vessels arriving from San Francisco at ports in British Columbia.

J. BARRY'S SUICIDE.

A Farmer Shoots Himself in a Winnipeg Hotel.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—J. Barry, who committed suicide in the Palace Hotel on Friday morning by shooting himself with a 44-calibre revolver, was a prosperous farmer, and the papers found in his possession would indicate that he was worth about $25,000. He left a note requesting that his body be shipped to Brymmer, Ont., his former home, and this will be done. No inquest will be held, as a deliberate suicide was apparent. He had quarrelled with his wife recently.

DAILY ASSASSINATIONS.

Policemen, Cossacks and Spies Shot Down at Warsaw.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Newspapers here state that the elders of a peasant community in the Government of Moscow have adopted a resolution declaring that they will compel their sons to disobey mobilization orders, preferring that they be shot at home as rebels than to be uselessly slaughtered in Manchuria. There are almost daily reports of political assassinations in Warsaw, the victims being policemen, Cossacks and spies. A proclamation has been issued that all persons taking part in street demonstrations against the Government will be shot.