PEACE IS NOW IN SIGHT

Both Nations Will Appoint Plenipotentiaries to Act at Once.

WILL HOSTILITIES CEASE.

Washington, D.C., June 11.—Russia and Japan have responded to President Roosevelt's plea for peace, and the belligerents have agreed to begin negotiations. An armistice will certainly follow, and the plenipotentiaries of the foes will soon meet at a capital to be mutually agreed upon.

There has already been a practical suspension of hostilities in Manchuria, for the Japanese Legation has heard nothing of the recently-reported forward movement of Oyama's army against Linevitch.

Before sending to Russia and Japan his urgent petition that peace in the Far East be arranged by direct negotiation between the belligerents, President Roosevelt was assured by both warring powers not only that his suggestion would be received without offence, but would be accepted.

Japan's formal agreement to the President's proposal was received by the State Department on Saturday afternoon from Mr. Griscom, the United States Minister at Tokio, to whom it was delivered by the Japanese Foreign Office.

THE ALLEGED PEACE TERMS.

Paris, June 11.—The despatch from St. Petersburg to the Eclair gives the alleged detailed conditions of both sides, the Japanese conditions numbering eleven and the Russian ten.

These are practically the same as former speculative conditions, namely:—

An indemnity of $650,000,000.

A Japanese protectorate over Manchuria.

The cession of Port Arthur and part of the Trans-Manchurian Railway to Japan.

Forfeiture of the interned warships.

Withdrawal of Russian warships from Far East for a period of 25 years.

Occupation of Vladivostock until these conditions are fulfilled.

The Russian conditions, according to the despatch, reject the question of indemnity, and give a qualified acceptance to the other terms.

LINEVITCH IN BAD FIX.

London, June 12.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokio says that Gen. Linevitch is in a hopeless position, being virtually surrounded by the Japanese. The Manchurian army will win equal glory with the navy if the campaign proceeds.

CZAR ASKED JAPAN'S TERMS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: As a result of the meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Tsarskoe-Selo on Tuesday, instructions were telegraphed on Wednesday afternoon to the Russian Ambassadors at Washington and Paris to the effect that Russia is desirous of learning Japan's peace conditions.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

A despatch from Paris says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps says that as a result of the conference at Tsarskoe-Selo the partisans of peace are considerably discomfited. A war to the bitter end is foreseen.

The British and American Ambassadors deny that they have been charged to take any steps toward opening any negotiations for peace.

DOUBTED IT IN LONDON.

A despatch from London says: The statement from St. Petersburg that Russia is anxious to learn Japan's conditions of peace is not supported from any source in Paris or elsewhere in Europe. On the contrary, Russia's determination to continue fighting at all costs is reasserted, coupled with a report that the whole western frontier of Russia will be denuded of troops to reinforce Gen. Linevitch.

ROJESTVENSKY'S REPORT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: An official report of the battle in Tsushima Straits has been received from Admiral Rojestvensky. In it he states that he was unconscious owing to his wounds, when he was removed from his flagship, the Kniaz Suvaroff.

KUROKI'S MOVE.

Moscow, June 7.—It is reported that Gen. Kuroki, who commands the right wing of Marshal Oyama's army, is making a wide turning movement.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

A despatch from Tokio says: A despatch from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field, made public on Wednesday afternoon, says:

"The enemy's infantry, strength not mentioned, attacked Machatun, two miles north of Weiyuampao, early in the morning of Monday, but were repulsed.

"The same day our force, which had advanced to Shahotse, nine miles east of Chantu, dislodged the enemy heading for that vicinity, and occupied a neighboring eminence. A portion of our cavalry drove the enemy northward toward Chichiatzu, 15 miles north of Kwangping, and Machatun, seven miles east of Chipatun, and our troops occupied their vicinities."

BATTLESHIP RIDDLED.

A despatch from Tokio says: A correspondent has been permitted to inspect the Russian battleship Orel, now lying at Maizuru. The Orel received a terrible battering. Her hull shows forty gaping holes, pierced by large shells, and many smaller, where she had been hit, while the superstructure, her upper works and upper decks were riddled by shells, steel fragments and splinters. The starboard forward 12-inch gun was smashed ten feet from the muzzle, either by shell or by explosion. A fragment of the gun went over the bridge, smashing the rail, and after carrying away the breech of a 12-pounder, buried itself in the signal locker. From the main deck upward the condition of the vessel was terrible to behold. Steel partitions were smashed, the gangway was broken, and stanchions wrecked. Gear of various kinds covered the decks, and the state of the alleyways shows that the ship was afire several times. The mark of the flames increased the scene of desolation. The main armor belt is intact. The turret armor generally withstood the battering from shells, although two of the 6-inch turrets were rendered unserviceable by shots which struck close to their base. Several smaller guns were dismounted and smashed. A gruesome sight was a bulkhead bespattered with blood, fragments of flesh and hair.

The Orel is sound structurally, although it will be necessary to practically reconstruct her from the waterline up. The condition of the ship shows that the crew underwent a terrible ordeal before they surrendered.

MUST NEGOTIATE DIRECT.

A despatch from London says: Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, in an interview on Friday, declared that Japan's attitude is unchanged. She is willing to negotiate for peace as soon as Russia makes an official request. When the negotiations are begun, and not earlier, the terms can be outlined and discussed. No Japanese representative abroad, so far as Viscount Hayashi is aware, is empowered to outline Japan's terms either directly or indirectly. He added that it would be natural for Russia to ask France to intimate that it was her wish to negotiate, or she might ask President Roosevelt, but the intermediary in either case could do no more than express Russia's desire to negotiate direct with Japan. All rumors implying a discussion of terms through third parties are untrustworthy, and more likely to do harm than good.

CZAR EXPECTS LONG WAR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Members of the Imperial Court of Tsarskoe-Selo who are visiting friends here circulate an account of the Czar's reception of President Roosevelt's communication, which is accepted as accurate by military society. In effect it is that the Czar thanked the President for his consideration, adding that when the time to consider peace arrived, which is not at present, he would remember the opportunity afforded by the offer of the President's services. These officers also said that the Czar has unshaken faith in the might of his army. He expects a long war, but as shown by his reception of Ambassador Meyer, he does not refuse to recognize the attitude of the powers, who are desirous of early peace.

UNIVERSAL STRIKE.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the London Standard, Russia is threatened by a general strike of doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, pharmacists, railway men, clerks, and many others, to emphasize the universal demand for internal reforms. The movement has been organized by a so-called union of unions, embracing all classes and professions, from peasants upward.

The delegates at a meeting at their headquarters in Moscow have drawn up a manifesto that is similar, but more emphatic in tone than that of the Zemstvoists, but, believing it is hopeless to wait longer for the voice of the people to reach the throne, they resolved to act. They accordingly propose a universal strike, to refuse to testify in cases involving political charges and to organize a demonstration, in which they will accept aid from the revolutionists.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that severe rioting is reported at Minsk. Nearly a hundred persons have been shot. It is reported that there was a renewed massacre of Armenians at Erivan on June 7.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 13.—Wheat—Ontario 97c to 98c for No. 2 red and white, east and west. Goose is nominal at 85c to 86c. Manitoba higher; No. 1 nor., $1.03½; No. 2 northern, $1.00½; No. 3 northern, 91c to 93c, lake ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents are firmer at $4.40 to $4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.40 to $5.50 for first patents, $5.10 to $5.20 for seconds, and $5 to $5.10 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Bran is offering at $13.75 to $14.25, shorts hold at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba, $18 for bran, $20 for shorts.

Barley—45c for No. 2, 43c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 1 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—62c to 63c and 60c bid.

Corn—American is higher; No. 2 yellow is quoted at 61½ to 62c and No. 3 yellow, 60½c to 61c, lake or rail freights.

Oats—42c to 43c outside.

Rolled Oats—Firm at $4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Peas—In demand at 70c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—50c to 60c east or west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy rolls are coming forward in large quantities.

Creamery, prints	18c to 20c
do solids	18c to 19c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	15c to 16c
do large rolls	14c to 15c
do medium	13c to 14c
do tubs, good to choice	14½c to 15½c
do inferior	12c to 13c

Cheese—Is fairly steady at 9¾c to 10¼c per lb. for job lots here.

Eggs—Quotations are firmer at 16c to 16½c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 60c on track and 65c to 75c out of store; eastern, 65c on track and 70c to 75c out of store.

Baled Hay—$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and $6.50 to $7 for mixed and clover on the track here.

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

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 13.—The tone of the local market for oats remains very firm under a fair demand for car lots, and sales of No. 2 white were made at 46½c, No. 3 do, at 45½c, and No. 4 do, at 45c per bushel, ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.40 to $6; strong bakers', $5.10 to $5.20; winter wheat patents $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.15, and in bags, $2.40 to $2.50.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $18; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran, in bulk, $17.50 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; mouille, $24 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

Oats—A steady feeling prevails in the market for rolled oats, but the demand is somewhat limited at $2.22½ per bag. Cornmeal is quiet and steady at $1.35 to $1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9 to $9.25; No. 2, $7.50 to $8.25; clover, mixed, $6.75 to $7.25, and pure clover, $6.50 to $6.75 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel; $1.50 to $1.60 in car lots.

Honey—White clover, in combs, 12½c to 13½c per section in 1-lb. sections: extract, in 10-lb. tins, 7c to 7½c; in 60-lb. tins, 6c to 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut 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 14c; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; mixed, $7; select, $7.50 off cars.

Eggs—Straight stock, 16c to 16½c; selects, 17c; No. 1, 18½c.

Butter—Choice creamery, 19c to 19½c; under-grades, 18¾c to 19c; dairy, 16c to 16½c; rolls, 15¾c to 16½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9¼c; Quebec, 9½c to 9¾c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring in light supply; No. 1 Northern, $1.11¾. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 58¾c; No. 2 corn, 57¾c. Oats—Firm for track; easy for store; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Canal freights—Unchanged.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 13.—Operators showed some indifference towards doing business on a large scale, and the general demand from the city and outside points was slack. The following is the range of prices:

Export cattle, choice	$5.50	$5.50
Do., medium	5.00	5.25
Do., bulls	3.75	4.50
Do., light	3.00	3.75
Do., cows	3.00	3.75
Butchers', picked	5.10	5.30
Do., choice	4.75	5.10
Do., medium	4.25	4.75
Do., common	3.75	4.25
Do., cows, choice	3.50	4.50
Do., bulls	2.50	3.50
Feeders, short-keeps	5.00	5.25
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., common	25.00	35.00
Export ewes	4.00	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.50
Spring lambs, each	3.00	5.25
Cull sheep, each	3.00	3.50
Calves	3.50	5.50
Do., each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, select, 160 to 200 lbs.		6.65
Do., fats and lights		6.40

MARKET FOR OUR CIDER.

Large Export Trade With Britain Is Possible.

A despatch from Ottawa says: From reports received at the Trade and Commerce Department from Mr. Ball, commercial agent at Birmingham, it is evident that Canadian cider makers have a good chance for a large export trade with England. The agent states that British cider manufacturers are anxious to have such a trade. Canadian apples, it appears, produce almost one-half more juice than English apples, and are, as a consequence, in great demand. Several large exportations of cider were made last year to England from Canada and they turned out very satisfactory.

There will be a general shortage of small fruits in Great Britain this year and it will pay Canadians to give more attention to the trade in this respect.

Mr. Alexander Maclean, Canadian commercial agent in Japan, writing to the Trade and Commerce Department, states that there is an abundant rice crop there this year. The value of the crop in 1904 was estimated at $275,150,000. Wheat and barley also did well and large crops are reported. The cotton spinning industry, which is yet in its infancy in Japan, is prospering well, and is giving employment to thousands of men and women.

BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

C. P. R. Acquires a Railway On Vancouver Island.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and a land grant of a million and a half acres on Vancouver Island were finally transferred by agreement to the C. P. R. on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Dunsmuir retains the coal rights. The consideration is not known. The old board of directors resigned, and a new board of C. P. R. officials was elected, with Wm. Whyte president, and J. S. Dennis vice-president. The C. P. R. takes immediate control, without a change on the staff of officials for the present. It is understood the new directors contemplate an active policy in the development of the land grant, and will place men in the field to explore and prospect the land, timber and minerals. People are pleased at the prospect of developments.

MAY WEAR THE HOOD.

J. W. Lowther Chosen Speaker of the British Commons.

A despatch from London says: James William Lowther, Conservative Deputy Speaker and chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was unanimously elected speaker of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, in succession to William Court Cully, who recently resigned. This is the first time since 1833 that the Conservatives have been able to put one of their own party in the chair. After the election the House adjourned until June 20.

ONTARIO ORPHANAGES.

The preventive work carried on by the Children's Aid Societies, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Kelso, is nowhere more clearly shown than in the statistics for the orphanages of the Province. Notwithstanding the natural growth of the country and the tendency of charitable institutions to expand there has been a falling off both in the number of children cared for in these institutions and in the expense, as the following figures will show:— In 1894 the number of children cared for in the orphanages was 4,406, while in 1904 the number was 4,116, a reduction of 290. In 1894 the total Government grant to the orphanages of the Province was $14,771.80, while in 1904 the grant was only $14,689.05, or $88.75 less than ten years ago. It is no longer necessary to keep children in orphanages because of lack of good foster homes, as there are hundreds of homes available if the managers of these institutions desired to take advantage of them.

LEAVING THE FAR EAST.

British Battleships Coming Home From China Station.

A London despatch says:—The British battleships in the Far East are all coming home. Only cruisers will be kept on the China station hereafter. This is attributed to the complete change in the naval situation owing to the recent battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets. The rearrangement adds five battleships to the British home fleets.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAVIGABLE WATER.

Mr. Ames was informed by Sir Wilfrid that the Government had no official information as to the number of miles of navigable water suitable for light-draught steamers within the northern part of the proposed new Province of Alberta. If there was any information at all it would be found in the reports of surveyors and if it could be found, the Government would present it to the House.

POSTAL MATTER.

Dr. Barr was informed by Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Postmaster-General that an order had been sent to postmasters not to distribute postal matter sent to them in bulk. It was considered that in distributing such matter they were interfering with the revenue of the department, and if it were allowed the postmasters would have to use their discretion, thus rendering them liable to create trouble.

CANADA IS CAREFUL.

Before the Commons Agriculture Department, W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, and Dr. P. H. Bryce, medical inspector of the same department, both declared that the medical tests to keep out disease and prevent diseased immigrants landing in Canada are more strictly applied than they are at United States ports. The latter declared also, from personal observation, that we are getting a more desirable class of settlers from Europe than find their way to the United States. One-half of the total immigration in this country now comes from Great Britain.

The official records showed Canada is far more particular in the class of people she admits as settlers. The Canadian officials last year turned back one in 290, while the United States officials claimed that over 2,000 immigrants were stopped at the border, yet the fact was, Dr. Bryce said, that only 117 were actually shut out.

TRADING STAMPS.

Mr. Monk was told by Mr. Fitzpatrick that he had not yet finally settled upon the terms of the proposed bill in regard to trading stamps, as he had not had access to the judgment of the Court of Appeal upon a recent case affecting legislation of this kind.

LEGAL ADVISER.

Mr. Thompson was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. F. T. Congdon had been appointed legal adviser to the Yukon Territorial Council. He was not a member of the Council, and would not be allowed to practise his legal profession privately.

LIFE FOR HER CHILD.

Mrs. Buzzle Killed at Cherry River, Quebec.

A despatch from Sherbrooke, Que., says: News has reached here of a terrible accident that accurred at Cherry River on Monday. Mrs. Lucius Buzzle sent two of her children out to play, and a few minutes later the younger, a mere tot, was in the middle of the roadway in peril of being run over by a team and carriage that were being driven at a high speed. The woman ran out, and in an effort to reach the child was struck on the head by the carriage tongue with such force that she expired on the roadway almost immediately. The child was uninjured.

WHEAT A FOOT HIGH.

Canadian Pacific Railway Crop Report.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Thursday's crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway notes rapid growth during the week, some points stating that the grain has risen three inches in about as many days. A liberal supply of moisture and favorable weather continue to contribute to the vigorous maturing of the crop. In only scattered instances are untoward conditions reported. Yorkton branch shows the most advancement, the wheat being reported as eight, ten and twelve inches high at Birtle, Russell and Yorkton.

REMAINS OF ABIGALL BECKER

Removed From Walsingham Centre to Simcoe.

A despatch from St. Thomas says: —The remains of Abigail Becker, the heroine of Long Point, were removed from the cemetery at Walsingham Centre on Thursday and placed in Oakwood Cemetery at Simcoe, the directors having donated one of the finest lots for this purpose. It is now proposed to raise a subscription throughout Norfolk to place a suitable monument in the cemetery to this brave Canadian woman.

BRITISH TRADE.

Large Increase for May in Imports and Exports.

A despatch from London says: The Board of Trade returns for the United Kingdom during the month of May, as compared with the same month last year, show that imports increased £2,052,869, and exports increased £4,140,351.