NO SURRENDER OF TERRITORY

Russians Will Never Consent to This Demand.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says: The Japanese peace terms are at last known to the Russian envoys. They are regarded by the Czar's envoys as unnecessarily severe and humiliating, but there is yet a lingering hope of a successful termination of the negotiations. It is only a lingering hope, however, if one is to judge from the expressions of apprehension and dismay that are being uttered in the Summer hotel annex, where the Russians have their quarters.

They are depressed, decidedly depressed, those among them who have seen or heard the conditions which Japan asks to impose upon her enemy as to the price of ending the war.

Although not officially announced, it is learned that Japan's demands are as follows:

An indemnity commensurate with the monetary losses sustained by her in prosecuting the war.

The cession of Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan.

The evacuation of Manchuria.

The cession of the Island of Saghalien.

The control of the Russo-Chinese railroad as far north as Harbin.

No demand was made for the dismantling of Vladivostock or recognition of a transfer of Japanese authority over Corea.

More astonishing to the Russians than any other thing in the statement of terms submitted by Baron Komura and Mr. Taskahira, was that the Japanese did not ask for any specific indemnity. They do make it plain, however, that they expect to be compensated for the losses incurred by them in their conflict with Russia, which is interpreted in some quarters to mean that the European belligerent is expected to pay in full for the enormous expenditures which Japan has made. But the failure of the Japanese to insist upon the payment of a specific sum holds out a chance of compromise, and the feeling exists among many of the Russian representatives that the conditions admit of discussion. M. de Witte and Baron Rosen did not indignantly withdraw from the conference when Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira let it be known what their Government desired from Russia in return for an agreement to stop hostilities, as some expected. They acted as courteous gentlemen would act, politely receiving the communication of the Japanese envoys with the request that an adjournment be taken until it could be examined.

RUSSIA WILL NOT YIELD.

A despatch from London says: Petrunkevitch, a prominent reformer, who was conspicuous at the Zemstvos' Congress at Moscow, in an interview with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard said that, although peace was extremely desirable, partisans of peace at any price were extremely few. He believed that Russia would ultimately have to pay a hundred million pounds sterling as indemnity, under whatever name it was called, increasing Russia's interest payments to five millions. This was not beyond her resources, and it was without reason to regard the demand as humiliating.

"But," he added, "the limitation of the rights of sovereignty, which the Japanese seek to impose, is humiliating, while the cession of Saghalien would be disastrous. Hitherto I admit the possession of Saghalien and East Siberia has involved heavy losses, but the people hope that the future will witness some return for our outlay.

"Abandon Saghalien to the Japanese and they will at once fortify the island and would thereby command the whole of East Siberia, which they would colonize with Chinese at their leisure. We can give Japan fighting rights in those waters to their hearts' content but the Russian people of all classes would resent keenly the loss of any territory.

"Should fate ordain another Mukden, we may have to accept the present hard conditions, but peace on the present terms and at the present time would be disapproved by the country."

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Wheat—Ontario—The new crop is quoted at 77c to 78c for No. 2 red and white, outside, the old being at 83c to 84c, with little business. Goose and spring are 73c to 75c at outside points.

Manitoba—No. 1 northern nominally quoted at $1.05, No. 2 northern being $1.02 and No. 3 northern 87½c to 88c, lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—A fair business is being worked in flour from new wheat for export this month at $3.20 to $3.30, buyers' sacks, east and west. Manitoba—First patents are quoted $5.30 to $5.60; seconds, $5 to $5.30, and bakers', $4.90 to $5.10.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran has been sold at $12. Shorts, $16 to $18, according to quality. Manitoba bran $16, and shorts $19, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—New, 32c to 33c, according to freights; old, 37c to 38c for No. 2 outside. Barley—New and old quoted at 40c to 45c, outside, according to quality.

Rye—58c to 60c, outside.

Corn—Canadian, 53c to 54c. Chatham freights; American, 61½c for No. 2 or No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Peas—Wanted; 73c to 75c bid 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—The market continues to hold a firm tone.

Creamery, prints	21c to 22c
do solids	20c to 21c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	17c to 18½c
do medium	15c to 16c
do tubs, good to choice	16c to 17c
do inferior	14c to 15c

Cheese—The market is quoted unchanged at 11½c to 11¾c per lb.

Eggs—Continue firm, with the bulk of business at 17½c to 18c.

Potatoes—60c to 75c per bushel.

Baled Hay—$8 per ton for old No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here, and $7.50 for new. No. 2 is very dull at $6.

Baled Straw—Is quiet and unchanged at $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Grain—The demand for oats is increasing, and selling for local consumption is fairly heavy; No. 2 white are quoted at 46½c to 47c per bushel; American clipped at 46½c; new crop, No. 2 white, to arrive, 39c to 40c, and No. 3, 38c to 39c per bushel; new crop feed barley is quoted at 49c to 50c, ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.40; strong bakers', $5 to $5.10; winter wheat, $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.15, and in bags, $2.35 to $2.45.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $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—The demand for rolled oats is limited, and prices are unchanged at $2.40 to $2.42½ per bag. The market for cornmeal is quiet but firm at $1.45 to $1.50 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 for car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20 to $21; light short cuts, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $19.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5¾c to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10¼c to 11c; kettle rendered, 11c to 12c, according to quality; hams, 12c, 13c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; alive, $7.35 for mixed lots, $7.60 for selects.

Eggs—Straight stock, 17c to 17½c; No. 2, 14c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22¼c to 22½c; under-grades, 21½c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, Aug. 15.—Flour—Quiet and easy. Wheat—Winter uneasy; No. 2 red, 84¼c; No. 2 white, 84c. Corn dull; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 2 corn, 60c. Oats weak; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 2 mixed, 27¾c. Barley, feed, 44½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 61½c. Canal freights steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market was slightly better this morning, especially for better class cattle.

Export cattle, choice	$4.50	$4.75
do good to medium	4.20	4.40
do others	4.00	4.30
Bulls	3.50	4.00
Cows	3.00	3.75
Butchers' picked	4.20	4.50
good to choice	4.00	4.20
fair to good	3.50	4.00
do common	2.50	3.25
do cows	2.50	3.50
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.	4.00	4.15
do bucks, per cwt.	3.00	3.25
do culls, each	3.00	4.00
Spring lambs, each	5.00	5.25
Calves, per lb.	3½	5½
do each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects, per cwt	7.25	0.00
do lights	7.00	0.00
do fats	7.00	0.00

ADRIFT ON OPEN LAKE.

The Terrible Experience of Two Little Girls.

A despatch from Toronto says: Annie and Irene O'Connor, of Hamilton, aged 14 and 10 years respectively, were picked up by the steamer Lakeside about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, after having been adrift on the lake in an open boat for practically two days and one night. The little girls were in a very exhausted condition, but prompt restorative measures were adopted, and no serious consequences are expected to follow.

The girls are daughters of Mr. Edward O'Connor, a conductor on the G. T. R. running from Hamilton to Woodstock. On Wednesday morning the children went to Grimsby Park to attend a picnic. On arriving at the park the girls secured a light rowboat and went out in the lake. They had not been out long when the elder girl noticed that the wind was freshening and that it was carrying the skiff far out from the land. She at once started to row toward the beach, and after a hard struggle succeeded in effecting a landing. Several mischevious boys observing the little girls' plight caught hold of the bow of the boat and shoved it out from the bank. The wind was blowing quite fresh at this time, and although the girls made strenuous efforts to again reach the shore they were unable to do so and the rail craft was soon carried far out in the lake. At noon the skiff, was out of sight of land. Fortunately the wind carried the boat along in the direction of the path taken by steamers.

All afternoon the children were tossed about, peering vainly in every direction for succor. When night came on the elder girl took off her clothes and placed them over her little sister, who had cried herself to sleep in the bottom of the boat.

In the morning Annie says she saw a steamer, but it was too far away to hail it. It was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the long looked for assistance arrived. The steamer Lakeside when about ten miles off Port Dalhousie on her afternoon trip to Toronto passed within a short distance of the drifting skiff. Capt. Wigle at once gave the signal for the steamer to be brought up alongside the boat. The little girls were both lying in the bottom of the skiff, utterly oblivious of the proximity of the steamer. The whistle was blown, and the elder girl sprang up in a dazed condition, grasped the oars and started to row away from the Lakeside. She finally realized her error. A rope was lowered to them, and after some little manoeuvring the children were safely landed on deck. Annie, the elder girl, almost immediately lapsed into unconsciousness. Restoratives were applied, and she soon recovered. The younger girl recovered from the ordeal more quickly than her sister. Capt. Wigle, the purser, and the stewardess did everything in their power for the children.

The private loan of $2,500,000 made by German banks to the Sultan of Morocco is regarded as having important political significance.

RUSSIAN TROOPS SURRENDER

But the Japanese Sent Them Back to Their Lines.

DECLINE TO FIGHT.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Moji says that the troops under Gen. Linevitch, which have recently arrived from Russia, are disinclined to fight. They constantly declare that they will surrender at the first opportunity. It is an extraordinary fact that the Japanese in many instances refused to accept the surrender of Russian soldiers at outposts, but sent the men back to the Russian lines.

A Japanese squadron is now freely cruising in the Sea of Okhotsk. Vice-Admiral Kataoka recently invaded Kamtchatka, the occupation of which leaves room for Japan and the United States to protest jointly in regard to the future of the Russian military and commercial schemes there, such as were recently projected, but were postponed owing to an American protest. Russia will be more troubled by the occupation of Kamtchatka than of Saghalien. It is believed that the presence of the Japanese flag in Siberia will have some effect on M. de Witte's attitude at the peace conference.

IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

A despatch from Jqkio says: Rear-Admiral Kataoka reports that he has despatched one naval squadron to Kamchatka and another to Okhotsk, in eastern Siberia, north of Sakhalin Island, and that they are now engaged carrying out their instructions in regard to the work to be performed at their respective destinations.

THE VARIAG RAISED.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Imperial Navy Department has announced the successful floating of the cruiser Variag on Wednesday afternoon. In view of the difficulty encountered, there is a strong feeling of general satisfaction over the raising of the vessel. The Russian cruiser Variag and the Russian gunboat Korietz were sunk by the Japanese in the harbor of Chemulpo on February 9, 1904.

TURNED BOTH FLANKS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Linevitch, in a telegram to the Emperor, reports that the Russian forces operating to the eastward of the Mandarin road advanced towards a defile near the village of Chagon, 24 miles south of Taulu. The Japanese assumed the offensive and turned both flanks, compelling the Russians to retreat to the northward. The Japanese followed in pursuit and again encountered part of the Russian force, which had halted in the Nadoulin Gorge, but after a hot fusillade they returned to the south. The Russians in the Hailunchong district, the general says, occupied the village of Yulangtse after a skirmish.

RUSSIANS SURRENDERED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Vice-Admiral Kataoka reports that after two hours' firing a Japanese lake flotilla compelled the surrender of Tunaitcha, which is about twenty miles east of Korsakoff. The garrison of 123 men surrendered, and the position was occupied by the Japanese army.

It is officially announced that 118 Russian officers and men surrendered to the Japanese on Aug. 8 at Mora, in the Island of Saghalien.

TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Despite the fact that the peace negotiations are now under way at Portsmouth, troops continue to be sent to the front in Manchuria in increased numbers. After the end of the current week general merchandise will not be accepted for transportation on the trans-Siberian Railway, all the cars being devoted to the use of the military.

MUD THREE FEET DEEP.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Yingkow says that heavy rains and the Russian retreat have postponed the expected general engagement. The mud is three feet deep in the roads along the front. Gen. Mischenko's cavalry remains in Eastern Mongolia, trying to attack the Japanese flank and rear.

TO HOLD TUMEN RIVER.

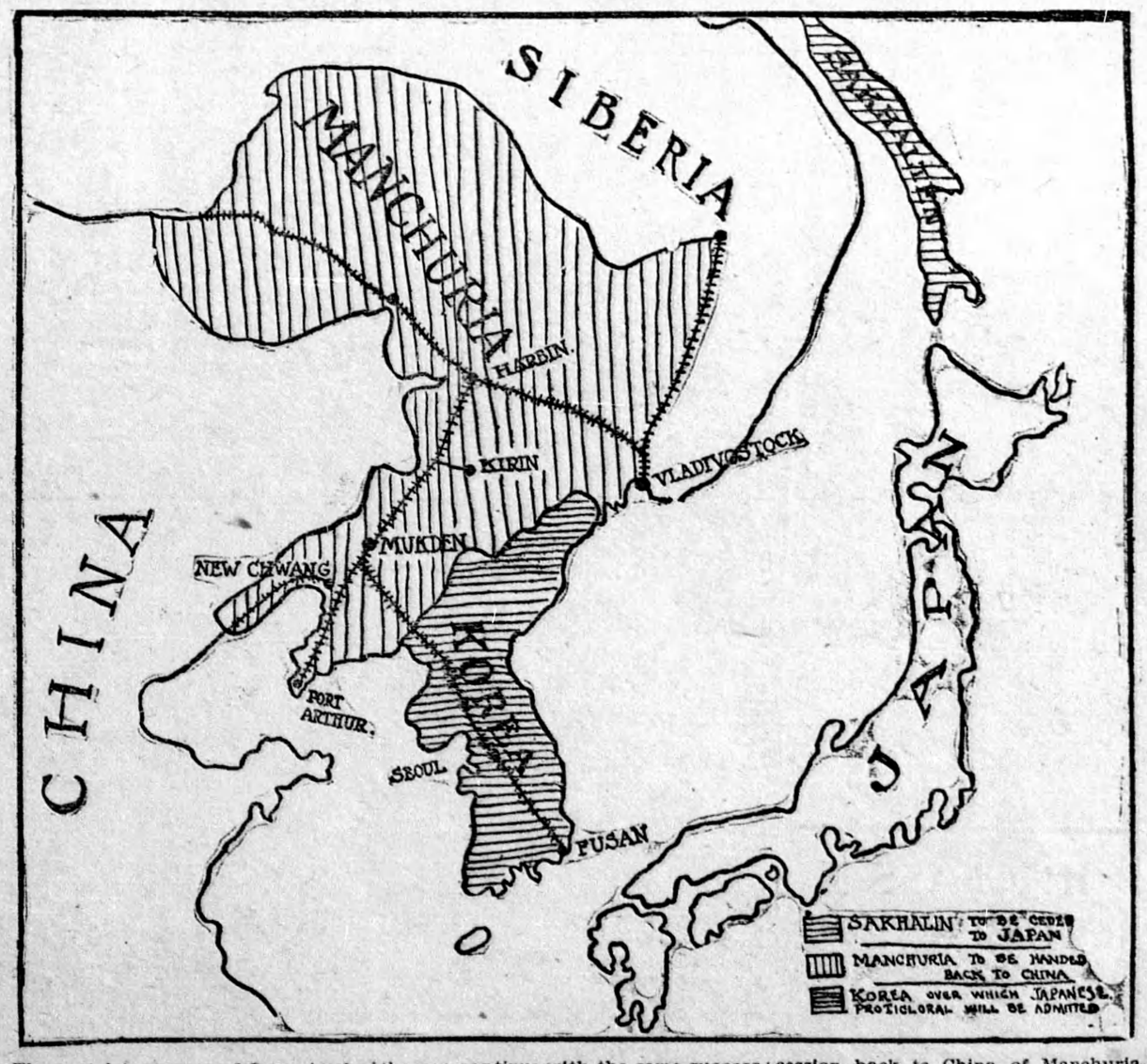
The Moji, Japan, correspondent of the London Telegraph says it is estimated that there are 50,000 Russians on the Pumen River. They are commanded by Gen. Besadora. He hopes to defend his position and maintain communication along the Kirin-Changchun line. Whether this is possible will soon be decided.

MASSACRES IN CHINA.

French Catholics Slain in the Province of Honan.

A despatch from Pekin states that a thousand Llama priests have killed and wounded many French missionaries and other Catholics in the Province of Honan. M. Dubail, the French Minister, has made a strong complaint to the Chinese Government.

What Japan Will Gain by the War



The complete success of Japan in the war with Russia is almost absolutely assured. To safeguard her empire, and compensate herself for her losses since hostilities began, Japan has decided on certain conditions, which Russia must accede to at the peace conference now in progress, or after further defeats on the field of battle. Should Japan's terms be rejected, and the war continue with the same success as hitherto, Japan will probably permanently occupy the maritime provinces of Siberia, and establish a great Asiatic empire, which she has already in her mind's eye. Otherwise a treaty will be made which will lay the basis of that empire by securing the control of the railway running through Manchuria, a protectorate over Korea, the cession back to China of Manchuria, under Japan's suzerainty, and the cession to Japan of the Island of Sakhalin. The effect of this upon the map is plainly seen above. Most of these terms Russia is probably prepared to assent to, and the danger points in the conference will be the size of the indemnity to be paid, the cession of Sakhalin, and the future of Vladivostock.