PEACE OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Both Sides Refuse to Compromise on Remuneration to Japan.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says: Thursday's developments marked the beginning of the crisis in the negotiations. The main point discussed was the remuneration proposal of Japan. Each side clung tenaciously to its position, and it became apparent that there was no rhyme or reason in the further discussion at this time. Then came the question of Japan's demand for the possession of the Russian ships interned at American and Chinese ports, but there was such a divergence of views that the envoys decided to lay it aside temporarily, without recording that they were unable to agree. There was some discussion of Japan's insistence upon the limitation of Russia's naval armament in the Far Eastern waters.

THE INDEMNITY DEADLOCK.

The worst feature of the situation is the deadlock upon the question of indemnity. M. de Witte apparently believes that there is no hope of a compromise. His instructions from St. Petersburg are all in line with the original Russian programme, that not a penny must be paid to Japan to secure immunity from further hostilities on the part of the victorious army of Oyama. The Russian envoys think they have already gone far enough to satisfy the most exacting enemy who had won many battles, but had not conquered. They believe that Japan will not be satisfied with less than the payment of several hundred million dollars by Russia, and they vow and declare that not a cent of this shall be paid.

As for the Japanese, it is contended they are equally determined to go on with the war if Russia does not consent to remunerate them for what they have spent in prosecuting the conflict. Japan must have money, it is held, and her only way to secure it is at the expense of her opponent. If the Russians are as firm as they say they are in their decision not to pay indemnity, and the Japanese as firm as they are represented to be in their decision to adhere to their demand for payment, then the jig is up, and there will be no peace.

STATUS OF JAPANESE TERMS.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says:—The substance and present status of the Japanese terms are as follows:—

1. Russia's recognition of Japan's preponderating influence in Corea, with her right to preserve order in the civil administration, give military and financial advice to the Emperor of Corea, Japan binding herself to observe the territorial integrity of the Hermit Kingdom, and (it is believed) the policy of the "open door." Accepted.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Accepted.

3. Japanese obligations to restore in Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Accepted.

4. Mutual obligations to respect in the future "the territorial integrity and administration entity" of China in Manchuria, and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations (open door, 2). Accepted.

5. The cession of the Island of Saghalien to Japan. Refused, and final consideration deferred.

6. The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny, and the Blonde and Elliott Islands. Accepted.

7. The surrender to China by agreement with Japan, of the branch of the Chinese Eastern Railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and New-Chwang, together with the retrocession of all the privileges obtained under the concession of 1898. Accepted, in principle; final agreement deferred.

8. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by Mr. Rothstein and Prince Uhktomsky in 1896, under which the "cut-off" through Northern Manchuria was built to connect the Trans-Siberian and the Ussiru Railroads so as to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Eastern, but with provision for the eventual substitution of Chinese imperial police for Russian railroad guards. Accepted.

9. Remuneration for the cost of the war. Refused and action deferred.

10. The surrender of the Russian warships interned in neutral Far Eastern waters. Disagreement, and action deferred.

11. The limitation of Russian naval power on Pacific waters. Action deferred.

12. The grant to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostock north to the Behring Sea. Accepted.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Ontario—74c to 75c for No. 2 red and white at outside points; old No. 2 red and white are quoted at 77c to 78c. Goose and spring wheat are purely nominal.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 3 Northern nominal at $1.06; No. 2 northern, $1.03, and No. 3 northern, 87c to 87½c, lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents for export are unchanged at $3.20 to $3.25, buyers' sacks, east and west. Manitoba—$5.30 to $5.40 for first patents, $5 to $5.10 for second patents and $4.90 to $5 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, $11.50 to $12; shorts, $17 to $19, according to quality, at outside points.

Oats—New are unchanged at 28c to 30c for No. 2. Old oats are quoted at 36c to 37c for No. 2 at outside points.

Barley—The market is 38c to 43c at outside points, according to quality, new or old.

Rye—Dull at 57c to 58c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian nominal at 53c to 54c, Chatham freights. American firm at 62c to 62½c, lake and rail freights, for delivery at country points, or on track, Toronto.

Peas—The market is considerably lower, in view of good crop prospects, being quoted at 65c to 67c 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—Quotations are unchanged.

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—11¼c to 11½c per lb.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 17½c to 18½c.

Potatoes—Quotations are about steady at 60c to 70c per bushel.

Baled Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy, old and new, are quoted at $7 to $7.50 per ton on track here, with $6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Quiet at $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Live hogs have been further advanced to $7.25 to $7.75 per cwt., according to quality. It is not likely that the price of dressed hogs will be advanced, but $10 will be the lowest quotation.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20 to $21; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $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, 18c to 18½c; No 1, 15c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c to 22¾c; undergrades, 21½c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

Oats—Old are now quoted at 45½c for No. 2 and 44½c for No. 3 white per bushel. New crop oats are also weaker, and are now quoted to arrive at 38c to 39c for No. 2 white, and 37c to 38c for No. 3 white. The demand is only for small lots. Business continues quiet.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.70; strong bakers', $5 to $5.40; winter wheat patents, $5.10 to $5.25; straight rollers, $4.75 to $4.90, and in bags $2.25 to $2.35.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $16 to $17; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $19 to $20; milled mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $28 to $29 per ton.

Rolled Oats—$2.40 to $2.42½ per bag. Cornmeal continued quiet and steady 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 per ton in car lots.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Flour—Quiet and weak. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 northern, $1.14⅞; winter strong; No. 2 red quoted at 85c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 60c. Barley—Dull. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 61c. Canal freights steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The following were the quotations:—

Export cattle, choice	$4 25 to $4 75	
Do., medium	4 00	4 25
Do., bulls	3 50	3 75
Do., cows	3 25	3 50
Butchers', picked	4 00	4 30
Do., choice	3 75	4 00
Do., medium	3 50	3 75
Do., common	2 75	3 25
Do., cows, choice	3 25	3 50
Do., common	2 00	3 00
Do., bulls	1 75	2 25
Feeders, short-keeps	3 75	4 00
Do., medium	3 40	3 75
Do., light	3 00	3 40
Stockers, choice	3 00	3 50
Do., common	2 00	2 50
Do., bulls	2 00	2 25
Export ewes, p. cwt.	4 00	4 15
Do., bucks	3 00	3 40
Cull sheep, per cwt.	3 00	4 00
Lambs, per cwt.	5 50	6 00
Calves, per cwt.	3 50	5 50
Do., each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, selects, p. cwt.	7 25	7 35
Do., lights, p. cwt.	7 00	
Do., fats, per cwt.	7 00	

TRAIN RUNS INTO RIVER.

Only a Few of the Inmates Effected Escape.

A despatch from Norfolk, Va., says:—An excursion train from Kingston, N.C., for Norfolk, over the Atlantic Coast Line with 169 passengers aboard, ran into an open draw at the point where the road crosses the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River, some five miles from Norfolk, at 12.20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The first car of the train, which, passengers agree, was filled with people, dived head first into the draw, which does not exceed forty feet in width. It struck the centre pier, and thus displaced a portion of the roof. Through this small hole the half-dozen or so persons who escaped drowning crawled. The others, as the car stood uptilted, rolled down into the lower end, which was submerged, and, struggling and fighting for life, were drowned. Fourteen bodies have already been taken from the car, all except two being those of colored people.

TWELVE MEN KILLED.

Crushed Beneath a Hugh Mass of Limestone.

A despatch from Allentown, Pa., says:—A mass of limestone, weighing thousands of tons, slid from a side of the quarry of mill A. of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company at Ormerod at noon on Wednesday, just five minutes before time to quit work. Twenty-seven men were at work in the quarry, which is a thousand feet long, 150 feet across and 100 feet deep. The heavy rains of the past two days had softened the earth and caused the slide of rock. Where the fallen mass slipped away a smooth, nearly perpendicular wall was left rising sheer 100 feet above the bottom of the quarry, while the entire quarry floor was covered with broken, ragged rock. Only nine of the men got away safely, four escaping by running upon a mass of rock at the opposite side of the quarry. The remaining eighteen were huddled in a space ten feet square, twelve being killed and six injured. Two of the latter may die. All of the men are Slavonians.

TYPHOID IN WINNIPEG.

Seventy-three Cases are Already Reported for August.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: At a meeting of the Civic Health Committee on Thursday night it was announced that since Aug. 1 73 cases of typhoid fever has been reported at the City Health Office. Forty-five of the patients are residents of Winnipeg. From Aug. 1 to Aug. 16 lasy year 90 cases were reported to the authorities. Dr. Douglas stated that most of the fever cases had arisen in houses that were not modern, and that there were only four cases south of Notre Dame Avenue. The announcement has created considerable alarm in the city, many citizens fearing an epidemic as virulent as that of last Fall.

MANY WOLVES DESTROYED.

So Far This Year About 240 of Them Have Been Killed.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Provincial Treasurer's Department for the first seven months of this year, ending July 31st, has paid out in bounties for the destruction of wolves, about $3,590. There is bounty allowed of $15 for each animal destroyed, so that so far this year about 240 of them have been killed. For the whole of 1904 only $3,839 was paid out for this purpose. Before the present year is ended it is expected that a far greater number will be killed than for many years past.

THREE FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Caught in a Fierce Storm While Raising Their Nets.

A despatch from Goderich says:—On Saturday morning three fishermen, named Ferguson, Wood, and Bailey, residents of Bayfield, 12 miles south of Goderich, while out raising their nets, were caught in a fierce south-east gale that suddenly sprung up, and were blown before the gale out into Lake Huron. Several tugs were sent out on Sunday in search of the lost men, and the tug Edward Blake returned at night with the lost boat, which was picked up about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The three men perished, and it is reported the body of Ferguson has been found.

OYAMA EAGER FOR BATTLE

With His Generals He Protests Peace Terms Are Too Mild.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Moji, Japan, says that Gen. Linevitch has completed his defence works. His troops now number 500,000 men. Now that the rainy season is over and movements are again possible, the Russians are making reconnaissances in force, but by no means intend to take the offensive before the peace negotiations reach a definite issue. Gen. Linevitch fears that the Japanese will begin a battle and turn his flanks. Trainloads of troops are arriving from Russia. Many of the new men are being sent to the Tumen River.

The correspondent says he is unable to state the important movements of the Japanese, but considerable activity is soon to commence.

The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg says that those best informed consider only two alternatives possible—a rupture on Tuesday, or the continuation of the negotiations, with a great probability of success, but of the latter little hope is really entertained. Everything the correspondent heard confirms the impression that Gen. Linevitch's purpose has been achieved. The Emperor has firmly resolved to give him the opportunity he seeks on the battlefield, unless the Japanese moderate their demands. The Czar has just caused to be published his approbation of two loyal addresses protesting against the cession of a foot of territory or the payment of an indemnity.

OYAMA READY TO STRIKE.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Whatever opinion the Japanese military staff entertains regarding the probabilities of peace, it has made preparations to continue the war.

During the peace negotiations at Portsmouth the weather enforced an effective armistice. Operations on a large scale by each army were impossible, and the situation will probably be unchanged for the next fortnight or three weeks.

The rains throughout Manchuria have been unusually heavy and prolonged this summer. The country is now a swamp, and the roads are so soft that attempts to move artillery and heavy transports would be out of the question. There were many heavy rains in June and July, and the rainy season began in earnest about the middle of July. During the following three weeks there was a downpour almost daily. The valleys east of the railway particularly are inundated, and the streets are swollen, making the movements of carts and horses slow and difficult.

The Japanese army was fully prepared for a general advance before the rains began, and probably will give battle quickly with its whole strength so soon as the country is sufficiently dry, in the event that the peace negotiations fail.

GREAT RESERVE OF SUPPLIES.

Great reserve of supplies have been accumulated by the Japanese at the front and at Mukden, Tieling, and other base depots.

The army is in better condition than ever before for work. The health of the troops throughout the summer has been kept at a high standard, and the percentage of sickness has been far below that of the same period last year.

The army's energies have been devoted to transporting munitions, building bridges, making roads and unceasing target practice by the artillery and infantry when the weather permitted. From the sound of firing within the Japanese lines for many days it was thought that a battle was progressing.

A despatch from Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters in Manchuria quotes the Commander-in-Chief as being ready to resume operations if the peace negotiations fail. Further than that, the Field Marshal maintained his usual reserve.

STRONGER TERMS.

A despatch to the London Telegram from Tokio, under date of Thursday, says that the throne received a strong memorial from Field Marshal Oyama and all the generals, declaring that the forces were anxious to deliver a crushing blow to the enemy, and strenuously advocating the imposition of stronger terms.

The same correspondent says that a distinct change of feeling has taken place in influential circles, and that peace prospects are now considered excellent.

MORE GUNS FOR JAPS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Japanese Government is negotiating with the Krupps for fresh orders of armor plate and guns. Director Eccius, of the Krupp firm, is rearranging the contracts with Japanese agents.

KRUGER RETIRED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Vice-Admiral Kruger, commander of the Black Sea fleet, and Rear-Admiral Vishnevetsky, the second in command, have been compulsorily retired. Capt. Gazevitch, commander of the Georgi Pobiedonostsetf, one of the battleships on which the recent mutiny took place, has been retired with the rank of rear-admiral, and the commander of the transport Prout, on which there was a mutiny at St. Petersburg, has been retired with the rank of captain.

WARSHIPS NOT BLOWN UP.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says:—It is now ascertained that the Russian warships at Port Arthur were not blown up or sunk by gunfire. The Russians opened the valves, having previously greased and otherwise protected the machinery and vital parts. Evidently the capture of 203-Metre Hill exposed the ships to such danger that the Russians decided to sink them pending their recovery when the command of the sea had been regained by the Baltic fleet. Their four battleships and two cruisers will speedily form a serviceable addition to the Japanese fleet.

Recent fears of an inferior rice crop in Japan have been dispelled. The crop is now expected to be fully up to the average.

ROADS ARE IMPROVING.

A despatch to the London Times from Nogute says: "The weather has been completely dry for a fortnight and the roads are improving, but the Liao Valley is a swamp, making operations impossible until the dry season is fully established.

"The Russians periodically skirmish boldly close up to the Japanese front, but retire on asserting that the Japanese positions have not been changed. Their spies are being continually captured."

ONLY ONE JAP CASUALTY.

A despatch from Tokio says: A battalion of Russian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, with 14 guns, attacked Ershilipao, in Manchuria, eight miles north of Changtu on the morning of Aug. 21. They were repulsed. The Russian loss was 35. There was only one Japanese casualty.

Three companies of Russian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were repulsed eight miles north-west of Changtu, leaving 10 corpses on the field. A small attack upon Miwanpaomiao was also repulsed.

CZAR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Czar received in audience at Peterhof on Wednesday the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya. He spoke of his love of peace and his repugnance to war, but, apparently, did not refer to current events.

DEATH OF SENATOR WARK

Passed Away at Fredericton in His 102nd Year.

A Fredericton, N.B., despatch says:—The hoisting of flags at half-mast on the City Hall, Parliament Buildings, and other public buildings shortly before 9 o'clock on Sunday morning announced that Hon. David Wark, Senator, and the oldest legislator in the world, had passed away. The death was a most peaceful one, and the end was not unexpected. He suffered from no disease, weakness and extreme age being the only complaints.

Some weeks ago, he was stricken by the heat, but rallied until a short time ago, when he again became unwell. Each day he grew weaker, and early Sunday morning it was seen that the end was approaching. At 8.40 in the morning Senator Wark ended a life of 101 years 6 months and 1 day. His mind remained clear to the last, and he looked forward to death with Christian fortitude.

PICKED UP A LIVE WIRE.

Brantford Young Man Has a Lively Experience.

A despatch from Brantford says:—In full view of hundreds of spectators on Saturday afternoon David McFadgean, a young man living on George street, had a marvellous escape from instant death. During the heavy rainstorm an electric wire broke on Dalhousie street. To the horror of many McFadgean was seen to pick it up, only to be whirled around and knocked flat. The wire was quickly cut and medical attendance given McFadgean. The doctors say he may survive.

ANTHRAX CAUSED DEATH.

Man Near Collingwood Caught Disease From Dead Cattle.

A despatch from Toronto says. The Provincial Health authorities have been informed that anthrax has caused the death of one man and six cattle near Collingwood. Another man is reported to be ill with the disease, which however, is not regarded as contagious among human beings. The man who died contracted it while skinning some of the dead animals.