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TOOK 50,000 PRISONERS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Japan Will Rebuild the Fortifications and Victual it in Case of Siege.

Report That Admiral Rojestvensky's Flagship Struck a Rock and Sank.

Czar Decides to Continue the War and Recall the Second Pacific Squadron.

A Tokio cable: A report received today from General 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:

Generals	8
Admirals	2
Colonels and majors	37
Captains and commanding officers	100
Army captains and lieutenants	531
Naval lieutenants and naval officials	230
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	32,377

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.

JAPS LOST 50,000. Stories of losses declared to be absurd.

A Chefoo cable: The statement of the Japanese 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 studies of 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 necessities are sent in by Japanese transports to the fortress. The Japanese are confident that the fortifying 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.

TO REPAIR PORT ARTHUR. Have Been Recruiting Coolies for Months Past.

A Chefoo cable: It is understood that the Japanese have for months past been employing a large number of coolies to repair Port Arthur. Immense stores of cement and timber have been accumulated at the Yalu River, and steel plates and other materials are awaiting shipment from Japan. The Japanese are confident that they can make the fortress stronger than ever. Profiting by their experience, they will eliminate the Russian weak spots, and will store in the fortress ammunition, food, and medical supplies sufficient to last for years. One of their most difficult tasks will be the filling in of their own attacking works. Advantage will be taken of these to lay contact mines.

Hundreds of experts are going to Port Arthur from Sasebo to clear the harbor of mines. Until this work is completed the blockade is not likely to be relaxed. A steamer from Chefoo that was approaching the port was warned that the mine arrangements would not be altered until the terms of surrender were carried out. Meanwhile vessels must not approach nearer than 20 miles. Many mines are breaking loose and torpedo boats are engaged in exploding them.

The blockading squadrons are consisting of several cruisers and ten torpedo boats. The Czar's recent reply to Gen. Stoessel's message, giving the officers the choice of giving their parole or remaining prisoners, concluded: "I thank you and the brave defenders."

THE SURRENDER Came as a Great and Welcome Surprise.

A London cable says: The correspondent of the Standard at Port Arthur, in a despatch dated Jan. 2, sends a very vivid narrative of the surrender of the fortress. He says that the surrender came as a great and welcome surprise on New Year's Day, which is a Japanese festival. No one in the ranks of the besiegers had dreamed that the last act of the long-drawn-out tragedy

was about to be played. The thunder of the guns still woke the echoes among the hills, and in the grey light of the winter's day armed men were still climbing the brown heights towards the summit of Jential. It seemed as though a new and even more deadly phase of the struggle was being entered upon, and that the end was yet far distant, but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a Russian officer appeared before the Japanese outposts with a flag of truce and asked for a parley. He was the bearer of a message from Gen. Stoessel to the Japanese commander. Such an incident had not been uncommon lately, and the arrival of the envoy excited only passing interest. So the fight went on uninterruptedly until darkness closed on the hills and covered the valley in the valley in which lay the doomed city.

News Spread Like Wildfire. Throughout the night the guns sent their suilen messages of war to the death, and the long rays of the searchlights flitted hither and thither like ghosts over the face of the black hills.

It has been evident since the capture of the 203-Metre Hill, the destruction of the fleet, and the awful manner in which the forts guarding the western half of the eastern fortified ridge had been captured by means of exploding air bombs, that the weakness of the Japanese position was demonstrated. The Japanese on the west flank since the fleet was destroyed.

Beginning of the End. The tremendous effect of the explosions which wrecked Sungshu Mountain fort, the last of the forts guarding the western end of the eastern fortified ridge, in which half of the defenders were killed and the remainder entombed or made prisoner, completed the disorganization of the defense.

The subsequent spirited assault by the Japanese upon the principal line of outer fortifications and the higher hills of the fortified ridges followed immediately after the capture of Sungshu Mountain fort was made with feeble opposition, and in the night of Jan. 4, the besiegers in possession of the upper line of the fortified ridge from East Keekwan Mountain to the western extremity.

Had the garrison fought as it had previously done this would have at least taken days, and it would have cost many lives.

The first definite intimation of the Russian intention to surrender came Jan. 4 at 4 p. m., when the Russian envoys approached the Japanese lines, and the night of Jan. 4, the besiegers were conferred stretches of land.

Major-Gen. Ijichi, with a large escort, left the Japanese headquarters at 11 o'clock Monday morning and rode to the appointed place.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the Russian commissioners arrived, accompanied by a cavalry escort.

The conference took place with few preliminaries, and lasted until 8 o'clock at night.

500 JAP PRISONERS. Nogi Refers to General Stoessel as a Hero.

London cable: The Daily Mail's correspondent with Gen. Nogi says that about 200 Japanese prisoners who were found in Port Arthur have been released by the victors. There were scenes of enthusiasm when the prisoners met their countrymen. Some of the released men were sailors, who had shared in the desperate channel blocking enterprises of the Japanese, and who it was supposed had perished, and the others were soldiers who had been captured in the Russian forts.

Gen. Nogi now keenly feels the tremendous sacrifice of Japanese lives involved in the success of his plans. His outward appearance has changed, and he looks aged and haggard. He has grown careless about his dress. Every branch of the army pays tributes to his ceaseless activity and solicitude for the welfare of his staff. He refers to Gen. Stoessel as a hero, and emphatically says that his surrender does not tarnish his fame.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Port Arthur confirms the report that the Japanese allowed the departure of four torpedo boats and a transport, saying that they were permitted to depart as a tribute to the courage of the garrison. The Japanese fleet knew the time of their departure and watched for them, but did not attempt to hinder them.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Japanese, according to a despatch from Chefoo, have a cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers off Chefoo awaiting the completion of the disarmament of the Russian vessels there.

All the correspondents with General Nogi's army concur in declaring that excellent discipline is maintained. The Japanese rejoicing ceased at midnight Monday, and the troops then worked energetically to help the garrison. Supplies were sent into the fortress, and all the surgeons who could be spared from the Japanese hospitals were sent in to aid the Russians, but the demands on the Japanese medical stores have been so great that the doctors have been unable to do all that is needed.

CRY FOR PEACE. Russian Liberals and Certain Papers Continue Demands.

St. Petersburg cable: From the outward aspect of the capital it would be difficult to draw a conclusion as to the actual feeling of the populace. Inherited and lifelong habits of personal restraint and the semi-Oriental national characteristics raise an impenetrable barrier to the Western observer of the Russians. Passing through the streets to-day one would say that the people do not realize or do not care for the fate of Port Arthur, and that they are indifferent to national prestige.

The paper, *Our Days*, resumes its pleas for peace. It does not say that anybody yet knows why Russia is fighting Japan, but "one thing we know is that whether victories or defeat await us in the future, we are marching toward national ruin, which not even a successful war against Japan can avert.

The bananary, which drove the unprepared country into war, can conclude peace only by sacrificing its own existence."

Another newspaper warns the police not to try to compel the people to display their side arms, but the use of arms is prohibited in the case of non-commissioned officers and privates. On arrival they shall be placed in control of the commission, enforcing article 8 of the original agreement. Civic officials not connected with the army or navy shall follow the officers. Those who have not served as volunteers shall be released without parole.

Persons who are necessary to effect the transfer of the fortress, buildings, warships, etc., must wear an emblem given by the Japanese authorities. Private property carried by officers and officials shall be subject to inspection and must be limited in weight.

The agreement further provides for the transfer of hospital immunities of non-combatants, their freedom of action, and the removal of private property.

It promises to facilitate the movement of families of officers and officials, but reserves the right of removal of objectionable persons and the release of Japanese prisoners.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE. Funeral of Wallace Goodfellow, of Toronto, is Postponed.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The funeral of Wallace H. Goodfellow, a clerk in the G. T. R. freight office, which was to have taken place at Peterboro this morning has been postponed by order of Coroner J. M. Cotton, who has issued a warrant for an inquest at 4 o'clock this afternoon at No. 3 Police station.

The inquiry is to determine whether or not deceased had received proper medical treatment during his illness from typhoid fever. Dr. Riordan, the Grand Trunk physician, saw deceased on Dec. 24, at the home of his mother, 611-2 Vauxley street, and on another visit three days afterwards it is claimed that he was told by a Christian Science healer that his services would be required no longer. Dr. Goodfellow asserts that, although Goodfellow was in a very critical condition at the time, the patient was out of bed and sitting up in his room. After reminding the mother of the patient and the Christian Science

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF BOILER OF A TOWBOAT.

Of the Crew of Thirty-eight Men Only Nine Escaped Serious Injury.

Several Dead Have Been Recovered and Five So Badly Burned They Will Die.

Barges in Tow Were Aflame, but Were Cut Loose and Floated Down the River.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 9.—By the explosion of the boilers on the towboat Defender, in the Ohio River near here, a number of lives have been lost. Of the crew of 38 men, only nine escaped serious injury. Several dead bodies have been recovered. Five others are so badly burned or scalded that they will die, six more of the crew cannot be accounted for, and it is believed that their lifeless bodies now lie at the bottom of the river.

A partial list of the dead and missing follows: Perry Spencer, mate, Point Pleasant, W. Va. Horace Wetzel, Pittsburg. James Ceasas, lamp trimmer, Pittsburg. Thomas Duffy, Scott Hamilton, James firemen, Pittsburg.

Supposed to have been burned to death: William Wetzel, George Kidd, David Adkins, deck hands, Pittsburg. The Defender was owned by the Pittsburg Tow Boat Company, and was one of the biggest tow boats on the river. She had been one of the first boats out of Pittsburg on the recent rise, and towed a heavy line of coal barges to the Cincinnati market. She was returning to Pittsburg in company with the big tow boat Victor, of the same company, and

for surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur. While this is an ancient regulation and quite according to law, it is bitterly resented on all sides that such an announcement should have been gratuitously made in the same bulletin containing Gen. Stoessel's appeal to the Emperor for "lenient judgment on a garrison reduced to shadows, who have done all that was possible for human beings to uphold the honor of Russia in the face of her enemies."

The Novoye Vremya, despite the example made by the suspension of the lines, yesterday says: "By all means, let us have a martial law and make it, if possible, as cruel. The cruel judge will, perhaps, deal leniently with those who shed their blood and lives for their country, but he will not spare those who have not done so. Perhaps such a course will have to be taken many dark, hidden things and expose the feeble, degenerate enemies of Russia who are unworthy to fight in the open."

MUST ACT TO CHECK ANARCHY. Stern Letter to the Czar From Royal Head of Moscow Zemstvo.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Prince Troubetzkoy, President of the Moscow Zemstvo, has written a letter to Prince Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, defending the discussion of reforms by the Moscow Zemstvo, which called forth the condemnation of the Czar. In the course of his letter, Prince Troubetzkoy says:

"Russia is now in a state of anarchy. The revolutionary movement now proceeding is not a simple disturbance by the youth of the country. It is a movement which reflects the attitude of public opinion, and it is very dangerous, even terrible, not only for the people, but for the Emperor. It is therefore the duty of every true Russian subject to do what he can to prevent the impending calamity. I recently had the happiness to see the Emperor, and I reported to him, truly and in all sincerity, the present state of public opinion. I tried to explain to His Majesty that what is now proceeding is not a simple emote, but a revolution.

"The Russian nation is being dragged into a revolution which it does not want, and which may be prevented by the Emperor if he shows confidence in his people. It is my strong belief that if the Emperor will himself unite the national forces around him he will reverse Russia from the terrors of an impending bloody revolution. If he will do so, the nation will support his autocratic power. Under existing conditions it is impossible to forbid the people from expressing their sufferings. It is impossible to keep silence when the country is in a dangerous position."

MAY BE AN ACCOMPLICE. Lively Stable Keeper Arrested in Treherne, Manitoba.

Treherne, Man., Jan. 9.—A new development in connection with the widespread horse-stealing in Canada is the arrest of a man named Wright here this afternoon, charged by a North Dakota sheriff with having stolen horses in his possession. Wright, who is known to the police under several aliases, is proprietor of a lively stable, which was burned down under peculiar circumstances on Saturday, the fire spreading to an adjoining stable.

The circumstance, in connection with the recent wholesale arrest of American horse thieves at Medicine Hat, points to the discovery of at least one of the selling depots of the gang in Manitoba.

GARDEN OF DEATH. Madrid Police Discover Eight Skeletons—Gambler's Flight.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—Eight skeletons have been dug up in the garden attached to the gambling den which was kept by Juan Aldige at Penafar, near Seville. The police are still making excavations, as it is believed that the total number of victims has not yet been found.

There is evidence to show that the crimes extend over a period of at least six years. The condition of the remains show that the victims were killed by a single blow of a heavy hammer delivered from behind, which broke in the skull.

Graves were prepared beforehand for Aldige's men, so that no time was lost between the commission of the murders and the interment of the bodies.

Aldige has escaped, it is believed, to Drezil. The wife and son of Aldige, two female servants, and two male accomplices, are under arrest.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES May Compel the Czar to Sue for Peace So That He Can Grapple With Them.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—An extraordinary council is expected to be held at Tsarskoe-Selo immediately, (where the Czar is now staying) and it is believed that the whole situation will be reviewed. Gen. Konoropatin has been called upon to telegraph his opinion of the situation at home which cannot be disregarded in considering the future. There is evidence that the revolutionary agitators have decided to take every advantage of the government's embarrassment and the moderate liberals who are trying to force the government's hand and compel the summoning of a National assembly, and they are beginning to re-double their efforts. The newspapers, despite the punishments inflicted on them are spreading out with great boldness. Seemingly relentless of the con-

sequences they are using every pretext for savage criticism of bureaucracy. The Zemstvos, in defiance of the government's note of warning, continue to memorialize the throne for the program adopted at the meeting of the Zemstvos delegates here. Consequently in spite of the loud protestations of the official world that peace is impossible the opinion is held by exceedingly shrewd observers that the government may be forced to conclude peace with Japan in order to have free hands to deal with the internal situation, with the increasing complications, M. Witte, President of the Ministerial Council, looks up larger as the strong man to whom the Emperor will turn in the present crisis. It is remarkable that the dispatches from the front are absolutely silent on one subject—the army's reception of the news of the fall of Port Arthur indicating that the announcement has been withheld.

LOST OVER 50,000 MEN. Officially Admitted the Total Reached This Figure. Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army at Port Arthur, cable, via Che-