

WAITING FOR EXPLOSION

Engineer Bound and Helpless in Hands of Burglars.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: Surprised by four burglars who held guns at his head and then bound his hands behind his back and threw him under a table, Walter Wittmeyer, engineer of the Vancouver breweries, waited for the boilers of the plant to explode and blow him and the robbers to pieces, on Tuesday night.

The night engineer was just turning water into the boiler after his lunch when four masked men covered him. They knocked him down, tied his hands behind his back and carried him to the

main office of the brewery, where he was thrown under a table.

He watched the burglars prepare to blow the safe with nitro-glycerine, mentally calculating that within a very few minutes the lack of water in the boilers of the plant would cause an explosion that would bring the building down about their ears. At the first attack on the safe with explosives the police arrived and opened fire on the gang, who escaped. The engineer rolled out to the boiler and was freed. He rushed to the engine-room, and was just in time to save the plant.

GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVES. Many Square Miles Set Apart by the Western Provinces.

By the "Dominion Forest Reserves Act," of 1906, a number of tracts of wooded country throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were set aside as permanent forest reserves. Of these a number had previously been set aside by order-in-council; the areas of some were, however, lessened, while a few new ones were added. The total areas now so reserved in the different provinces are as follows: Manitoba, 2,575 square miles; Saskatchewan, 740 square miles; Alberta, 186 square miles; British Columbia, 890 square miles.

In Manitoba there have been set apart six reserves. The largest of these is the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, with an area of 1535 square miles. A short distance to the north is the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, comprising some 1250 square miles; and to the northwest of this reserve is Porcupine Forest Reserve No. 1, with an area of nearly 325 square miles. West of Lake Manitoba is the Lake Manitoba West Forest Reserve, the area of which is nearly 250 square miles. Part of the area covered by the Turtle Mountains is included in the Turtle Mountain Reserve, with an area of nearly 110 square miles. A part of the sand-hill country south-east of Brandon has also been set apart as a forest reserve, and within this experimental work in forest planting has been done; the area of the Spruce-woods Forest Reserve, as it is called, is 110 square miles.

In Saskatchewan there are four reserves. Of these Porcupine Reserve No. 2, the largest, adjoins Porcupine Reserve No. 1; it has an area of 360 square miles. In the Moose Mountain district, north of Arcola, the Moose Mountain Forest Reserve, of some 160 square miles in area, has been created. The Beaver Hills Forest Reserve, in the Beaver Hills, west of Yorkton, covers two townships (Ranges 9 and 10, Township 26); area, 72 square miles. South-east of Prince Albert is "The Pines" Forest Reserve, covering 145 square miles.

In Alberta there are but three reserves. The largest is the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve, east of Edmonton; its area is 114 square miles. Right down in the south-east corner of the province, having the International Boundary as its southern limit, while its western limit is three miles east of the fifth Meridian a township and a half of land has been formed into the Koolenay Lakes Forest Reserve. Another small reserve, the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve, consists of half a township (the south half of Township 8, Range 3, west of the fourth Meridian).

All the forest reserves in British Columbia are within the railway belt, i.e., the strip of country twenty miles on each side of the C. P. R., ceded by the province to the Dominion. These reserves are eight in number. The names and areas are as follows: Long Lake Forest Reserve, a short distance southwest of Kamloops, 190 square miles; Mealy Hills Forest Reserve, a few miles east of the Long Lake reserve, area 106 square miles; Martin Mountain Forest Reserve, a small tract of 18 square miles lying just west of Boleyn River; Nis-

kenlith Forest Reserve, lying west of Lake Niskonlith, with an area of about 125 square miles; Tranquille Forest Reserve, an area of 140 square miles in the Tranquille Plateau, north-east of Kamloops Lake; Hal Creek Forest Reserve, around the headwaters of Hal Creek, with an area of 206 square miles; Donald Forest Reserve, adjoining the C. P. R. on the north and east sides for some distance on each side of Donald, 72 square miles in extent, and the Larch Hills Forest Reserve, lying between Salmon Arm and Mara Lake and having an area of about 25 square miles.

KILLED IN FAMILY FIGHT.

Wife and Stepson Said to Be Responsible for Death of Indian.

A despatch from Brantford says: Word was received in the city on Friday that Richard Battice, an Indian, living on Lot 1, Con. 3, of the Six Nations Reserve, about four miles from Hagersville, had met death at the hands of his wife and stepson. Battice sold a load of hay in Hagersville on Saturday last and upon returning home became involved in a quarrel with his wife and stepson named Fred Scott or Fred Taylor. They beat the old man unmercifully, breaking his arm and shoulder, blackening both eyes and fracturing the base of the skull, it is alleged. The County Crown Attorney of Brant County has ordered a thorough investigation, and it is expected the arrest of the suspected parties will follow.

SHORT OF LABORERS.

Report of Work on Western Division of Grand Trunk Pacific.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The monthly report of progress in the Western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific shows that up to the end of October 205 miles of track had been laid from Winnipeg westward, of which 53 had been ballasted. The company is still short of laborers. Two hundred track laborers were required for work near Edmonton, and after the most strenuous work only 32 could be obtained.

NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Munich Professor Says Pyocyanase is Quick and Sure.

A despatch from Munich says: Prof. Rudolph Emmerich, of the University of Munich, announces that he has discovered a new cure for diphtheria which he considers effective in the most dangerous cases, and which acts quickly. "Pyocyanase" is the name of the remedy. It is produced from the assimilation of pyocyanaceous bacilli, developed in liquid cultures. Application is made by blowing it into the throat.

YOUNG GIRL'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Fiancee of Arthur Russell, Dead Near Cobalt, Sails to Meet Him.

A despatch from Montreal says: Arthur Russell, the unfortunate man whose naked body was found near Cobalt, was well connected in Mayale, England, and left a good position in the C. P. R. here owing to ill-health. His fiancee is now on the ocean to meet him.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white or red, 98c to 98½c; No. 2 mixed, 98c; goose wheat, 89c to 90c. Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.07; No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03. Barley—No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 82c; No. 3 extra, 80c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53c to 54c, outside; mixed, 53c outside.

Rye—88c outside.

Peas—88c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, American, 69½c, Toronto freights; No. 3 yellow, 69½c. Buckwheat—70c outside.

Bran—\$21 to \$21.50 in bulk outside; shorts, \$23 to \$23.50.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, about \$3.90 bid, \$3.95 asked; Manitoba patents, special brand, \$6 to \$6.20; second patents, \$5.40 to \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.30 to \$5.40.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is very strong, but quotations are unchanged.

Creamery prints 28c to 30c do solids 24c to 25c Dairy prints 24c to 25c do solids 22c to 24c Cheese—Steady at 13½c and twins at 14c.

Eggs—New laid rule firm at 30c; storage, 25c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 7c to 10c; hens, 5c to 7c; ducks, 7c to 9c; geese, 7c to 9c; turkeys, 12c to 14c.

Potatoes—Ontarios are firm at 75c to 80c in car lots on track.

Beans—Steady at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for primes and \$1.90 to \$2 for hand-picked.

Honey—Strained steady at 11c to 12c per lb., and combs at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per dozen.

Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$17.50 to \$18.50 per ton in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Firm at \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton on track.

PROVISIONS.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15c to 15½c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11c to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 15½c. Green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dressed Hogs—\$8.75 for lightweights and \$8.25 for heavies.

Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 for barrels; mess, \$20 to \$21.

Lard—Firm; tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 13c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—There are no new features in the local flour and feed markets. Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$6.10 to \$6.30; second patents, \$5.50 to \$5.70; winter wheat patents, \$5.75 to \$6, straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; in bags \$2.60 to \$2.70; extras, \$2.05 to \$2.10.

Ontario bran in bags, \$24 to \$25; shorts, in bags, \$25 to \$26; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$22 to \$23; shorts, \$25 to \$27.

Newly-laid eggs are quoted about 30c to 32c per dozen in case lots, while sales of selected stock were made at 26c to 27c; No. 1, 22c to 23c; seconds, 16½c to 17c.

The butter market is quiet. Quotations to-day in round lots quoted at 27½c to 28c, according to quantity and district.

Cheese prices show a wide range, and Quebecs may be quoted at 11½c to 12c. Townships, 12½c to 12¾c; Ontarios, 12½c to 12¾c for current receipts.

Provisions—Barrels short-cut mess, \$22.50 to \$23; half barrels, \$11.75 to \$12.25; clear fat backs, \$23.50 to \$24.50; long-cut heavy mess, \$29.50 to \$31.50; half barrels do., \$10.50 to \$11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 10½c to 11½c; bris. plate beef, \$13.50 to \$15; half barrels do., \$7.25 to \$7.75; bris. heavy mess beef, \$10 to \$11; half barrels do., \$5.50 to \$6; compound lard, 9½c to 11c; pure lard, 11½c to 13c; kettle-rendered, 13½c to 14c; hams, 13½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh-killed abattoir-dressed hogs, \$9; alive, \$6.10 to \$6.25.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Nov. 12.—Wheat—Spring, unsettled; No. 2 red, \$1.02; winter lower. Corn—Easier; No. 2 white, 66c, and No. 2 yellow, 66½c. Oats—Easier; No. 2 white, 53½c. Barley—\$1 to \$1.10. Rye—No. 2, 89c on track.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Nov. 12.—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red, \$1.02½ elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, nominal f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, nominal f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Out of the large run were a few loads, scarcely five were exporters' cattle. These sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

The prices of good cattle ranged from \$4 to \$4.50, and picked lo's would bring up to \$5 per cwt. Common and mixed lots were abundant, and their quotations varied from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Canners ranged from 75c to \$1.50 per cwt. Sales of choice cows were recorded at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

A plentiful supply of light stockers made prices weak and business slow.

PERISH IN FALLING HOUSES

A Terrific Hurricane Sweeps Over Marseilles, France.

A despatch from Marseilles, France, says: A hurricane swept over this city on Friday night, causing immense damage to docks and other waterfront property. The gas works were flooded by the terrific downpour that accompanied the storm, and the city was plunged into darkness. A number of people were killed by collapsing houses, but in the confusion and the darkness it is impos-

sible to determine the extent of the casualties.

All of South France continues to suffer from the floods following the excessive rains. In many places the inundations are worse than the horrors which followed the September storm. The extensive coal station at Grassassaic has been completely flooded and all work has been suspended.

FOUR MEN SWEEPED TO DEATH.

Trying to Cross the St. Lawrence Near Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: Details of a drowning tragedy that occurred on Friday on Cole St. Louis, near Beauharnois, have been received in the city. On Thursday night three Polish immigrants arrived at Cascade Point, opposite Beauharnois, which is situated about 20 miles from Montreal. The night was stormy, but the immigrants said they wished to cross to Melocheville, so that they could take the train at Beauharnois for New York. No one would take the risk, and the men stayed all night at the hotel kept by Mr. Arthur Perron. In the morning though the weather was still stormy, Geo. Valois, telegraph operator at the Sculanges Canal, consented to take them across, and Mr. Perron, the hotel-keeper, also decided to accompany them. When about two hundred feet from the shore at Melocheville a sudden squall upset the skiff, as it entered the rapids of the Pointe Au Glissant. The three Poles, who could not swim, were immediately drowned, and Mr. Valois was swept to death by the current. Mr. Perron clung to the overturned skiff, until Napoleon Fortier, a fisherman, reached him and dragged him safely into another boat.

ORDERS FOR COAL.

Pittsburg Concerns Decline to Supply a Million Tons.

A despatch from Pittsburg says: Orders aggregating 500,000 tons were received in Pittsburg and refused by local coal concerns in the past week, in spite of the fact that premiums were offered for prompt shipment, and it became known on Saturday that the amount of coal orders declined within the past few weeks have aggregated perhaps 1,000,000 tons, and all because of lack of railroad transportation facilities. The shortage of cars, which has been most pronounced recently, has become more acute through heavy demands by the South for cotton moving, and as the lake seasons ends Dec. 5, the Pittsburg coal kings could not see their way to take on more coal orders, as it is thought they have more orders now than can be filled. The great bulk of the coal was ordered from the Northwest.

\$100,000 FIRE AT TORONTO.

A Repetition of the 1904 Holocaust Was Averted.

A despatch from Toronto says: A fire, which for a time threatened to develop into a repetition of the disastrous conflagration of April 19th, 1904, which wiped out nearly half of the downtown wholesale district, destroyed a wholesale house at 76 Bay Street on Saturday evening, inflicting a loss of \$100,000 or more on five wholesale and manufacturing firms. The fire broke out only a short distance from the spot in which the big fire got its start, and the fact that its progress was checked is due to good work by the brigade. The building is five stories in height, and is one of those which was rebuilt since the great fire of three years ago.

Their values ranged from \$2 to \$2.60 per cwt. Distillery feeders sold at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. and stock bulls were worth \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Good milk cows were sold at \$40 to \$50 each. Common and fair cows brought \$20 to \$37.50 each.

The prices of calves ranged from 2 to 6 per lb.

Export ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.25; bucks and culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.40 for choice, and \$4 to \$4.50 for inferior animals.

Prices continued steady at 6c per lb. for select hogs. Light rough hogs sold at 4½ to 5c per lb.

GREATEST OF DIAMONDS.

Presented to King Edward on His Birthday.

A despatch from London says: Popular interest at Sandringham on Saturday centred in the presentation to the King of the greatest diamond, the Cullinan, which will soon be added to the British crown. Extraordinary precautions were taken for safeguarding the magnificent jewel, which Sir Richard Solomon, representing the Transvaal Government, took with him under strong escort from London. Wolverton railway station, the nearest to Sandringham, was closed to the public when the train arrived at 12.55. The party drove to the royal residence accompanied by a dozen detectives and were received by the King immediately.

The ceremony of presentation was brief and almost informal, and then the whole party, including two Kings, those of Britain and Spain, and three Queens, those of Britain, Spain and Norway, inspected and admired the magnificent stone. King Edward has not decided what disposition to make of the diamond. It will be necessary to consult the best experts on the question of cutting. It is understood that Sir William Brookes will be allowed to make certain tests of the great jewel with radium and electricity for scientific purposes. With the best result possible in cutting there would be a single stone of four or five ounces from the original seven. The Excelsior, the largest previous diamond, weighs only one ounce and three-quarters. But there is also a possibility that the stone might fly into fragments when cutting is attempted.

GIRLS PLAYED FOOTPADS.

One of Them Got a Black Eye and Now Seeks Redress.

A despatch from Montreal says: In the Recorder's Court on Thursday a young man named Hugh Reid was tried on a charge of assault, preferred against him by three young lady friends. On Thanksgiving night these three dressed in male attire, blackened their faces, and started out for a frolic. Seeing Reid coming up a dark street they decided to make him believe they were holding him up. They grabbed him, but he did not catch on to the joke, and started defending himself with his fists, and gave one of the girls a black eye. The girls then started to explain who they were, but the damage was done. Reid pleaded not guilty to the charge. Reid admits that the girls were acquaintances of his, but claims that they did the hold-up business so well that he did not recognize them.

WILL RESTRICT EMIGRATION

Japan's Foreign Minister Says He Will Control It.

A despatch from Tokio says: In an interview with the Associated press on Thursday Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi said that the relations between Japan and the United States were as smooth and cordial as ever, and the cause of civilization as well as community of interest demanded the lasting peace and friendship of the two nations.

Minister Hayashi admitted that the immigration question was the most serious matter, and was uppermost in the public mind, but he was positive that it could be settled without friction. Al-

ready it practically has been decided. The Japanese Government proposes to control emigration in such a manner as to benefit Japan and at the same time conform to the wishes of the American Government, and is taking most active steps in this direction.

The Foreign Minister believes that Japan will be able to solve the question in this manner, it requiring only the patience of the people of both countries. One thing certain is that the Japanese Government is not solicitous for the emigration of its people into any country.

AVERAGE THOUSAND A DAY

Rate of Immigration to Canada Since April Last.

A despatch from Ottawa says: For the first nine months of the present year ending September 31st the total immigration to Canada has been 236,008, an increase of 54,736 as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1906. The increase above is nearly double the total immigration for 1900, and for the nine months the immigration is nearly nine times the total immigration of that year.

For the first six months of the present fiscal year, beginning with April, the total immigration has been 122,639, of which the number coming from the

United States was 35,002, and the number via ocean ports was 158,508. The total increase as compared with the corresponding months of last year is 45,930, or 31 per cent. The percentage of increase via ocean ports is 44. Immigration from the United States shows a decrease of 2,891, or 8 per cent. For September the immigration from the United States was nearly 4,000. The number of arrivals via ocean ports for the month was 15,294.

Since the 1st of April last immigrants have been arriving in Canada at a rate averaging a little over one thousand per day.