STARTS FOR VLADIVOSTOCK

Russian Fleet by Sea, Japanese Army by Land.

HIS NERVES SHATTERED.

A despatch from London says:—Admiral Birileff has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian Pacific squadron as soon as it reaches Vladivostock.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the date of his departure for Vladivostock is kept secret, lest it indicate Admiral Rojestvensky's movements, but it is understood that he will be allowed ample leisure to prepare for the journey. This implies a further sojourn of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet in southern waters.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times claims to have high authority confirming the report that Admiral Birileff will succeed Admiral Rojestvensky in command of the Russian fleet when it reaches Vladivostock. A high official of the staff informed the correspondent that Admiral Rojestvensky was not compelled by sickness to abandon his command, but that his nerves have been shattered by the terrible strain he has undergone since he left St. Petersburg, and his breakdown is probable. Nevertheless, the staff is confident of his physical ability to retain command long enough to engage the Japanese, and it hopes that he will be able to take the fleet to Vladivostock. When that is accomplished his arduous and glorious mission will be more than fulfilled.

RUSSIANS BEATEN BACK.

A despatch from Tokio says:—An official report issued by the War Department shows that the Russian reconnaissances on the morning of Thursday included simultaneous attacks upon all three of the Japanese columns advancing from Fakumen, Changtufu, and Kaiyuan.

The most determined attack was made at Nanchingtsu, ten miles north of Kaiyuan. All the attacks were repulsed.

The Russian losses were heaviest north of Fakumen, where the Japanese shell fire severely punished a force which attacked a field hospital. The Japanese casualties were scattering and slight.

MONEY FLOWS LIKE WATER.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A correspondent of the Russ in Manchuria says:—"I have just spent a week in Harbin, where dissipation is in full swing. The circus, theatres, and music halls, especially the last, are crowded. The purveyors of the pleasure are making fortunes as rapidly as lucky gamblers at Menaco. Money flows like water."

WHY PORT ARTHUR FELL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the commission enquiring into the surrender of Port Arthur has ascertained that $10,000,000 voted before the war for the fortification of that place was not used for that purpose. The responsibility is said to rest on Admiral Alexieff, formerly Viceroy of the Far East.

TO PHOTOGRAPH JAP ARMIES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A recently invented apparatus for photographing panoramas of wide stretches of country by means of a camera suspended from a kite has been acquired by the War Office, and experiments and trials have been conducted in St. Petersburg for several weeks with such success that the general staff expects important results from its new panoramograph squad in establishing Japanese positions and movements. The apparatus is said to be capable of photographing an area of 30 square miles.

HAVE RAISED THE PALLADA.

A despatch from Shanghai says:—It is stated that the Japanese have raised the cruiser Pallada, one of the Russian vessels that was sunk at Port Arthur.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Russia having accepted Japan's recent offer to exchange prisoners, Capt. Baikoff, of the navy, is going to Japan to arrange for an exchange.

ADVANCE ON VLADIVOSTOCK.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Tokio says that the Russians are active in Northern Corea. Their advance guard is at Kilju. Torpedo boats from Vladivostock are occasionally seen off the coast. The Russian troops at Possiet Bay have been reinforced, owing to the advance of the Japanese army.

The Telegraph emphasizes the above despatch as further proof of a Japanese advance on Vladivostock. It assumes that the army is that of Gen. Hasegawa, which was reported to have landed at Gensan some weeks ago.

JAPS SEIZE TWO STEAMERS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The British steamer Includen was seized by a Japanese warship on Monday south of Corea. The French steamer Quang Nam was captured by a warship of Japan on the same day near the Pescadore Islands, Straits of Formosa. The cargoes or destinations of the two vessels are not announced.

PLAGUE AT HARBIN.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Tokio says there is reliable information that a severe epidemic of plague is raging at Harbin. The deaths average 300 daily. The hospitals are filled with victims, and the medical staffs are inadequate to deal with the situation.

COSSACKS FOR THE FRONT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A further mobilization of cavalry in one or two districts was ordered on Thursday, but no large draft is required, as reinforcements for the cavalry arm are at hand in the recently-embodied Cossacks, whose departure for Manchuria was postponed in anticipation of May Day troubles, the most of whom can now resume the trip eastward. A small but important detachment left St. Petersburg on Thursday to join General Linevitch's army.

SEEDING IS FINISHED.

Canadian Northern Railway Crop Report.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The Canadian Northern crop report for the past week shows that wheat seeding is practically finished in all districts traversed by the line from the eastern section of Manitoba to Battleford on the North Saskatchewan River. Late rains have been most beneficial, and the general tenor of reports sent in by the company's agents indicate that prevailing conditions are favorable. Vegetation is well advanced in some localities, but the weather has not been sufficiently warm to promote rapid growth. But with the advent of higher temperatures, with so much moisture in the ground, vegetation will be rapid and vigorous.

HUGE GENERATOR.

Peterboro' Works Turn Out the Largest in the World.

A despatch from Peterboro' says: The local works of the Canadian General Electric Company have just turned out the largest electrical generator ever constructed in the world. It is of 12,000 horsepower, the first of a series being constructed for the plant of the Ontario Electrical Development Company. The previous largest generator was of 10,000 horsepower, built by the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg. The local works have been enlared and extended, so that they can now turn out the largest and heaviest generators which have up to the present been obtainable only in England or the United States.

WARSAW'S LATEST PLOT.

Accidentally Exploded Bomb Took Three Lives.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—A workman who was trying to avoid the observation of two detectives on Miodowa Street at noon on Friday stumbled on the kerb of the sidewalk and a bomb which he was carrying in his pocket exploded, killing the workman and both the detectives and some persons who were passing were injured. It is believed that the bomb was intended for Governor-General Maximovitch, who was expected to pass the spot on his way to the cathedral to attend the service in honor of the Czar's birthday. The bodies of the victims were literally blown to pieces. A cafe near the scene of the explosion was entirely demolished, all the windows in the neighborhood was smashed and a lamp-post was torn out of the ground.

QUEBEC SCHOOL LANDS.

Tract of Two Million Acres Will Be Set Apart.

A despatch from Quebec says:—The Government measure for addional aid to elementary schools provides that two million acres of the public lands may be set aside for the purpose, and that $100,000 may be paid yearly out of the consolidated revenue towards the elementary school fund, until the income produced thereform reaches $120,000. Trust and loan companies, as well as commercial travelers representing British and foreign houses, will have to pay the commercial corporations' tax, while the Government tax on all transfers of stocks and bonds will be at the rate of five cents for every $100 worth of such stocks or bonds or each fraction thereof, and to be payable by stamps on the transfers, without which they will not be valid.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to double track their line between Fort William and Winnipeg. The work will be begun at once and completed before three years.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 23.—Wheat— Winter quoted at 95 to 96c at outside points. No. 2 goose is purely nominal. Manitoba wheat is easier, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 97½c, Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 93 to 93½c, and No. 3 Northern at 88 to 88½c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 39c north and west, and No. 1 at 41 to 41½c east. Cars of No. 2 white on track here are quoted at 42 to 43c.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights; No. 2 extra at 43 to 44c; No. 3 at 41 to 42c, middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with sales outside at 69c for No. 2.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47c, and mixed at 46½c west, guaranteed sound. American kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, 59½ to 60c, on track Toronto.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 66 to 67c outside for No. 2.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal at 59 to 60c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., $4.75 to $4.85. Manitoba flours are steady; No. 1 patents, $5.40 to $5.50. No. 2 patents, $5.10 to $5.20 and strong bakers', $5 to $5.10 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $15.50 to $16, and shorts at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2.50 per bbl; cooking apples, $1 to $1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at $1.60 to $1.65, and hand-picked at $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—Prices firm at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.25 on track, here, and No. 2 at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 to $6.25 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 55 to 60c per bag on track, according to quality, and jobbing lots are 70 to 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Chickens, 13 to 14c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15c; do., scalded, 12 to 13c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints are jobbing at 16 to 17c, and large dairy rolls at 15c; medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints sell at 19 to 20c per lb.

Eggs—The price is irregular, with some dealers selling at 14c, and others at 14½ to 15c per dozen in case lots.

Cheese—Old scarce, and quoted at 11¾ to 12c, while new cheese are selling at 10½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear sells at 10 to 10½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; short cut, $19.50 to $20.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9¾c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 23.—Grain — The market is dull and steady at 44½c for No. 3 oats store, and 45½c for No. 2. Other grain are almost entirely neglected. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $5.40 to $5.50; streng bakers', $5.10 to $5.20; Winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; straight rollers, $5.15 to $5.25 in wood; in bags, $2.45 to $2.55. Rolled oats—$2.20 to $2.22½ per bag. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bulk, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel; $1.50 to $1.60 in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams 12 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; mixed, $7; select, $7.50 off cars. Eggs—Straight stock, 15 to 16c; No. 2, 12 to 13½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 18¾ to 19½c; under grades, 17 to 18c; dairy, 16 to 16½c; rolls, 15¾ to 16½c. Cheese—Ontario, 10 to 10½c; Quebec, 9¾ to 9⅞c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, May 23.—Wheat— Cash, 95½c; May, 95½c; July, 80⅞c; September, 79⅛c.

Milwaukee, May 23—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.14; No. 2 Northern, $1.05 to $1.09; July, 86½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 80 to 81c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 38 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 52½ to 53c; July, 48⅝c bid.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23—Wheat—May, $1.13; July, $1.01⅝; Sept., 82½ to 82⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.13; No. 2 Northern, $1.02⅝. Flour—First patents, $6.50 to $6.55; second patents, $6.25 to $6.35; first clears, $4 to $4.10; second clears, $2.75 to $2.85. Bran—In bulk, $13 to $13.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, May 23.—The following are the quotations:—

Export, heavy	$5 25 to	$5 65
do medium	5 25	5 45
Feeders, short-keep .	4 80	5 25
Bulls, export	4 00	4 25
Butchers', picked	5 25	5 50
do good to choice loads	4 20	4 30
do fair to good ...	4 00	4 10
do mixed lots, medium	3 00	3 25
do good cows	3 50	4 00
do cows	3 50	3 75
do common and rough	3 00	3 50
Butchers' bulls	2 50	3 50
do good	4 00	
Stockers, good	3 25	4 00
Stockers, light	2 60	3 00
Milk cows, each 20	00	40 00
Export ewes	4 75	5 50
Bucks	3 75	4 25
Lambs, per cwt.	6 00	6 50
Spring lambs, each .	3 00	6 00
Culls, each	3 50	4 25
Calves, per lb.	3½	6½
do each	2 00	12 00
Hogs, selects	6 85	
do fats	6 50	6 60

REAL REFORM IN POLAND.

Remarkable Step Taken by Emperor Nicholas.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—There is little room for skepticism as to the genuineness of the broad policy of Imperial reform after the remarkable steps sanctioned by Emperor Nicholas in the Imperial rescript issued on Tuesday modifying the restrictive decrees in nine of the western governments of Russia and giving the Poles greater freedom for acquiring farming lands and purchasing landed properties and industrial premises and giving permission to introduce the Polish and Lithuanian languages in the primary and secondary schools where the majority of the inhabitants are non-Russian. Almost at one sweep the whole burden of the vexatious restrictive laws in Poland and the Baltic Provinces has been removed, and the privileges for which the natives have been fighting for years are restored, the assemblies of the Polish nobles are re-established, and all the harsh administrative measures introduced at the time of the policy of reaction and Russification are abolished, unless later for purposes of State after the recommendation of the Council of State they receive Imperial saction. As a natural sequence of freedom of religion the oppressive prohibition of the purchase of land by Catholic peasants is abolished. In effect the measures sanctioned amount to an entire reversal of the Russian policy in ancient Poland and the Baltic Provinces.

CONSUMPTION CURE

Claim That Disease Cannot Exist in Greenland.

A Washington despatch says: An experiment of great interest is to be made by Dr. Frederick Sohon, of this city, who was in the Arctic regions twice with Peary. This experiment consists of a radical application of the outdoor treatment for consumption in an ideal climate and atmosphere, secured through the agency of a steamer especially fitted as a seagoing sanitarium, in which three Summer months will be spent in Greenland above the Arctic circle. The steamer Havana has been fitted up and will sail from Halifax June 15, returning September 30.

Dr. Sohon said on Thursday night: "The climatic conditions in Greenland above the Arctic circle are ideal. Even at our best consumption resorts in this country the patient has good days and bad nights. He cannot go out in the damp air, and ordinarily he loses at night what he has gained during the day. The secret of the outdoor treatment for this disease is abundant sunlight and dry, cold, bracing atmosphere.

"In the Arctic regions in Summer there is a period of three months of never-ceasing sunlight every hour in the twenty-four. Think of the effect of a continuous sun-bath of fourteen weeks.

"I have made numerous bacteriological cultures in Greenland, and have never found a disease germ. Such germs cannot exist in that climate, as their propagation depends upon a temperature almost as high as that of the human body."

$540,000,000 IN DIAMONDS

World's Production Totals Seventy-Nine Million Carats.

A London despatch says:—The world's diamond production, summed up, shows that India, has produced ten million carats; Brazil, twelve million; Africa, fifty-seven million. All the diamonds in the world, uncut and packed solid in the form of a cube, would make one of fourteen feet by nine, and would have a value of $540,000,000.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

Little Girl Confesses to Murder of An Infant.

A Toronto despatch says: Josephine Carr, aged 13 years, is in custody at police headquarters, the self-confessed murderess of the nine-months-old baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, which was stolen in its "go-cart" from in front of the Queen Street extension of the T. Eaton Company's premises on Friday afternoon.

The girl has made a practice for weeks past of stealing empty go-carts left outside the departmental stores by women shoppers. On Friday there were no empty ones; all had baby tenants. She chose the best one, took cart and baby on a street car to the extreme north-eastern section of the city, and threw it over an 80-foot embankment, killing it instantly. She then secreted the body in a culvert, intending to sell the go-cart when opportunity offered. The idea of kidnapping the child came to her, she says, as a result of witnessing the play, "Kidnapped in New York," played at a local theatre during the week, and seeing some of the play bills posted at the corner of Queen Street and Greenwoods Avenue.

Josephine is a bright child, 13 years and 3 months old. She is of medium height, and well-built for one so young. She has a light complexion and light hair, with dark eyes and eyebrows. She is the very picture of simplicity and innocence. At times, when questioned closely, she takes refuge in stolidity. After telling her story on Saturday morning Josephine sat in the sun at a window of the matron's room at police headquarters, and calmly read a novel, as unconcerned as if she were at home.

Many conjectures were made on Sunday as to what could be done to a child of so tender years, as a punishment. The Criminal Code sets forth that when a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years is tried for a criminal offence the Crown must prove that when the deed was committed she realized fully the nature of her crime.

CURE FOR TYPHOID FEVER

Two Baltimore Physicians Think They Have It.

A Baltimore despatch says: Dr. William Royal Stokes and Dr. John S. Fulton of the State Board of Health have, after nearly four years of investigation, discovered what they believe to be a curative serum for typhoid fever.

Dr. Stokes and Dr. Fulton have tested the serum they have made in 23 human cases of typhoid. There were two deaths, and among 21 cases ending in recovery there were 15 in which they considered that the favorable result was due to the influence of the serum.

The two deaths were due to complications apart from the original disease. In both of these cases the injection of the serum caused an appreciable drop in the temperature. Six cases out of the 23 showed no response at all to the serum.

The conclusion reached is that by the use of this serum the febrile period may be shortened, and the daily variation may be favorably modified.

WINNIPEG'S GROWTH.

Assessment Increased $12,000,000 and Population 13,000.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—At Monday night's City Council meeting the most interesting event was the reading of the report of the assessment commissioner, which showed the total realty assessment for the city to be $53,714,430, a net increase over last year of $12,607,560. The population of the city is placed at 79,975, a gain of nearly 13,000 over last year.

STEEL CARS FOR JAPS.

Thousands of Them Ordered in Birmingham.

A London despatch says: Japan has ordered in Birmingham and elsewhere in the Midlands thousands of steel cars for the Japanese, Corean, and Manchurian railways.

BRITAIN VERSUS ITALY.

Laborers on London Pavement Indulge in a Free Fight.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—What was likely to prove a serious row occurred among a gang of laborers on the Queen's Avenue pavement on Wednesday afternoon. An Italian boy threw mud at an Englishman, who took him by the throat. Thereupon an Italian struck the Englishman with a shovel, and presently the whole gang were in a ferment, the Englishmen pitted against the Italians. The timely arrival of the police prevented a riot.

TURBINE BATTLESHIP.

Admiralty Invites Firms to Tender for Construction.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—The British Admiralty has invited engineering firms here to make tenders for the construction of turbine machinery intended for one of the new battleships to be built in the Government dock yards. The specifications demand that the engines develop 23,000 horse-power.