RED FLAG WAVING IN RUSSIA

Army Shows Signs of Willingness to Join Strikers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph draws a sensational picture of the strike situation. He says, among other things that meetings are being held everywhere in the provinces, and that speeches are being made by anybody and everybody. Demands are being formulated which the Government would not grant if it could and could not if it would. Resolutions are being passed unanimously and enthusiastically to continue the strike until these demands are conceded. Downright frenzy, revolutionary frenzy, seems to have seized the entire people, who rush headlong as though literally possessed, and resolved to bring ruin on themselves, or else end the odious regime, which is dying too slowly. There are no people's tribunals at work, as in revolutionary France, but there are executions enough, which are carried out in ways that point to local vehmgerichts. Every morning paper brings lists of officials, police, Cossacks, administrators, and even watchmen, whose lives have been suddenly snuffed out during the night by men who are unknown. Bombs, daggers, revolvers, and rifles figure in the lugubrious accounts, to which the public is rapidly growing accustomed. Revolutionary lynch law has thus usurped the place of official caprice, which until some months ago freely disposed of the properties, the liberties, and sometimes the lives of peaceful citizens who were often more deserving of reward than punishment.

CARRYING OUT NEW PLANS.

The fact is, the Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists, who are the best organized parties in the country, having matured new plans, are now carrying them out deliberately and successfully. They first got power over the universities and High schools, which are used as places of meeting for all malcontents without exception, just as the Jacobins' convent was employed by the French patriots. Sunday night hundreds of students at the Woman's University at Moscow held a meeting to decide whether to strike or to allow the establishment to continue work. After a long debate it was resolved by a small majority to permit the university to remain open, but as a centre of the revolutionary movement, where public meetings might be held and lectures delivered.

From all parts of the interior come reports of public meetings assembling spontaneously in the streets and other public places and approving the strike. Those attending conduct themselves with a degree of self-control that is uncommon in Russia.

Referring to the holding up of the transportation of food, the correspondent describes the scarcity of meat in Moscow and St. Petersburg. He says it requires 12 trains daily to convey the cattle slaughtered for food in St. Petersburg. All these trains come from the south through Moscow, but since Sunday not one has arrived. Meat prices have already augmented over 50 per cent. Food cannot be distributed to the famine-stricken provinces. Everywhere troops are gathered, but scarcely ever is order disturbed. The spectacle bears eloquent witness to the self-restraint of a patient people in revolution.

THE POSITION IS GRAVE.

A despatch from Odessa says:—In an interview on Sunday, General Kaulbars, commanding the troops here, admitted that the position was grave and threatening. Nevertheless he did not feel warranted in asking the authority to reimpose martial law. He said there were 28,000 troops in the city and 6,000 more were en route. His great fear was an anti-Jewish outbreak. If this should occur he would use his whole force to protect the attack. Referring to a Socialist meeting at which he, the civil governor, the chief of police, and other officials were condemned to death, he smiled amusedly, and said he had been used to that in Manchuria, where he had always been under sentence of death.

The civil governor, who was also interviewed, seemed to be anxious. He admitted that it was possible for anything to happen. He deplored Saturday's collision between the police and the boy and girl students, and declared that the police had exceeded their orders, but, he added, it should be remembered that the students were exceedingly provocative.

At a meeting attended by 225 doctors on Sunday, it was resolved to refuse to aid any soldier, Cossack, or military or civil official who is injured in fighting the people.

The city is greatly excited. Two hundred thousand people are on the streets, but the troops keep them moving. The employes of the street railway have refused to join the strike. As a result, a mob overturned 20 cars in Richelieu Street.

A number of students raided a gun-shop on Sunday. They had partly plundered the place when Cossacks arrived. In a scuffle that followed three students were wounded and a score arrested. The regular troops are acting in a moderate manner, but the Cossacks are provocatively brutal.

In a clash between troops and students on Sunday afternoon the soldiers, without warning, fired point blank into the crowd, killing 20 and wounding 60. It is stated that in another fight that occurred in a different part of the city seven were killed and 30 wounded. It is reported that the students are arming and organizing a retaliatory attack on the troops.

Reports from Kieff state that three regiments in the south-western part of the province have mutinied. Alarming reports are current here questioning the fidelity of three infantry battalions.

The British Consul is arranging to embark the English residents on ships in the harbor if necessary. All public resorts are closed.

Owing to the outbreak of street fighting on Sunday evening the Governor applied to St. Petersburg for permission to again declare martial law. No reply has yet been received.

Troops hold the streets in all directions. The fighting began at 5.30 o'clock. Workmen and students erected barricades, using street cars for the purpose.

Many of the men who were wounded by the Cossacks' fire were taken to drug stores for treatment.

CHAOS ON RAILWAYS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A train bringing English travelers arrived here on Sunday night. It left Eydtkuhnen, on the German frontier, Thursday afternoon. The passengers state that the wayside stations were choked with stranded trains. No troops were guarding the tracks. Many stranded passengers were embarked en route. A train load of returning reservists was stranded near Dvinsk. The men were without food or money, and the passengers subscribed funds for them to get food with. The passengers with difficulty obtained a driver for their engine. They were obliged to heavily bribe an engineer.

A despatch from Kharkoff states that the refusal of the Governor to repress the strikers by force of arms has been rewarded by the abandonment of the strike except by the railway men. The town began to assume its normal condition yesterday.

At Kieff several Cossacks have been arrested for refusing to fire into the crowd during the recent disturbances.

INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

A despatch from Moscow says: Many collisions between the demonstrators and troops have occurred here, following a proclamation of revolution. At a meeting of delegates from the different political parties it was decided to unite in the establishment of a government, and act independently of the Imperial authorities. Over a hundred persons have been wounded in the fighting.

A special session of the Town Council has been convoked. It will deliberate day and night.

CIVIL WAR IN MOSCOW?

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Everything than can be learned here regarding the great railway strike indicates the continuous spread of the trouble and increased paralysis of trade. The distribution of food is practically suspended, and mail communication is generally suspended. Although there are many isolated riots and combats with the troops, the worst of which occurred at Kharkoff, there is apparently no general intention yet to convert the movement into an armed revolutionary uprising. Nevertheless, the situation is unquestionably serious, and threatens the most dangerous developments. Owing to the stoppage of the mails and the partial suspension of the telegraphs it is impossible to verify the many reports reaching the capital. The ugliest of these at present refer to Moscow, which is described as being isolated from the rest of the empire and as being held by the strikers. It is stated that the strivers ordered the post-office and telegraph employes to strike, and these, having their own grievances, are alleged to be complying.

The municipal employes are said to be wavering as to the course they will pursue. Officials are demanding that the railwaymen's grievances be redressed or they will join the movement forthwith. Another report asserts that a municipal strike has begun, and that the employes of the water works have quit work, causing the city to be without water. It is predicted that there will be a civil war in Moscow owing to the action of the shopkeepers, who, fearing ruin through the dislocation of trade are arming themselves against the strikers. The railway men in St. Petersburg are still working, but the question of striking is being discussed.

HOURLY MORE CRITICAL.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says that the situation hourly grows more critical. The strikers throughout Russia now exceed a million. The police officials are demanding increased pay. St Petersburg remains fairly quiet, but the panic among the population is growing. The inhabitants are hurriedly completing purchases of provisions. Troops are pouring into the capital. It is learned that Gen. Trepoff assembled the colonels of all the regiments and told them they were fully empowered to fire on any gathering of more than six persons. It is estimated that there are now 60,000 troops in the city. The Government displays no inclination to grant the political demands of the strikers

There is good authority for stating that a Constitution will be announced on Nov. 3, the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne.

The wildest rumors are current. It is stated that the imperial family have fled aboard a yacht, and that Count de Witte will be appointed dictator. There is a perfect deluge of bad news from the provinces, but this is so much a part of Russian life that it is not necessarily alarming. The real danger lies in a political movement of which current events are merely symptoms.

MUTINOUS SAILORS.

A despatch to the London Standard from Odessa says that news comes from Sebastopol that the sailors on the battleship Catherine II. and the artillerymen of the fortress mutinied and that the mutiny was suppressed with difficulty. Four hundred arrests were made.

A despatch to the Evening Standard from Odessa says it is reported there from Sebastopol that the Russian battleship Pateleimon (formerly the Kniaz Potemkine) has been destroyed by incendiaries.

POLICE RECALCITRANT.

A despatch from Warsaw says: Many of the police are absenting themselves from duty, and an infantry patrol has refused to obey to parade the streets. The military Governor has fined three Polish dailies $250 each for publishing articles without permission of the press censor.

Agitators are organizing revolutionary meetings in the factory districts, and a general strike is anticipated. The prices of food are rapidly increasing. Telephone communication with Lodz is interrupted.

FURTHER STRIKES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The last link of the railroads binding the capital with the outer world was broken late on Friday night, when the Finland Railroad suspended service between St. Petersburg and the Finnish border. Telegraphic communication is still open, but there is a possibility that the cable operators may be compelled to join a general strike of telegraphers to-day.

VERGING ON REVOLUTION.

A despatch from Paris says:—Official despatches continue to arrive here uninterruptedly from St. Petersburg. These show the general condition of the agitation to be such as to lead the authorities here to regard the situation as alarming. Unofficial quarters and the newspapers discuss the Russian situation as verging on a revolution.

TWO SCALDED FATALLY.

Accident on the Cable Steamer Tyrian.

A Halifax despatch says: The Government cable steamer Tyrian arrived at Sydney on Saturday night with the news of a fatal explosion that occurred on board the steamer while off Cape North early Saturday morning. A plug in one of the boiler tubes blew out, filling the engine and boiler-rooms with steam and gas. Fireman Patrick Purcell and Trimmer Patrick McGrath were engaged in cleaning out the fire at the time of the blow-out, and before leaping to the deck were horribly scalded.

After consuming about seven hours in making temporary repairs to the boiler, Capt. O'Leary headed the steamer for Sydney at full speed. Purcell succumbed while the steamer was coming into dock, and McGrath died on Sunday morning. Purcell was 60 years of age, and McGrath 40. Both were Halifax men.

WILL WORK ALL WINTER.

Transcontinental Surveyors to be Busy in New Brunswick.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The location survey work on the New Brunswick section of the National Transcontinental Railway is expected to keep the surveyors at work throughout the winter. The reports from parties working between Quebec and Winnipeg are reaching the commission in satisfactory numbers. It is expected the whole of the parties will have reported, and that the commission will be in a position to recommend a route some time in November.

Japan has decided to send troops into Corea, under her treaty rights, to quell the insurrection there.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Wheat—The offerings of Ontario grades are light and prices rule firm. No. 2 white, red or mixed will bring 76c at outside points. Goose wheat, 70c outside. New No. 1 hard is firmer at 87c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 Northern at 83c, and No. 2 Northern at 81c.

Oats—No. 2 white sold at 33c at outside points.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 49 to 50c; No. 3 extra at 47 to 48c, and No. 3 at 44 to 45c at outside points.

Peas—Sales of No. 2 at 70 to 71c north and west.

Corn—Canadian is dull, with prices nominal. American corn dull, and prices also nominal.

Buckwheat—The market is firmer at 53 to 54c outside.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 64 to 65c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat for export are quoted at $3 to $3.10 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., in bbls. $3.45 to $3.50; Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $4.90 to $5; No. 2 patents, $4.50 to $4.70, and strong bakers' at $4.40 to $4.60. Manitoba flours made of new wheat quoted as follows:—No. 1 patents, $4.60; No. 2 patents, $4.40, and strong bakers', $4.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $12.50 to $13, and shorts at $16.50 to $17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $15.50, and shorts at $18.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 21c; tubs, good to choice, 18 to 20c; and inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery prints sell at 23 to 24c, and solids at 22c to 23c.

Eggs—Sales at 19 to 20c per dozen in case lots; splits, 16 to 17c.

Cheese—Jobbing lots sell at 12 to 12½c per lb., the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 11¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $18 to $18.50; short cut, $22.50.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 13½ to 14c; do heavy, 13c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10½ to 10¾c; tubs, 10¾ to 11c, pails, 11 to 11¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Grain—The scarcity of oats is making itself felt, and a further advance has taken place, prices being ½c higher to-day at 37½ to 38c for No. 2 store; 36½ to 37c for No. 3 and 35½ to 36c for No. 4. Peas were quoted at 78c afloat for No. 2. Buckwheat firm at 56½c store; No. 2 American corn was valued at about 63c store; Manitoba barley was steady at 48c for No. 3 track, and 46½c for No. 4. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $4.80 to $4.90; strong bakers', $4.50 to $4.60; Winter wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.60; and straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.35 in wood; in bags, $1.90 to $2. Rolled oats—$2.30 to $2,35 per bag. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $16 to $17; shorts, $19 to $20. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover, mixed, $6.50 to $7. Beans—Choice primes, $1.50 to $1.55 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.65 to $1.70. Potatoes— New potatoes, in bags of 80 lbs., 50 to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 60 to 65c. Honey—White clover, in combs, 12 to 13c per 1-lb. section; extract, 6½ to 7c; buckwheat, 5½ to 6c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $20.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5¾ to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10 to 10½c; kettle rendered, 11 to 12c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9 to $9.25; alive, $6.50 to $6.87½, mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, 20c; No. 1 candled, 18½ to 19c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22 to 22¼c; undergrades, 21½ to 22c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11 to 11¼c; Quebec, 10¾ to 10⅞c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Cash, 87⅛c; December, 84⅛c; May, 87⅞c.

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 82 to 86c; December, 87⅛ to 87⅜c asked. Rye—No. 1, 71c. Barley—No. 2, 54c; sample, 36 to 53c. Corn—May, 45⅛ to 45¼c asked.

Duluth, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Close—No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 83c; December, 82¼c; May, 86c.

Minneapolis, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Close—December, 82⅜c; May, 86¼c; No. 1 hard, 85⅜c; No. 1 Northern 84⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 86⅜c. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5; second patents, $4.70 to $4.90; first clears, $3.70 to $3.90; second clears, $2.40 to $2.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Though cattle came forward in large numbers at the Western Market to-day, about the only class which were of good quality and sold readily were distillery feeders.

Export cattle, choice	$4.30	$4.50
Do., medium	4.15	4.25
Do., bulls	3.00	3.25
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., cows	2.75	3.25
Butchers' picked	4.25	4.30
Do., choice	4.00	4.10
Do., medium	3.60	3.75
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., bulls	2.00	2.25
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.25
Do., common	2.00	2.25
Do., bulls	2.25	2.50
Heavy feeders	3.50	3.70
Short-keep	3.75	4.00
Milch cows, choice	40.00	50.00
Do., common	28.00	33.00
Sheep, export, ewes	3.85	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.50
Do., culls	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt	5.90	6.10
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects	5.75	0.00
Do., lights and fats.	5.25	5.50

BOOS A MODERN RAFFLES.

Was Popular With the Maids and Matrons of Middleton.

A Middletown, N. Y., despatch says:—By the confession of Charles Boos, until a few days ago superintendent of the Wallkill Transit Company's lines in Orange county, a spectacular police mystery has been solved. He admitted to the police on Tuesday that it was he who had robbed one of the largest department stores in the city, besides several residences, in the last few months.

Boos is regarded as a modern social highwayman. He drew a large salary as superintendent of the big transit corporation and lived in good style in apartments on one of the best streets in the city. He was popular in society, and some of the designing mothers looked upon the jolly bachelor with a large income as one of the "catches."

But all the time Boos was making himself popular among the maids and matrons of Middletown he was playing the role of a Raffles. He was always in the latest fashion, and, in fact, was something of a dandy in appearance. Throughout the day, so long as he held his place as head of the transit company, he was apparently one of the busiest men in town. He had no time for anything but his work, and seemed an exemplary man of business.

Great was the amazement of all Middletown when it became known last Friday that Boos had been arrested and hustled away to the county jail at Goshen. The charge against him was made by officials of the transit company, by which he had been employed. It was discovered that the superintendent had stolen a large quantity of copper wire from the company and sold it to a junk dealer.

The amazement was still greater when it was found that Boos had hidden in his fine apartments a lot of plunder for which the police had long been looking.

HALIFAX IN DANGER.

Flames Near Dynamite Caused a Panic.

A Halifax despatch says: The spectacular blaze which broke out on George's Island, the Imperial fortress in Halifax harbor, caused a thrill of excitement in the city. The island is directly opposite the citadel, and is within a quarter of a mile of the important docks and a large section of the south end residential district. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock on Friday night, and rapidly assumed the proportions of a conflagration. The island is studded with fortifications, except a small level space on the eastern side where were the living quarters of the artillery, the storehouse and repairing shops of the submarine mining corps of the Royal Engineers. There the fire broke out, and as the fire-fighting apparatus on the island was of little power it soon gained headway. The night was calm, and the great blaze lighted up the whole harbor and caused so great a reflection that thousands of people were drawn to the waterfront. Harbor tugs were rushed to the island and hundreds of bluejackets from Prince Louis' cruiser squadron hurried to the scene in steam launches. The tars did great work, and after an hour's exertions the flames were subdued.

Thousands of pounds of gun cotton used by submarine miners, are stored underground on the island, and considerable anxiety was felt lest a concussion would cause it to ignite. Happily no accident occurred. George's Island is one of the strongest fortresses, and commands entirely the inner harbor. This is the first loss suffered by the Imperial authorities since the great citadel fire seven years ago.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The property loss is not large, but it is believed a quantity of platinum was destroyed, which may swell the total to fifty thousand dollars.

TOBACCO GROWING.

French Expert to Investigate Possibilities in Canada.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Agriculture has brought out from France an expert, Mr. Felix Charlan, who is to look into the subject of tobacco-growing in Canada. Mr. Charlan was for many years an official tester in France where the tobacco industry is controlled directly by the Government.