AWFUL ATROCITIES COMMITTED

The Slaughter at Odessa Surpassed Mediaeval Persecutions

WORSE THAN KISHINEFF.

A despatch from Odessa says: Gen. Kaulbars, Commander-in-Chief of this military district, presumably acting under orders from St. Petersburg, began to seriously enforce martial law on Thursday afternoon. This action was gratefully welcomed by the peaceably disposed residents. The garrison was withdrawn from the barracks, pickets were mounted in the streets, strong patrols set to moving, and Maxim guns placed in the chief thoroughfares. The police also were restored to duty. The effect thus far has been wholly satisfactory. The crazy conflict of the rival demoniac mobs has ceased. Five thousand ruffians have had their revolvers taken from them. A stern warning has been given that nobody shall leave their houses after 9 p.m., at which hour all lights must be put out. Those disobeying will be arrested. Anybody appearing with arms will be summarily shot. Sniping shots have been fired occasionally since nightfall, but there has been no resumption of the rioting.

The full story of the horrors in the Jewish quarter cannot yet be told. A Red Cross doctor who has been serving there says that the massacre was worse than that at Kishineff. The massacre of Jews continued all day. They were hunted down in the streets and killed and beaten, while their shops were given over to pillage.

The troops wreaked terrible vengeance on the residents of three houses from the balconies of which shots were fired by unknown persons upon soldiers. The latter immediately stormed the houses, and with unheard-of barbarity masacred all the inhabitants. It is persistently asserted that the unknown persons who fired on the troops were disguised policemen, who purposely provoked the troops.

The city is a dismal sight. The firing was uninterrupted the whole day. Many hundreds have been killed or wounded. The Cossacks eagerly attacked the student militia, which was courageously trying to stem the bands who were massacring and pillaging. The Cossacks shared the booty with the rioters.

BODIES STREW STREETS.

The London Standard publishes a despatch from a correspondent at Odessa saying that anarchy and bloodshed still reign supreme there. Every shop is bolted and barred. Mobs are firing indiscriminately. The mob is becoming desperate, and carry their guns with finger on the trigger. The streets are unsafe for civilians, owing to the indiscriminate firing.

In the Jewish quarter bodies strew the streets, roadways and sidewalks. Everywhere pools of blood meet the eye, and the walls are bespattered with it. Jewish women and children were strangled and hacked to pieces in the streets.

The military are placing machine guns at various points. Twenty-six carts full of wounded have just passed his door, says the correspondent. He saw Gen. Kaulbars, the military Governor on Thursday morning, he says, and informed him that the citizens regarded him as responsible for the awful condition of the city. Kaulbars replied that he had done his utmost with the inadequate force at his disposal.

It is impossible, the correspondent adds, to resist the conviction that the anarchy and bloodshed were instigated by the bureaucracy as a last desperate stroke against the constitution.

A VAST DEMONSTRATION.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The rival factions here still retain their antagonism, the Socialists and Republicans generally co-operating against the Bureaucratists, representing the established regime. The Constitutionalists stand midway, embracing with other elements the Moderate Reformers. The position is very unsettled.

There were several disturbances on Thursday, particularly between the Socialists and Republicans on one side and the Bureaucratists. The principal event, however, was a vast demonstration at the funeral of Baumann, a reformer, who was shot, during the riots early in the week. The organizers of the demonstration sent delegates to the Governor to ask for the withdrawal of the Cossacks and police while the procession passed the university on the way to the Dorgomillova cemetery, ten miles distant. The delegation guaranteed to keep order. The Governor compelled with the request. A huge gathering, numbering scores of thousands a majority wearing red ribbons, escorted the red-drapped coffin in an orderly manner. The procession carried red banners. Its progress was slow owing to the enormous numbers participating. When night fell the procession was still four miles from the cemetery.

POLISH DEMONSTATIONS.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—Never since the insurrection of 1863 have doings like those of Thursday been seen here.

"God Save Poland," and "Long Live Poland," have been the watchwords of remarkable demonstrations, which were national in character. Processions headed by men carrying the flag of independent Poland and othere Polish banners formed at the Roman Catholic churches, paraded the streets. The Roman priests, in canonical vestments, marched beneath the flags at the head of each column. It did not matter that the Governor on Wednesday forbade such parades. The demonstrators filed in front of his palace, halted, raised their banners defiantly and sang national songs with the refrain "God Save Poland." Numerous patriotic speeches were made from church porches and other prominent places. The troops as a rule did not interfere, although the crowds hooted them and shouted: "Murderers!" in allusion to Wednesday's killing.

The day, however, did not pass peacefully. One procession met an infantry patrol, which demanded that the paraders surrender their rebellious flags This was refused, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing four persons and wounding many. There were several other clashes, accompanied by bloodshed, but nothing on a great scale. The city is excited and angry. The Socialists are not sharing in the national movement. Ill-feeling exists between the factions.

Representatives of the bankers and the Polish nobility visited the Governor and appealed to him to withdraw the troops. The barristers have collectively telegraphed to Count de Witte demanding the withdrawal of the soldiery, who, they declare, are defying the Czar's guarantee of personal liberty and massacring the people.

The Governor has issued a proclamation greeting the people of Poland on their great holiday for freedom, but warning them of the existence of elements which are trying to obscure the day's general joy and overthrow the foundations of public order. The proclamation appeals to the good sense of the cultured Polish community, hoping that the Poles will give proof of political maturity by refusing obedience to anarchy.

PEACE IS FAR OFF.

A despatch from London says: Little hope of an early cessation of the hideous disorders in Russia is to be gathered from the despatches from various places in that country. St. Petersburg is outwardly quiet, perhaps more owing to the continued loyalty of the immense force of troops concentrated there, than to the will of certain elements of the population, which in many provincial cities are creating a hell of rapine and murder. Odessa continues to be the worst outrage spot with which London is in direct communication by telegraph, but if the rumors from Kishineff and other more or less isolated towns are eventually confirmed there will be a terrible list of victims of the ferocity of mobs, while the destruction of property cannot be imagined. English correspondents at Odessa condemn in the strongest language the incapacity or apathy of Gen. Kaulbars, the military commander there, and the civil Governor; the latter, it is stated, has resumed his abandoned functions. The troops do not seem to be entirely under control, although they do not openly associate in the bloody work of the Anarchists. The correspondents, who go outdoors at the risk of their lives, say that either the authorities have lost their heads or are acting under secret orders from the desperate bureaucracy. It does not seem certain even whether martial law exists, but it is unquestionably not being enforced.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph, writing on the political situation and the strike movement, says that a large contingent of reformers who rose against the autocracy are desirous of giving a fair trial to the liberties accorded the nation. On the other hand, the Social Democrats, who are the best organized body in the Empire, are solidly opposed to a cessation of the struggle, which, they maintain, has ended in a victory for the bourgeoise who would now send the workmen, who bore the brunt of the battle, empty-handed away.

ODESSA TERRORIZED.

A despatch from Odessa says: Although mob-fighting here has not been renewed since the reimposition of martial law on Thursday, the city is still terrorized by the worst classes of the population. Murder and robbery continue unchecked in some quarters, the Jews being the chief sufferers. The rioters frequently shoot wantonly at anybody they see. The markets, restaurants and shops are closed, and food cannot be bought. Hundreds of stores have been looted and wrecked. It is stated that there were 500 casualties on Friday.

The Consulates here are guarded by troops. The German and French Consuls have asked that the German and French guard ships in the Bosphorus be sent here.

Reports have been received of mob deviltry in many towns in Southern Russia, in which Jews have been the principal victims. Nicolaieff, Elizabetpol and Kherson, among others, are believed to be suffering terribly. Kishineff, however, seems to have had the worst experience. It is stated that hundreds have been massacred there. The hospitals, pharmacies and hotels are full of mutilated victims. One report states that the town is on fire. Another says it has been completely destroyed.

CZAR READY FOR FLIGHT.

A despatch from London says:—There is strong evidence of the danger of interference by Germany in case the revolutionary movement in Russia succeeds in a complete overthrow of the dynasty. The Czar has become aware of the disloyalty which now permeates every class of his subjects, including the military and his own household. He is in such personal fear, and so distrusts even his personal associates he has arranged to flee, if necessary, to German protection at a moment's warning.

A German torpedo-boat is anchored opposite Peterhof, and is in wireless communication with the palace. There are also tenders equipped with wireless apparatus stationed at intervals in order to connect the German coast and Berlin. The Czar is in daily communication with the Kaiser by this route.

It is well understood that in case of necessity Emperor Nicholas will quickly sail for Germany, and it is generally understood that he will from there, with the assistance of the German army, attempt to subdue his empire. The danger of such an appalling eventuality is not imminent, but the fear of it, as cabled a week ago, is causing grave apprehension in this and other capitals.

PHOPHESIES A MASSACRE.

The correspondent of The London Times at Copenhagen says: Mr. W. T. Stead, who arrived on Sunday from Helsingfors, was immediately received in private audience by the dowager Empress of Russia. I had a conversation in the afternoon with Mr. Stead, who said the gravity of the situation in Russia could not be over-estimated. He thought Russia was on the eve of a most gigantic massacre. He believed the reforms had come too late, and he took a most gloomy view of the situation.

MAY LOSE ALASKA STRIP.

United States Has Fears for Its Territory.

The New York Herald publishes the following despatch from Tacoma, Wash.:—According to surveys not being made by United States and British engineers, the United States stands in danger of losing a strip of territory fourteen miles wide and between 200 and 300 miles long, containing gold, silver and copper valued at many millions.

When the international boundary was established it was decided that monuments marking the line should be placed ten marine leagues, or thirty-five miles, from headwaters of all bays and inlets north of Portland Canal. Engineers now at work are setting monuments only twenty-one miles from such headwaters.

Vigorous protests will be made to Congress by United States citizens owning property within the strip. The general opinion among Alaska miners is that the United States engineers are being "double-crossed" by British, who have rough sketches of the proposed line, while the United States engineers have none.

JUST WALKED OUT.

Two Prisoners of Portage Reformatory Escape.

A Portage la Prairie, Man., despatch says: Two prisoners at the local reformatory, Frank Glover, aged 16, and Christian Peterson, aged 18, succeeded in making their escape from here on Wednesday night, and have not been heard of since. Owing to the overcrowded condition of the jail some of the prisoners have been installed beneath the courthouse, and Wednesday night, about 6 o'clock, when the wardens were in another part of the building, the two lads walked out, and made a bolt for liberty.

ATTACKED BY HOTTENTOTS

German Force Sustains Serious Casualties in Africa.

A Berlin despatch says:—An official despatch from German South-west Africa reports severe fighting on the Orange River. A German force, under command of Lt.-Col. Semmerius, was attacked by 400 Hottentots, and lost 18 killed, including three officers. Thirty-six are reported wounded or missing.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 Ontario white wheat quoted outside at 79 to 80c. and No. 2 red or mixed at 78 to 79c. No. 2 goose at 73 to 74c outside. No. 1 hard is steady at 90c. Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 Northern at 86c, and No. 2 Northern at 84c.

Oats—No. 2 white are quoted at 33 to 34c at outside points.

Barley—With No. 2 quoted at 50 to 51c; No. 3 extra, 48 to 49c, and No. 3 at 45 to 46c at outside points.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at 72 to 73c at outside points.

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

Buckwheat—The market is firm at 55 to 56c outside.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 65 to 66c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat for export, quoted at $3.10 to $3.20 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., in bbls., $3.50 to $3.60. 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', $4.35 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.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $1.75 to $2.25 per bbl., and cooking apples, $1 to $1.25.

Beans—Hand-picked, $1.75; prime, $1.60 to $1.65.

Honey—The market is steady at 6½ to 7½c for strained. and $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—15 to 18c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6 to $6.50.

Straw—$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 50 to 60c per bag; and New Brunswick, 70 to 75c per bag on track.

Poultry—Turkeys, 14 to 15c per lb.; ducks and geese, 10 to 11c per lb., and chickens, 9 to 10c per lb. Live poultry steady; chickens, 6 to 8c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 22c; tubs, good to choice, 18 to 19½c; and inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery prints sell at 23 to 24c, and solids at 22 to 22½c.

Eggs—Picked selling at 19c per dozen, in case lots; fresh storage, at 20c, and new laid somewhat higher.

Cheese—Large cheese, 11¾ to 12c, and twins 12 to 12¼c per lb.

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, 15c.

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

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Grain—Market for oats continues very strong. Sales were made to-day at 39½c for No. 2 oats, some being also made at 39½c and this seems to be the value, No. 3 being 1c less, and No. 4 2c less than the figures mentioned. Peas were quoted at 78½c afloat for No. 2. Buckwheat firm at 57 to 57½c in store. Manitoba barley was steady at 48c for No. 3 on track, and 46½c for No. 4. Flour—Manitoba millers report a good demand, both for local and export account. They are quoting $4.60 for strong bakers', and $5 for patents, per bbl, in bags. Ontario millers are also doing an active trade in patents at $4.55 to $4.70 per bbl.; straight rollers, in bbls., $4.20; bags of straight rollers being $1.95 to $2.05, and extra bags being $1.85. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, in bags, $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 the track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50. 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., 53 to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 60 to 65c. Honey—White clover, in comb, 12 to 13c per 1-lb. section; extract, 7½ to 8c; buckwheat, 6 to 6½c. 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 dressed hogs, $8.75 to $9; alive, $6.25 to $6.50; mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, 18c to 19c; No. 1 candled, 18 to 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22¼ to 22½c; undergrades, 21 to 22c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11⅝ to 11¾c; Quebec, 11 to 11¼c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 89 to 89½c; No. 2 Northern, 86 to 88c; December, 88½ to 88¾c asked. Rye—No. 1, 73c. Barley—No. 2, 54½c; sample, 39 to 54c. Corn—May, 46¾c bid.

Duluth, Nov. 7—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 85c; December, 83¾c; May, 86c.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Wheat—December, 84⅛ to 84⅜c; May, 88⅜c; No. 1 hard, 87⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 86⅞c; No. 2 do., 84⅜c. Flour—First patents, $5.15 to $5.25; second do., $4.95 to $5.05; first clears, $3.70 to $3.90; second do., $2.40 to $2.50. Bran—In bulk, $15.50.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, No. 7.—The process of clearing off the spare stock from the farms before the snow comes is still going on, as was fully evidenced by the heavy arrivals at the City Cattle market again to-day.

Export cattle, choice	$4 00 to	$4 25
do medium	3 85	3 90
do bulls	3 00	3 25
do light	2 75	3 00
do cows	2 75	3 00
Butchers' picked	4 00	4 10
do choice	3 90	4 00
do medium	3 30	3 50
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 40
Heavy feeders	3 50	3 60
Short-keep	3 75	3 85
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 25	5 65
Calves, each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, selects	5 62½	
do lights and fats	5 37½	

JOSIE CARR SENTENCED

Receives Seven Years in the Penitentiary.

A Toronto despatch says:—Presenting an appearance that she felt her position more, probably, than ever before, little Josie Carr stood up in the dock in the Criminal Assize Court and was sentenced by Judge MacMahon to seven years in the penetentiary on Saturday.

"What have you to say?" asked the clerk.

"I plead guilty to killing the baby," she said. "I put the baby under the culvert because my brother said he would tell my father, and I was afraid of getting a licking. When I went back it was dead. I am sorry for what I have done."

Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C., made a strong plea for leniency.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Niagara and Leamington Districts Continue to Suffer.

A Toronto despatch says:—In spite of extensive spraying operations the San Jose scale continues its ravages in Niagara and Leamington fruit districts. Secretary Hodgetts, of the Fruit Growers Association, and Prof. Lochead, of the O. A. C., have returned from a trip of inspection through these districts. They found it had spread to Queenston, where three years ago it was practically unknown.

In the vicinity of Leamington, in Essex County, and in the town itself, where two years ago there was no sign of it, the scale is bad and the growers are now asking for spraying demonstrations. While there has not been much to encourage the scale fighters in these two districts, it is gratifying to the department to know that the pest has been practically kept out of other parts of the province.

FINNS' DEMANDS GRANTED

Czar Signs Repeal of the Russifying Decree.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The Emperor, in a manifesto addressed to the people of Finland, which was signed at Peterhof, after Friday midnight, restores the system of government to a freer basis than existed before the annulment of the Constitution in February, 1899. The manifesto cancels all ordinances enacted since that date, including the military laws of 1901, which were a source of the greatest discontent.

The Czar accepts the resignation of the entire Senate, which is a nominated body, and at the same time convokes the Finnish Diet to meet on Dec. 20th. It is empowered to regulate the budget, which hitherto has been arranged by the Government without national control. The Diet is further empowered to discuss new laws for wider electoral suffrage.

ALARMING DISCOVERY.

Thirty Cases of Smallpox in Peterboro' County Settlement.

A Peterborough despatch says:—Dr. Bell, Provincial Health Inspector, arrived in town on Thursday night after a four days' tour of Williamston and Chandos Townships. He found about thirty cases of smallpox in that one settlement. All were more or less of a mild type, and the local authorities had taken every precaution to check further spreading. Dr. Bell said that there was lots of smallpox cases from Northumberland County right through to the northern part of Hastings County. They were well under control, however, and as yet no deaths had been reported.