# GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE

## Revolutionary Agents Report Success in South Russia.

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London, Dec. 11.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Mail, sent by way of Eydtkuhnen, Sunday, says that five Ministers, including Count Witte and M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, requested the Czar to accept their resignations. His Majesty refused.

The revolutionists, it is declared, will shortly proclaim themselves the acting Government. They will divide Russia roughly into a thousand electoral districts. Meanwhile the Government fears to act with vigor, only arresting a few leaders and liberating them the next day. The Strike Committee continues its terrorism. It renders the life of "blacklegs" intolerable, beating and killing them on the streets. Cossacks who intervened to-day were put to flight by a shower of bomb-cases containing messages stating that loaded bombs would follow. The state of the army grows worse daily.

Sixteen thousand men of the garrison at Kharkoff have mutinied. The leading columns of the Manchurian army, which have just arrived at Moscow, are mutinous and have been disarmed. The whole 12th Naval Battalion has been hurried to Cronstadt under a guard of 4,000 troops. Some of the 18th Battalion of the 8th Naval Corps hape also been conveyed to Cronstadt, where the forts contain 7,000 naval mutineers, disarmed, but defiant. The Ministry of Marine has decided to abolish all naval barracks in St. Petersburg.

The Revolutionary Committee has published an announcement that all are well organized for the last bloody struggle against the Government. A hundred thousand of the better class of Russians have fled abroad in the last ten days. The worst feature of the situation is the ever-growing violence of the agrarian outrages.

In a despatch sent from St. Petersburg Saturday, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that the telegraph and postal strike really ended on that day. The officials returned on terms dictated by the Government. The authorities are tightening the reins of Government. The telegraph strike is ended.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post, in a despatch dated Saturday, says the Czar has issued a significant order expressing thanks to the Cossack forces for their self-sacrificing, untiring and loyal services to himself and the country, not only at the theatre of war, but in upholding order in the interior of the empire.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Czar and Count Witte have sanctioned a step which the revolutionists foresaw. President Khronstaleff, of the Executive Committee of the workmen's delegates, and several other members of the committee were arrested on Sunday afternoon at the house where they were meeting. The other members are already communicating with the Railwaymen's Union for the purpose of bringing about a general strike

Count Witte's definite adoption of a repressive policy has apparently only intensified popular sympathy with the strikers, who are receiving added subscriptions to their funds.

REFUSED TO FIRE.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The ferment among the troops is increasing. A hundred soldiers of the Kexholm Regiment headed a procession on Sunday morning singing revolutionary songs. In Marssalton Street their way was barred by a detachment of the Grochowski Regiment, the commander of which ordered his men to fire. The soldiers refused to do so, and permitted the procession to pass. The commanding officer then fled.

A rumor is current that the whole garrison of the Warsaw citadel has mutinied. It is impossible to verify the rumor, as the authorities refuse admission to the fortress.

TROOPS READY TO RISE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A meeting was held here on Friday by the Social Revolutionary party. Agents of the party who arrived from the south, reported that the troops were ready to rise, and were only awaiting the signal from St. Petersburg. The Novoe Dyism, a revolutionary paper, published despatches confirming these reports, which it received from telegraph operators, who refused to give them to the Government. These despatches state that the port of Novorossisk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, is controlled by mutinous soldiers, who are maintaining order. They are asking the workmen to join them.

Mutinous troops at Catherinodar in the Caucasus, have seized the arsenal and 16,000 rifles. They are distributing the arms to the workmen there and at Novorossisk. A similar rising has begun at Sebastopol.

The nervousness of the Ministry of War is indicated by the annulment of the sentence of death passed upon three leaders of the strike of the engineers employed on the Tsaritsa fortress in the Caucasus, who were convicted by a court-martial. Their comrades communicated with the Union of Unions, which notified the Government that unless the sentence was with-drawn a general railroad strike would be called. This threat extracted the announcement on Friday that the Minister of War refused to confirm the sentence.

Strikes have begun on the railway between Kursk and Kharkoff and Sebastopol and the line from Kieff to Poltava.

TEMPORARY PEACE.

The Odessa correspondent of The London Times telegraphs to-night:—"Everything is at a standstill and business is paralyzed for want of means of communication. The strike epidemic is spreading to the oddest circles, infringing even upon the work of chambermaids, scullions and house porters. Judging from the policy of the local papers, which together with the revolutionary pamphlets, are the sole pilot of public opinion, all classes are to be incited to bay at the moon. The course of the bureaucracy was ruled by circulars and the honest endeavors of the Progressives will be thwarted by the circulars and pamphlets of the extremists which promise the impossible or urge the ignorant classes to demand it.

BAIT FOR SOLDIERS.

The barracks in southern Russia are now inundated with leaflets signed by the War Department of the Revolutionary Committee, promising the army, if it effect a revolution, a status and emoluments opposed to reason and impracticable in any disciplined force. It is probable that this exuberance will defeat its own ends, but the circulation of such pamphlets does not allay the fears here which are exceedingly acute.

REFUGEES TO AMERICA.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs on Friday:—"The Polish journals state that 10,000 Russian refugees are now seeking an asylum in Cracow. The Jewish quarter is overcrowded and committees are preparing to forward many of the newcomers to England and America.

WOMEN AS POSTAL CLERKS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The attempt of the aristocrats to aid the Government in carrying on the postal service in the fashionable quarter of the capital continues. A number of titled and other high-born women are assisting under the leadership of the Duchess of Leuchtenburg. Her coadjutors include Baroness Frederics, wife of the well known Minister of the Imperial House; Princess Ourussoff and Princess Troubetzkoi. They drive to the central post-office in private carriages and automobiles and assist in the sorting of the mail and other routine work. The strikers of Wednesday stopped two of the automobiles, compelled the occupants to alight, and then wrecked the cars. One of the drivers aimed a revolver at the foremost strikers. He was immediately disarmed and severely thrashed.

The Council of Workmen's Delegates have distributed leaflets urging the workers to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks. The effect if they comply may be calculated from the fact that there are more than 5,000,000 depositors, while the cash deposits amount to 943,000,000 roubles, in addition to deposits of securities to the amount of 215,000,000 roubles.

REVOLT IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Harbin, Manchuria, via Warsaw, Russian Poland, says:—Many officers are being killed by rebellious troops. Reserve officers are not permitted to return home. All messages from Manchuria are censored.

GEN. SAKHAROFF SLAIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Sakharoff, who succeeded Gen. Kouropatkin as Minister of War, and who recently resigned, was murdered at Saratoff, whither the Government had sent him to suppress the agrarian riots and pacify the peasantry. He was staying at the residence of the Governor, where a woman called and asked to see him. She was admitted, and upon entering fired three shots from a revolver at the ex-Minister, who was instantly killed. The murdress is a member of the terrorist section of the revolutionists, one of whose dogmas is the abolition of capital punishment. Non-official papers print harrowing details of the actions of Gen. Sakharoff at Saratoff, including the whipping of peasants, whom he was sent to pacify. The tidings reached St. Petersburg Wednesday night. Count Witte charged Lieut.-Gen. Rudinger, Minister of War, with the task of breaking the news to Madame Sakharoff. The event has created a profound impression in St. Petersburg, owing to fears that the revolutionists here will follow the example thus set.

The inland telegraph line was opened on Wednesday. A cordon of soldiers with fixed bayonets held the office. Messages were accepted for only a few towns. It is illustrative of the Russian character that a majority of the messages were felicitations addressed to bearers of the Christian name of Catherine.

A meeting of postal employes, which was arranged for Wednesday afternoon, was prevented by placing two battalions of infantry and two sotnias of Cossacks around the meeting place.

Some young relatives of highly-placed tchinovniks (Government employes) attempted to distribute letters in a fashionable quarter of the city. They included youths from the Imperial Pages' School and the young daughters of the heads of Government departments. They were not molested, but the effect of their work was not appreciable. The city is still without mails.

OFFICERS FRIGHTENED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Daily Mail, in a despatch sent by way of Eydtkuknen, East Prussia, says:—

"Prominent military commanders everywhere are requesting permission to resign. The Minister of War himself (Lieut.-General Rudiger) has asked the Emperor to allow him to retire. The Minister of the Interior (M. Durnovo) and others have followed the example of the Minister of War. Count Witte stands alone, but even he is losing heart."

### KILLS FAMILY WITH AXE.

**The Dreadful Crime of James Coulter, of Melancthon.**

A Shelburne, Ont., despatch says: Wednesday night all the members of the family of James Coulter, lot 19, concession 8, north-east of the Toronto and Sydenham road, Melancthon Township, were alive and in their usual health; Thursday the only one left is a married daughter, who lived several lots away from the homestead, Coulter having murdered his wife, his fourteen-year-old daughter, and his seven-year-old son, and afterwards suicided.

The deed appears to have been committed shortly after dinner. Coulter had a load of oats at the barn door ready to start for Melancthon Station. What caused him to change his mind and turn instead to his terrible deed of blood is, of course, not known, but it was in the barn that he commenced his frenzied work by killing his son with an axe. He then proceeded to the house, secured a revolver, and shot his wife and daughter, afterwards setting fire to the bedding, apparently determined to cover the traces of his crime before he shot himself.

SAW SMOKE COMING OUT.

A neighbor passing by on the road had his attention attracted by the smoke, and on entering the house found Coulter face downward on the floor. Further investigation brought to light the other horrifying details. A doctor was immediately summonded from Hornings Mills, but could do nothing for any of the unfortunate victims, Coulter and his wife being dead when the doctor arrived, and the boy and girl passing away without regaining consciousness.

The deceased's half-brother, who lives in the same neighborhood, when interviewed, could think of no possible explanation for his brother's terrible act, other than a possible worrying and brooding over the recent sale of his farm and the purchase of another property. He had wished to withdraw from the bargain made for the purchase of the other farm, offering to pay $100 to have the deal declared off.

### SHOT WIFE AND MOTHER.

**Deed of Pharmacist in Presbyterian Hospital in New York.**

A despatch from New York says:—Alfred Frelich, a pharmacist in the Presbyterian Hospital, shot and instantly killed his wife Fannie, and her mother, Mrs. Annie Hoeflung, in his home in Brooklyn on Thursday. After the shooting he pocketed the revolver, and, stepping over his wife's body, walked out of the house. He gave himself up to a policeman he met in the street and was locked up after refusing to make any statement. Frelich had met his wife while she was employed in the hospital and they were married about five years ago. They have one child and the bullets that ended the mother-in-law's life came near killing the baby, with whom its grandmother was playing at the time. A doctor who examined the prisoner at the station house said he was suffering from nervous prostration.

### ELECTRICITY FOR TUNNEL?

**Report That Grand Trunk Has Let Contract at Sarnia.**

A despatch from Port Huron, Mich., says:—It is learned on good authority that the Grand Trunk has let the contract for the equipment of the Port Huron-Sarnia tunnel with electric power for the operation of trains. The contract involves the building of large power houses in Port Huron and Sarnia, and the total cost is said to be nearly $700,000. The third rail system and powerful electric locomotives will be has been ordered to be read in the churches throughout Ireland, warning the younger generation of the evils of emigration; appealing to the people not to be allured by the enticements held forth in letters from across the Atlantic, and especially dilating on the dangers that beset the path of girl emigrants.

# LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, December 12.—Wheat—Ontario—Millers outside report purchases from farmers at 77c, and dealers quote No. 2 white at 79c to 79½c, at outside points, No. 2 red 78c to 79c, goose and spring 74c to 75c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Firmer at 86½c for No. 1 northern, 84c for No. 2 northern, at lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—The export bid for 90 per cent. patents is $3.10, buyers' bags outside, with sales for domestic use at $3.45 to $3.55. Manitoba, $4.50 to $4.80 for first patents, $4.30 to $4.40 for second patents, and $4.20 to $4.30 for bakers'.

Millfeed — Ontario — Bran—in carlots, $14.50 to $15, at outside points; shorts are $16 to $17. Manitoba bran $16.50 to $17.50, shorts $18.50 to $19.50, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—35c to 35½c outside.

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

Rye—Dull, at 70c outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, at 52c outside.

Peas—Steady, 76c to 77c outside.

Corn—New Canadian is offered at 44c; Chatham freights, 42c bid. New American—No. 3 yellow firmer at 51½c to 52½c at Toronto.

Rolled Oats—$5 in bags an $5.25 in barrels, on tracks here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Holds firm in tone, especially for stock, which is free from the turnipy taste affecting so much of the receipts.

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| Creamery .... ..... ..... | 23c to 25c |
| do solids .... .... .... .. | 23c to 24c |
| Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, | 21c to 22c |
| do medium .... ..... .... | 20c to 21c |
| do tubs, good to choice .. | 19c to 20c |
| do inferior .... .... ..... | 17c to 18c |

Cheese—Quotations are unchanged at 12¾c to 13c.

Eggs—23c for fresh and 21c for limed.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 8c to 10c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 7c to 8c, thin 6c to 8c; ducks, 10c to 11c, thin 6c to 8c; turkeys, 12c to 13c; geese, 9c to 10c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag, on track here and 75c to 85c out of store; eastern stock, 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—$8 to to $8.50 for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here; No. 2, $6 to $6.50.

Baled Straw—$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, December 12.—Grain—Fair business was worked to-day in wheat, about eight or ten loads being sold for export by local dealers.

Peas—75c to 76c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba, No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 46½c.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.90 to $5; strong bakers', $4.40 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; do in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $17; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $20; milled mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2.55; cornmeal, $1.45 to $1.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7.50 to to $8; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover,, $6 per ton, in car lots.

Cheese—Retail quotations, western, 12¾c to 12⅞c; easterns, 12½c to 12⅝c. 12⅞c.

Butter—Unchanged at 23½c to 24c for fancy grades and 23¼c to 23½c for good to colored.

Eggs—Selected stock quoted 25c and limed 21c per dozen.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $19 to $20; light short cut, $18 to $19; American short cut, $19; American cut clear fat back, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian pure lard, 11c to 11½c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 12¾c; hams, 12c to 13c, according to size; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9 to $9.25; alive, $6.75; mixed lots, selects, $7.

Eggs—Straight stock, 20c to 21c; No. 1 candled, 20c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Nominal. Corn—Stronger, but no offerings. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Barley—Firmer; Western c.i.f., 46 to 58c. Rye—Quiet; fancy, 76c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 12.—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 86⅞c in elevator; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 95⅜c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal, f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—A fairly heavy run of stock was offering at the Western Market this morning, but owing to a good demand in nearly all lines represented trade was fairly brisk and prices were well maintained.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at $4.25 to $4.60, good to medium at $3.60 to $4.10, others at $3.75 to $3.85, bulls at $3.50 to $4, and cows at $2.75 to $3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots $4 to $4.50, good to choice $3.75 to $3.90, fair to good $3.20 to $3.60, common $2.50 to $3, cows $2 to to $2.75, bulls $1.75 to $2.25, and tanners $1.75 to $2.50; Christmas cattle, $4.75 to $5.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders are quoted at $3.60 to $4, good feeders at $3.40 to $3.65, medium at $2.50 to $3.30, bulls at $2 to $2.75. Good stockers run at $2.80 to $3.50, rough to common at $2 to $2.70, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—Quoted steady at $30 to $60 each.

Calves—3c to 6c per lb, and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at $4 to $4.25 per cwt., bucks and culls at $3 to $3.50 and lambs 10c to 25c per cwt. higher, at $5.25 to $5.75.

Hogs—The market is very firm and a further advance of 12½c per cwt. is noted. Selects are quoted at $6. 37½ and lights and fats at $6.12½.

### SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

**Will be Sent Free of Charge on Application.**

A despatch from Ottawa says:—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and at Brandon, Man. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

Oats—Banner, Wide-Awake, Abundance, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, Goldfinder and Waverley.

Wheat—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huron, Laurel and White Fife.

Barley.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal. Two-rowed.—Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Rochester Rose, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as an alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### BRITISH DOCTORS COMING.

**Physicians of the Motherland Will Meet at Toronto in August.**

A despatch from Toronto says:—The coming meeting of the British Medical Association at Toronto next August promises to be the largest in its history. The members of the medical profession of the British Isles are already taking a lively interest in the trip. This meeting will mean much not only to the medical men of Canada, but to Canada herself. To the medical men, through the interchange of modern ideas, not only upon State medicine, and public health, but upon general medicine and surgical topics. To the Dominion, because it will mean that a large number of Britishers will have their eyes opened to the beauties of our climate, the splendor of our country, and the great opportunities for the investment of capital.

### DEATH ROLL OF THE SEA.

**Some Great Calamities of the Past Twenty-five Years.**

A British Blue Book just published furnishes some returns as to the loss of human life through wrecks and casualties to British ships.

During the 25 years ending June, 1904, 39,479 persons thus met with their deaths, of whom about 6,000 were passengers.

The return recalls some terrible calamities at sea. In 1901-2 the steamship Camarta, of Glasgow, while on a voyage from Calingapatam to Rangoon, went down with a crew of 82 hands (including 73 Lascars) and 655 native passengers. In 1895-6 247 lives were lost through the wreck of the liner Drummond Castle, and 277 through the sinking of the On Wo, of London, in a collision. In the previous year 1,150 Chinese soldiers were drowned by the sinking of the Kow Shing, of London.