THE BALTIC PROVINCES

The Whole Population is Defying the Russian Authorities.

REBELS ARE WEAKENING.

A despatch from London says:—There are many reports that the rebels in Moscow are weakening, some going so far as to say that they are crushed. It is impossible to verify them. They can only be quoted from their respective sources. A St. Petersburg despatch has reached Berlin saying that Wednesday night passed quietly in Moscow, and that on Thursday the fighting seemed to be all over, order having been restored.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily mail, telegraphing on Friday, said that the revolutionists in the Pryessnya area in Moscow had despatched messengers to the Mayor, requesting him to parley for terms on their behalf with the Governor-General. The Mayor assented. The Pryessnya revolutionists are ready to surrender their arms and ammunition provided they are guaranteed immunity from punishment. Five more battalions of troops arrived by train at Moscow on Friday. Among them were detachments of the Guards from St. Petersburg, including the famous Semeonovsky Regiment, with machine guns and 250,000 rounds of ammunition. They were attacked the moment they left the train. The revolutionists along the railway and in the Sadovaia, Arbat, and Tverskaia quarters are still fighting, though they are apparently losing heart. The bombardment of these areas continues. Shops and offices are beginning to open in other quarters. A few factories are resuming work.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Mistchenko, who commanded the Cossacks in Manchuria, has arrived in Moscow from the Far East. He had a narrow escape from capture. It is reported that he will immediately be employed in an important capacity, probably to repress the rebellion in the Baltic provinces, whither the First Army Corps in Manchuria will be sent when it arrives shortly.

Thus far little has been heard of happenings in those provinces, but it is believed that, so far as Russian domination and unity are concerned, the situation there is far more serious than it is in Moscow, the trouble in the latter place being merely bloody rioting by a minority of enthusiasts and a number of hoodlums, while in the Baltic provinces practically the whole population is defying the authorities, bent upon an absolute and final separation. This is equally true of Finland, with the absence thus far of bloodshed and excesses that have characterized the rioting in the Baltic provinces, while the Caucasus apparently must be entirely reconquered or lost to Russia.

The Slovo declares it has learned that the bloodshed at Moscow has been frightful, that the casualties will reach 15,000, and that about 100 Red Cross workers have been despatched from St. Petersburg to Moscow to assist in caring for the wounded.

THREE "ARMIES" BUSY.

A message from Moscow says that during the night the artillery worked at destroying the barricades. The revolutionists, this message, says, are divided into three "armies," the first, consisting of 800 men armed with rifles and pikes, is operating between Moscow and Perovo, on the railroad, which it controls. Artillery and cavalry are being employed against this force. The second "army" is armed especially with bombs and revolvers, and is composed of 3,000 persons, in whose ranks are many women, who display not only bravery, but ferocity. This force occupies the region between the Sadovia district and the Jewish market, and has many barricades to prevent the passage of troops, and is operating in small groups and attacking patrols. When pressed, these revolutionists disappear into alleys and houses. Artillery, cavalry and infantry are used against this body. The third and largest "army" is operating in the region between the Brest railway station and the Triumphal Gate. It also has many barricades, and is engaged in guerilla tactics, making it difficult for the troops to enclose it. Some of the barricades were battered down by artillery, but they were re-erected by the survivors.

ARMED RISING ON LARGE SCALE.

According to information received by the revolutionary leaders here an armed rebellion on a large scale has been planned in Poland. The Socialist revolutionaries, encouraged by the success of the insurgents in the Baltic provinces and of the situation at Moscow and in Russia generally, have decided that the moment has come to try to cast off the yoke of autocracy.

The tactics to be followed are the same as those adopted at Moscow.

At Kharkoff on Tuesday the flag of armed revolt was raised, but, according to reports, the troops put down the outbreak mercilessly.

The 22 members of the so-called provisional Government which had been sitting there were captured early in the day, and later, when the red flag was raised and barricades were erected around the Helfrich Engine Works, which armed revolutionists were holding, cannon were brought up and the revolutionists were given ten minutes in which to surrender. They sent out an emissary who was seized by the military commander. The command was then given to the artillery to open fire on the works, and they were literally battered down over the heads of the revolutionists. The latter held out until three-quarters of their number were killed or wounded, when the remnant, 137 men, surrendered.

CHILD SLEW COSSACKS.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg, as an instance of the ferocity of the struggle conducted at Kharkoff, relates as follows what he calls a "typical incident":—

A little boy was seen approaching Konnys Square, where a detachment of Cossacks was stationed. The Cossacks, however brutal, drew the line at children, and the boy was allowed to approach unmolested. On arriving at the spot he paused, swung his right hand vigorously, and then turned and ran. A violent explosion prevented the Cossacks noting his further movements. The boy had thrown a bomb which plowed up the ground. Fragments of horses were all around, and some of the Cossacks were convulsed in the agonies of death, while streams of blood were flowing along the torn up roadway."

ODESSA PANIC STRICKEN.

The London Times' Odessa correspondent says the terrorists still hold the town in subjection. The Cossacks and troops act as if martial law existed, although it has not been officially promulgated. The present state of tension cannot continue. One ill-advised shot would probably bring about a repetition of the November bloodshed.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from St. Petersburg says the railway service between that city and Moscow underwent several interruptions for the first time on Tuesday, many trains from Moscow not arriving. Telegraphic communication also ceased temporarily. The telephone office was besieged Tuesday by a crowd of citizens, who were desirous of calling up friends in Moscow. The authorities charged three times the usual fees, but the concourse of people awaited their turn all night. Trains taking travelers for Germany, France and England were accompanied by military escorts, because the passengers are mostly wealthy. No trains are arriving from Odessa.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that Gen. Deludin, the Prefect of Police, has received a message by telephone from Moscow, saying that the number of persons killed and wounded in the street fighting is 10,000. The insurgents number 60,000 and have six machine guns of the latest pattern.

MORE SAILORS MUTINY.

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is stated here that the crews of the Russian warships at Libau, who were ordered to proceed to Riga to quell the revolt there, mutinied and refused to work. Consequently the ships have not started.

NEW ZEALAND TO CANADA.

Contract for New Steamship Line to be Signed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Halley, representative of Bucknell and Co., of London, England, is here to sign on behalf of his firm the contract for the new steamship line that is to be inaugurated between New Zealand and the British Columbia ports. Two vessels are to go on this route, with sailings every two months. Mr. Halley says that if the contract is closed at once the first sailing will take place from New Zealand in two months' time. The contractors already operate lines to Australia, South America and to the Persian Gulf.

ATE HIS OIL COAT.

Harrowing Experience of a St. John's Shipwrecked Sailor.

A despatch from Tampa, Florida, says: The three-masted schooner Sakata of Parsboro', N. S., has been wrecked, and its entire crew of at least seven men drowned, except Mate J. F. Williams of St. John. N. B. The wreck was reported by Captain Lermond of the schooner Helen Thomas, which arrived at Port Tampa on Tuesday from Galveston. Capt. Lermond first sighted the capsized schooner on Dec. 23. He sent a boat containing his second officer and five men to the wreck. The mate found Mate Williams clinging to the vessel, and he had been without food or drink for four days. Hunger had forced him to eat a portion of his oil coat. Williams has practically recovered from his experience.

MINES BUREAU REPORT.

The Output for 1904 is Valued at $11,572,647.

A Toronto despatch says: Parts I. and II. of the fourteenth report of the Bureau of Mines have been published. Part I. contains the statistics of mineral production for 1904 in considerable detail for the various products. The total output for the year is given as $11,572,647. The occurrence of platinum and palladium in the nickle-copper mattes of the Sudbury district is noted; 4,621 ounces of platinum and 8,540 ounces of palladium, having a value of $90,109 and $166,530 respectively, having been produced during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904. This volume contains the reports of Inspectors Carter and Corkill on the mines of eastern and western Ontario respectively, an account of recent developments in the petroleum and natural gas fields of the province by E. T. Corkill, and a review of the cement industry of Ontario by P. Gillespie. The goelogical features and agricultural resources of the Abitibi region are described by J. G. McMillan and Archibald Henderson, and the iron ranges of Michipicoten West, with their geological relationships, form the subject of a paper by J. M. Bell. W. N. Smith describes the iron-bearing district of Loon Lake east of Port Arthur, and Prof. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, has a short paper on the Boston Township iron range. Accompanying the report, which is profusely illustrated is a geologically colored map of the iron ranges of Michipicoten west of the Magpie River.

Part II. of the report consists of an account of the cobalt-nickel arsenides and silver deposits of Lake Temiskaming by Prof. Miller, Provincial Geologist.

INCREASE OF SMALLPOX.

There are Nearly Two Hundred Cases in the Province.

A Toronto despatch says: The returns for November to the Provincial Board of Health are more complete than for the same month last year, twenty more divisions having reported. They give the total deaths from all causes as 2,011, or 108 more than were reported in November, 1904. The death rate per 1,000 is 12.3 as compared with 12.0 a year ago.

The most regrettable feature of the infectious disease returns is the increase in smallpox, which gave 108 more cases only two cases being reported in Nov., 1904. There were no deaths from the disease. Owing to the mild type the disease often assumes physicians sometimes diagnose it "chicken pox," and the patients are allowed to mingle with the public when they should be quarantined, thus causing the disease to spread. The Provincial Board hopes that medical health officers and local boards of health will take active measures and quarantine all suspected persons and vaccinate all those exposed. Smallpox has not been so prevalent in Ontario since January, 1903, when 196 cases and ten deaths were reported. Scarlet fever and diphtheria show a marked decline. Consumption remains practically the same. as far as the number of deaths reported (128) are concerned, while typhoid shows an increase from 171 cases and 43 deaths to 203 cases and 55 deaths. There were 85 cases of whooping cough and 9 deaths, compared to 23 and 1.

WINNIPEG BANK ROBBED.

Two Daring Thefts From the Merchant's Bank.

A Winnipeg despatch says: About two weeks ago a daring theft was perpetrated in one of the city's banks whereby the thief secured $7,000 and vanished without leaving the faintest clue. News of the robbery has just now become public, but an effort has been made in the meantime to locate the criminal. When the robbery occurred the bank inspector was making his usual official visit, and with the teller was engaged in checking over the cash in that official's cage. Having to leave the cage for a moment to go into a vault close by, both inspector and teller were dumfounded on returning to find a parcel containing seven thousand dollars had vanished as if touched by a wizard's wand. Investigation began immediately, but no clue was obtained, and it is believed now that some clever, skilful and daring daylight robbers committed one of the most daring robberies recorded in Canadian crime.

Another equally daring robbery was discovered on Thursday evening, through which the Merchant's Bank was again victimized to the extent of $3,000. Some deep mystery surrounds the crime, and in this case, as in the other, it was a package of bills which was taken. The money had been done up for transmission to the Eastern Townships Bank through the clearing house, but upon the arrival of the package at its destination it was found the money had been abstracted and a dummy substituted in its place, though by whom or where in transit the officials are at a loss to know. All details of the robbery, however, strongly indicate that the same deft fingers perpetrated both crimes.

TEA TABLETS FOR ARMY.

Novel Experiment for Supplying Tea in Compressed Form.

A Washington despatch says: The latest novel experiment to be made by the United States Department of Agriculture is that of compressing tea into tablets, one of which will make a delicious cup of tea. As a result, what would ordinarily make a big package of tea can by this new and unique method be placed in a space about the size of a safety match box.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Wheat—Ontario—78c bid 79c asked for No. 2 white, red or mixed at outside points, goose and spring 74c to 75c.

Wheat — Manitoba—Prices at lake ports are 89c for No. 1 hard, 86c for No. 1 Northern, and 83c for No. 2 Northern.

Flour—Ontario—Export agents bid $3.10 for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags at outside points. Domestic sales are at $3.35 to $3.45. 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 $15.50 to $16 in car lots outside, shorts $17 to $18. Manitoba bran $17 to $17.50, shorts $18.50 to $19.50 at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—Quiet at 35c outside.

Barley—46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 41c to 42c for No. 3 at outside points.

Peas—Steady at 78c to 79c at outside points.

Rye—Steady at 70c outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal at 51c to 52c outside.

Corn—New Canadian 42c to 44c Chatham freights. American No. 3 yellow 51c to 51½c at Toronto, and 2c to 4c more outside according to freights.

Rolled Oats—$5 in barrels and $4.75 in bags on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged.

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

Cheese—Steady to firm at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—24c to 25c for fresh gathered, 22c to 23c for cold-storage and 20c to 21c for limed. Fresh gathered eggs are coming in much more freely than at this time a year ago.

Poultry—Fat chickens 8c to 9c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 6½c to 7½c, thin 5½c to 7c; ducks 11c to 12c, thin 6c to 8c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys 13c.

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

Dressed Hogs—$7.75 per cwt to $8 per cwt for car lots of dressed here.

Baled Hay—$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots here and $6 for No. 2.

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

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—The market for oats is easy in tone, the offerings being more liberal, but business continues quiet, and prices were unchanged this morning. There was some demand for American mixed and No. 3 yellow corn. The flour Market rules steady under a good demand, both for export and local trade. There is no change in prices. Bran continues very firm, the offerings being small. Prices are steady at last week's advance. There is no change in the market for hay. Oats—No. 1 white, 39c; No. 3 white, 38c, and No. 4 white, 37c. Barley—Manitoba, No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 46½c. Corn—American mixed, 53c; No. 3 yellow, 53½c, ex. track. 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; extra, $1.65 to $1.75. Feed—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, $2.35 to $2.45; cornmeal, $1.45 to $1.50 per bag. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover, $6 per ton, in car lots. Cheese—Ontario, 12¾ to 13c; Eastern, 12½c. Butter—Choice, 23½c; good to fine, 22½ to 23c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 2.—Flour—Quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 93⅛c asked; Winter, No. 2 red, 88⅛c offered. Corn—Opened firmer, closed easier; No. 2 yellow, 49¾c; No. 2 corn, 49½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 36¼c asked; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley—Dull; 45 to 56c. Rye—Dull and easy; No. 1, 74c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 2.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 91⅜c in elevator and 93⅜c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94⅛c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal, f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—The live stock trade was dull at the Western Cattle Market this morning.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at $4.60 to $4.90, good to medium at $4 to $4.50, others at $3.75 to $4, 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 $3.65 to $3.90, fair to good $3 to $3.50, common $2.50 to $3, cows $2 to $2.75, bulls $1.75 to $2.25, and canners $1.75 to $2.50.

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 $3.50, 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—Are quoted steady at a range of $30 to $60 each.

Calves—Quotations are $2 to $12 each, and 4½c to 6½c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at $4.15 to $4.30, bucks at $3.25 to $3.50, and culls at $3 to $3.50. Lambs are firmer at $5.50 to $6.25.

Hogs—10c lower at $6.10 per cwt. for selects and $5.85 for lights and fats. Sows are quoted at $4.50 to $4.75.

FIRE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Hotel Guests Turned Out, Losing Their Effects.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says:—Fire started on Thursday morning in the basement of the Old Porter Hotel, now a part of the Imperial Hotel at Falls and Second streets, in the portion occupied by Faxon, Williams & Faxon, grocers. The occupants of the Porter Hotel were startled by the terrific explosion downstairs, and almost immediately the flames began to shoot up through the building. Fortunately the force of the explosion was sufficient to arouse all occupants, who were able to make their escape, but nearly all lost their clothing and personal effects.

The fire quickly spread through the Porter Hotel, and the store of J. & G. M. Rae, sporting goods, next door. Both Faxon, Williams & Faxon and the Rae stores are complete losses, about $25,000 each.

The Imperial Hotel caught fire from the Porter. The Temperance House annex, just back of the Imperial on 2nd street, caught fire, and the top story was completely gutted, and the second floor badly damaged. The roof of the Presbyterian Church on First street also caught fire, but the building was saved.

The total loss is estimated at $140,000.

MUST STUDY MARKET.

Agent at Manchester Gives Advice to Canadian Shippers.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce from Mr. P. B. McNamara, Canadian agent at Manchester, tells of the gratifying increase in Canadian products imported into that port by the vessels of the Manchester Liners, Limited. He says that the advantages presented by the line enable buyers to sell at closer prices than if freight rates had to be paid from Liverpool to the different towns in Lancashire.

Mr. McNamara tells Canadian manufacturers that they should study the requirements of the wholesale markets in England. Too often do they assume that goods intended for Canadians will suit the English buyer. The trade in England requires the cheapest kind of goods in order to compete successfully with the Continental and United States manufacturers in the same lines. As a case in point he cites building hardware, on which the Canadian traveler could only offer a discount of 7½ per cent., whereas the United States traveler could offer 20 per cent., because he had cheaper grades to dispose of.

POVERTY IN LONDON.

Number of Legal Poor Greater Than in Many Years.

A despatch from London says: Official figures relating to the legal poor of London show that the number in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the year just ended have been greater than in any of the previous forty years comprised in the returns, with the exception of the period from 1867 to 1871. The ratio of paupers per 1,000 of population has been higher in most of the months of this year than in any previous year since 1874. Not only has there been a remarkable increase in outdoor relief, but the rise in the number entering workhouses has continued. In no year in the history of the poor law has the population in the workhouses been greater for December.

CARRIED OUT HER PLAN.

A French-Canadian Woman's Suicide at Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: On Wednesday, Madame Alphonse Deseve, a handsome French-Canadian woman, forty-one years of age, swallowed four tablespoonfuls of Paris green and died two hours later in terrible agony. It appears that the woman had contemplated the destruction of her life for some time. On Sunday last she told her husband that she would be in another world on Tuesday, but no attention was paid to the warning, as she was not believed to be sincere. Tuesday night she put her threat into execution, when she went to Mrs. Joseph Therien, a neighbor, and on some pretext borrowed the stuff which ended her life.

WEDDED ONLY A MONTH.

Young Married Woman From Toronto Dies Suddenly at Galt.

A despatch from Galt says: Mrs. W. C. Waite, of Toronto, a bride of a month, who was home for Christmas holidays, a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Whitely, retired on Wednesday night to her room after a visit to Preston with lady friends. Half an hour later her mother, entering her room, found her a corpse. Doctors attributed her death to heart disease.

MOHAMMEDAN RISING.

Its Probability Being Discussed in Turkish Political Circles.

A despatch from Constantinople says: In political circles the probability is being discussed of a general rising of the Mohammedan population in the Caucasus and in West and Central Asia.