COSSACKS AND EX-PRISONERS

Trains Blown Up and Precipitated into the River.

NEARLY 3,000 CASUALTIES.

A despatch from Tokio says: Russians at Nagasaki have received a despatch sent from Vladivostock last Thursday, saying that from 9 o'clock Wednesday night a sanguinary conflict had been waged between Cossacks and ex-prisoners from Japan. The wounded were estimated to number 1,500. One-third of them were taken to the hospitals, but the rest were allowed to remain on the streets, which were covered with snow. The weather was bitterly cold. Fearful scenes were witnessed. A train has been long overdue from Harbin. Some trains have been blown up by the rioters and precipitated into the river. There have been nearly 3,000 casualties in these outrages.

MANY STATIONS BURNED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to trustworthy messages received here, the mutineers still dominate Vladivostock.

he population along the Siberian Railroad are starving. The riotous returning troops have commandeered all the rolling stock and plundered and burned many stations. Telegrams from many districts show that the gravest fears are entertained of a general uprising of the peasantry in the Spring.

NUNS WITH BOMBS.

A despatch to the London Times from St Petersburg says that two nuns who were arrested at Tsarkoe-Selo were found to have bombs in their possession.

A despatch from Gomel says the city is burning. For two days there has been continuous firing on the streets. Many persons have been killed and wounded. The inhabitants are fleeing.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made at Minsk to assassinate the Governor and chief of police. Cossacks at Kursk knouted a crowd of worshippers. Wholesale arrests continue throughout the provinces.

SAILORS RAID A STORE.

A despatch from Vladivostock says: The sailors here mutinied again Monday. They raided a rifle store and held an armed meeting, after which they marched to the residence of Gen. Selivanoff, the commandant, and demanded that the prisoners be released. Troops scattered them with quick-firing guns. The artillerymen mutinied Tuesday. Gen. Selivanoff went to pacify them. He addressed them, and they were apparently appeased, but as he quitted the battery mutiniers fired at him, wounding him in the neck and chest. His condition is serious. Cossacks have been sent from Nicholsk to quell the mutiny.

REVOLUTION IN CAUCASUS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A railroad communication with the Caucasus generally has been restored. The revolutionists of Guria and Mingrelia are retiring to the mountains, obstinately resisting the advance of the troops. The revolutionists who were driven from Kwirlia rallied on Friday and fought a regular battle, andvancing on the troops. Other severe encounters are reported. Several towns besides Kwirila are in flames.

A revolution has broken out in Northern Caucasus. The mountaineers around Ekaterinodar have risen, and are making frequent forays. A large detachment of Cossacks has been sent to restore order.

Advices from Ekaterinoslay, South Russia, says that the inhabitants of several villages in that vicinity have been rioting and engaged in various excesses, making it necessary to employ artillery to subdue them.

The Government has been relaxing its repressive measures since Jan. 22. Many of the persons arrested have been released, and the right of assembly will be restored.

ATROCITIES BY SOLDIERS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables. The newspapers have published columns about atrocities by soldiers at the St. Nicholas Lunatic Asylum of 1,000 inmates, where 700 perfectly sane persons have been interned by the police on account of revolutionary tendencies. The police have a right under the provisions of a minor stage of siege prevailing in all the large cities of the empire to send anyone to a lunatic asylum for an indefinite period. Soldiers brutally maltreated not only the hapless inmates, but many members of the asylum staff for reasons unexplained.

HOG RAISING INDUSTRY

BOTH FARMER AND PACKER MUST CO-OPERATE.

It Would Be a Calamity to Jeopardize So Valuable an Industry.

Investigations by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have shown that for some months past the supply of bacon hogs in Canada has been falling off. Even before the order was issued debarring packers from importing United States hogs to be slaughtered in bond, difficulty was experienced by Canadian packers in procuring sufficient hogs. The amount of the shortage during the summer and fall is indicated by the fact that packers claim to have been able to secure only from 30 to 50 per cent. of the capacity of their factories.

Hog raisers, on the other hand, claim that the production is considerably nearer the normal than would appear from the statements of the packers. It is, they say, partly an increase in the packing house capacity, rather than a decrease in hog raising. In some of the dairying sections the supplies are reported to be very little, if any, below the normal, while in other districts the shortage is placed at about 20 to 25 per cent.

Enquiries as to the cause of the shortage brought from the packers and producers a variety of replies. The packers claim that for the past three years or more the competition between buyers of hogs has been so keen that top prices have been paid continuously and that these prices have been high enough to give a profit to the producer. They claim, therefore, to be at a loss to understand why there is

A SHORTAGE AT THIS TIME.

Speaking from the standpoint of the producer, well-informed authorities claim that the price has been as uniformly high as it should have been. At times of the year when packers anticipated heavy runs prices dropped to a price where no profit was left for the feeder. This, they complain, took place last season when sows would be bred for the supplies of the fall just past, and as coarse grains were high and labor scarce at that time, many brood sows were sent to the market.

Again it is argued that the majority of packers have not encouraged the production of hogs of the bacon type and weight. For a number of years improvement in the hog stock of the country made satisfactory progress, but during the past season, at least, the producers of the ideal sort have received no encouragement to continue their work; a flat rate has been paid for good and bad alike. The hogs fit only to compete with the low price American stock brought quite as much as the sort that competes with the Irish and Danish beacon for the highest place on the British market.

Whatever may be the extent of the shortage or the real cause of it, the fact remains that unless producers and packers grapple in sympathetic co-operation with the situation, Canada's valuable bacon industry which has cost years of strenuous effort to build up, may become seriously demoralized.

In 1890 there were only two packing houses in the export trade with a weekly capacity of some 3,000 hogs, while in 1905 the weekly capacity of the 16 packing houses in operation was some 50,000. While this limit has not been reached within from 10,000 to 15,000 hogs weekly according to the season, the output from Canada has reached about $15,000,000 annually, or 20 per cent. of the total quantity of bacon imported by Great Britain. To jeopardize so valuable an industry would be nothing less than

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

If the farmers who have been in the habit of raising hogs will accord the bacon industry a steady, persistent support, begotten of the knowledge that hog raising pays year in and year out, the future has very large possibilities for the Canadian bacon industry. Canadian bacon having already won a place on the British market commanding respect, as it increases in quantity and improves in quality it will undoubtedly become a daily necessity of the British consumer. That it may occupy this enviable position both farmer and packer must co-operate, the farmer by producing the steady supply of the right class of hogs, the packer by paying a fairly uniform price from month to month and from year to year; and he must give value per pound according to the quality of the product he received. Let each do his part, and there will be little trouble about the supply of hogs for keeping the factories going at a normal capacity. What appears to be most needed at the present time is that relations of confidence be restored and maintained between packer and farmer through fair dealing and intelligent co-operation. With these and the appreciation on the part of the producer of the possibilities of the industry, hog raising cannot fail to be one of the most profitable branches of Canadian agriculture.

Live Stock Branch,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

CANADA-JAPAN TREATY.

Forwarded to Tokio — In Effect About March 1st.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is over a month since his Majesty signed the treaty between Canada and Japan. It has now gone forward to Tokio to be signed by his Imperial Majesty the Mikado. The treaty is expected to go into effect about the 1st of March, when Canada will immediately secure the benefit of the minimum tariff of Japan.

LEADING MARKETS

Toronto, Jan. 30.— Wheat — Ontario —No. 2 white, 79c; red, 78c to 79c; mixed, 78c; goose, 75c; spring, 74c to 75c at outside points.

Manitoba—No. 1 hard, 89c on track at lake ports; No. 1 northern, 87c; No. 2 northern, 84½c; No. 3 82½c; all-rail quotations, North Bay, at 3½c above these prices.

Flour — Ontario, $3.10 to $3.15 bid for export for 90 per cent. patents, at outside points, in buyers' bags; high patents, bags included, at Toronto, $4; 90 per cent. patents, $3.60; Manitoba first patents, $4.30; second patents, $4.10.

Millfeed — Bran, in bags, outside, $17; shorts, $18.

Oats—Firm, 35½c to 36c outside.

Barley—No. 2, 48c to 49c; No. 3 extra, 45c to 46c; No. 3, 42c, all outside.

Peas.—79c outside.

Rye—70c, outside.

Buckwheat—52¼c to 53c, outside.

Corn — Canadian, 44½c, Chatham freights; American. No. 3 yellow, 50½c; mixed, 50c, Toronto freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — Prices are quoted unchanged.

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

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

Eggs — 22c to 23c for new-laid, 17c for storage and 15c for limed.

Poultry — Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 8c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys. 14c to 15c for choice small lots.

Potatoes — Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track and 80c to 90c out of store.

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

Baled Straw — Car lots on track are quoted unchanged at $6 per ton.

Montreal, Jan. 30. — Grain—A period of inactivity seems to have arrived in the local grain market. Oats continue very strong. Sales were made this morning at 40¼c for No. 2 white. The local flour market was steady. Bran continues firm. There is a fair trade passing in shorts and mouille at steady prices. Baled hay is somewhat weak in tone and prices are unchanged. The demand is only fair, and the supply is said to be very large.

Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley — Manitoba No. 3, 47½c; No. 4 45½c to 46c.

Corn — American mixed, 53c; No. 3 yellow 53½c ex track.

Flour — Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.20; 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.

Millfeed — Manitoba bran, in bags. $18; 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, $2.10 to $2.35.

Cornmeal—$1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7.25 to $7.50; clover mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover, $6 per ton in car lots.

Cheese — The receipts of cheese this morning were nil. The market is quiet and steady. Prices are unchanged at 13c to 13¼c.

Butter—The receipts of butter this morning were 352 packages. The market is easier in tone and prices have declined to 22½c to 23c for choice creamery. There is no export business passing through and the local demand is only fair. Dairy butter is in good demand. Prices are steady at 20c to 21½c for rolls and 19½c to 20½c in tubs.

Eggs — The receipts of eggs this morning were four cases. The market continues steady, with a somewhat weak undertone. Prices are unchanged at 26c to 27c for "strictly fresh" and 23c for selects. Limed are selling at from 17c to 19c.

Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $20; American cut clear fat back, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; Canadian pure lard, 10¾c to 11c; kettle rendered, 11¼c to 11¾c; hams, 12c to 13½c according to size; bacon, 14½c; fresh-killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25, country dressed, $8.75 to $9.50 alive; $7.75 for mixed lots.

Eggs—New laid, 26c to 27c; selects, 23c; No. 1 candled, 17c to 18c per dozen.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22¾c to 23c; undergrades, 22c to 22½c; dairy, 20½c to 21½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 13c to 13¼c; Quebec, 12¾c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 30. — Flour — Quiet and steady. Wheat — Spring lower; No. 1 northern, 90½c; winter, No. 2, nothing doing. Corn — Unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 47¾c to 48c; No. 2 corn, 47½c nominal. Oats—Dull but steady; No. 2 white, 35½c No. 2 mixed, 34¼c. Barley—Steady; Western, 45 to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 71c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30 . — Wheat — Spot weak; No. 2 red, 85⅝c f.o.b. elevator; No. 2 red,(90½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, 95½c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 30. — There was perhaps no marked advance in prices, unless it was for something very choice in the butcher line. There was very keen demand for the choicest butcher cattle, and as there was so few of the right class offering, some better prices were paid to-day than yesterday.

Butcher — Picked lots in twos and threes sold at from $4.25 to $4.40, and one very choice lot of half a dozen butcher heifers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,050 lbs., was sold at $4.60.

Export — One lot was sold at $5, but these were well-finished heavy cattle. and the best on the market. Several sales are reported at around $4.50.

Stockers — Prices are steady for choice quality.

Sheep and Lambs — The market was firm and prices unchanged.

Hogs — The market was strong and 25c higher than the highest market last week. Selects, $7; lights and fats, $6.25.

SAVED FROM PRISON.

Story of How a Young Fellow of Seventeen Was Saved From Crime.

About a year ago a county magistrate wrote to J. J. Kelso that he had a young fellow about seventeen years of age who had been guilty of house-breaking. He did not like to send him to the Central Prison as his mother was dead, his father was a drunkard, and for ten years past he had not known a decent home or kind treatment. "I know you have all you can do helping younger people,' he wrote, " but if it is at all possible take an interest in this young fellow.' The appeal, although meaning much trouble and worry, was hard to resist. Word was sent to suspend sentence, get the young man a ticket to Toronto, and give him a letter of introduction. He presented himself in due time, and a situation was obtained for him. After working for about a month he called to say that he did not like the city, and that if he could only return to the country again he would give no more trouble. He was allowed to go back again with a letter of protection and has been working steadily since that time. In a letter received by Mr. Kelso recently he says:— "I like to be here better than in the city, but I wish I could see you sometimes to thank you for all you did for me. I think about you when I am at my work and think how glad I might be for I am sure that you were a friend of mine. I feel that I can do nothing but show you my respectableness for you have stood by me. I hope to hear from you soon."

This is the work the Children's Aid Societies all over the Province are trying to do—save the youth of the country before they become hardened in wrongdoing. Many lads take up with crime because they have no real friends, no love or sympathy shown them, and no one to grieve should they go astray. There is a great field for usefulness right here, and almost any good man or woman inspired by the proper motives can be a friend in need to some neglected youth.

A LONG-SOUGHT ROGUE.

Liverpool Bank Robber Nabbed in New York.

A despatch from New York says. Central office detectives of this city arrested on Friday night a man for whom they declare the police of the world have been searching for more than four years. The prisoner, who was picked up on the street by mere chance, is declared to be James Mances, formerly an American bookmaker, who is wanted in connection with the famous Bank of Liverpool robbery of November 22, 1901, in which the English institution, through forgery and conspiracy. was defrauded of more than $800,000. Subsequently $380,000 of this amount was recovered from the conspirators, the bank having sustained a net loss of more than $400,000. While admitting his name to be James Mances, the man under arrest asserts that he had no part in the affair. After being taken to headquarters and being examined Mances was locked up. He will probably be held to await word from the British authorities, who have been apprised by cable of the arrest.

THREE KILLED, FOUR DYING.

Accidental Discharge of Dynamite Near Keewatin.

A despatch from Keewatin, Ont., says: On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock a horrible accident happened at Ostersund, Ont., 12 miles west of here. At that point an immense number of men are working on the big contract double-tracking the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and the lakes, a distance of 430 miles. It appears that about 30 men were working in a rock cutting, and that a charge had been put in. This failing to explode, the men returned to work, when it suddenly discharged, killing three men and mortally wounding four others. The bodies of the killed and injured were conveyed to Kenora, Ont., where there is a hospital. The men are all Swedes, though their names have so far been unascertained. A man named Peterson had the contract.

PRESERVATION OF THE FALLS.

Waterways Commission Advises Co-operation With United States.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The International Waterways Commission has submitted an interim report to the Minister of Public Works. One of the principal points in it is the preservation of Niagara Falls. Although the report has not yet been considered by the Cabinet, there is no doubt that the Government will agree to the view of the commission, which is that Canada should co-operate with the United States so as to save the Falls from destruction by power companies.

NEW CANCER CURE.

Experiments in Edinburgh Show Gratifying Results.

A London despatch says: The efficacy of the treatment of cancer by inoculations of trypsin has just received a striking demonstration in a series of experiments conducted in the research laboratory of the Edinburgh University under a grant from the Carnegie trust.

Among seven or eight cancerous mice, two, for the purpose of the experiment, were injected with a trypsin solution. Twenty-two days from the date of the experiment the "control," that is, the uninoculated mouse, died of cancer. The tumor was found to be as large as the last joint of a man's thumb. One of the mice inoculated with trypsin has died apparently from some injury caused by an accident in the cage, after being ten days under observation, when the tumor was found to be already in an advanced state of degeneration.

On the 22nd day, when the "control" mouse died of the disease, the tumor of cancerous growth in the other trypsis mouse was found to be only as big as a lentil, which is but an apology for a tumor. The growth was in an advanced state of degeneration, shrinking away to nothingness, and quite harmless.

The report of the distinguished scientists concludes that the mouse's cure from cancer was not far distant, and a microscopical examination confirmed this opinion. Even without further treatment the tumor in all probability would have been absorbed shortly or its remains cast out.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

The Funeral of the Late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine.

A Montreal despatch says: Probably the most imposing state funeral ever witnessed in Montreal, was accorded the remains of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine here on Thursday morning. The heads of the state and the church, the representatives of many foreign countries, the Ottawa and Provincial Governments, Parliaments, and, in short, every branch of public life in the Dominion and Provincial fields, were thoroughly represented.

Despite the cold wave, that rendered great coats necessary, the procession was a very imposing one, while the requiem mass sung by Mgr. Bruchesi was a gorgeous ceremony, the church being fairly abalaze with military uniforms, robed officials of state and the superb vestments of the clergy.

The cortege left the City Hall about 9.30 and a salute of 17 guns was fired by a detachment of the Mounted Field Battery. The 65th Regiment provided the military guard of honor. The streets along which the cortege proceeded were black with people. Long before the procession arrived every point of vantage was seized and occupied. All traffic was stopped. It was as if the whole city joined in a spontaneous tribute of sympathy and sorrow.

The service in St. James' lasted until 11 o'clock, and at noon the last chapter was enacted on the snow-covered hillside in Cote des Neiges.

A BIG MAJORITY.

British Liberals Take Power With Great Advantage.

A London despatch says: Sir Henry Bannerman will enter the new Parliament on Feb. 13 with the greatest majority ever given to an English Premier. The composition of the new Parliament, as near as it is now possible to tell, follows:

Liberals	376
Unionists	160
Nationalists	84
Laborites	59

Thus it will be seen that the Liberals have a majority over all of 83 votes, but such a thing as a combination of the entire force of Laborites and Nationalists against the Government is hardly conceivable. To the contrary, the Labor party members and Nationalist members may safely be counted on the Government side on the main issues in Parliament for some time to come.

WILL CHECK USURY.

Government May Pass Bill Framed on the Imperial Act.

An Ottawa despatch says: It is stated that the Minister of Justice contemplates the introduction of a bill into Parliament next session, framed on the Imperial Money-Lenders' Act, and designed to put a stop to usury. Under the Imperial statute, where a money lender seeks to recover money lent, and the court is satisfied that the interest or other demand in respect of the money actually loaned is excessive, it may relieve the person sued for payment of the amount in excess of such sum as the judge may hold to be reasonable. The court, may, moreover, order a refund of the excess charges if paid, and may order the lender to indemnify the borrower for any securities with which he may have parted in the transaction.

EXECUTING REVOLUTIONISTS.

Protests Against Summary Punishment of Accused Men.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. A lively storm of protest is flowing in against the summary execution of revolutionists even if caught with arms in their hands, such executions being declared contrary to all forms of Russian laws. A despatch just received reports the execution of 45 revolutionists in one village in Livonia Sunday last under what the despatch calls the convenient fiction that they were shot while trying to escape.