CIVIL WAR MAY RESULT

Agents of Russian Government Daily Harass Villagers With Impunity.

PEASANTS WILL ANNEX LANDS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times cables:— Prince Troubetzkoi states that his colleagues attending the recent congress of marshals concurred in predicting a terrible agrarian crisis in the spring. The peasants will certainly annex lands and civil war may result over a division of the spoils. The only hope of averting a catastrophe lies in the immediate convocation of the Duma. Prince Troubetzkoi reported in this sense to the Emperor.

The sickening tale of oppression, however, continues. I learn from an absolutely trustworthy source that 200 peasants of Tver, chosen by the villagers to represent them in the primary electoral colleges, have been arrested. It would be impossible to enumerate the wrongs perpetuated daily throughout the empire by agents of the Government, now convinced of absolute impunity.

The Government, after forbidding a Mussulman congress at St. Petersburg, has issued a similar interdict against a Jewish congress.

VANITY THAT WAS FATAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Vanity proved the undoing of scores of Lettish revolutionary leaders. Desirous of immortalizing their connection with the armed rebellion, the leaders were photographed in groups, wearing their uniforms. These pictures fell into the hands of the authorities, who thus easily traced the originals and tried them by court-martial.

RUSSIAN STRIKERS SLAIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lieut.-Col. Sergueieff, writing from Colomna, near Moscow, furnishes details of the ruthless slaughter by Government troops along the railways recently. He cites the case of a battalion of the Semenofsky Regiment, under Col. Riemann, which was sent along the Moscow-Kazan Railway, to deal with ex-strikers. He says that when the troops reached the station of Golutvin Col. Riemann with two officers, named Sievers and Stietz, left the train with a company of men.

The Col. ordered the station staff to quit the platform and assemble in the waiting-room, where they were searched. A revolver was found in the pocket of an engine-driver, named Kharlamoff, whereupon he was immediately shot by Riemann himself.

A local reservist non-commissioned officer, attempting to leave the waiting-room, was shot dead by Riemann's hand. Among the others in the waiting-room was a man named Patapoff, who had with him his son, 10 years of age, who was found to be carrying a book that contained a forbidden song. Riemann personally flogged the father fiercely. He then seized the cheif railway employe and demanded of him the names of all members of the Strike Committee. The man was given 20 minutes in which to obey, and was told that if he then refused to give the names he would be shot immediately. He protested there had been no local Strike Committee. An order came from Moscow condemning him to be shot. He was taken out for execution, but as the man evidently was speaking the truth, eventually he was let go.

In the police list of 18 villagers, only two were found to be armed with revolvers, but all were arrested. Nine others were collected in a similar way from the neighborhood. No charge was made against them, nor was any enquiry held, but all 27 were shot the same day.

Serguieff, whose letter, the Russ states, has been confirmed by inquiries in the district, concludes with the observation that Col. Riemann's actions were in no way a victory over the internal enemy, but were simply the murder of quiet, defenceless people.

From other provinces came personal narratives, which go to show that the kind of peace that has been restored, as a precedent to the promised reforms, is the kind that Col. Riemann established along the Moscow-Kazan Railway.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

A despatch from Vladivostock says: The funeral of the 37 men who were killed by machine guns on Jan. 23 near the commandant's house were held in solemn state on Wednesday. The interments were made with full military honors. The cannon on Tiger Hill thundered a salute, while choirs, composed of soldiers, chanted dirges.

Two immense processions, in which there were thousands of soldiers, sailors, and civilians carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs, and headed by the regimental bands, escorted the bodies to the cemetary. The service was conducted by both Catholic and Orthodox priests, and the coffins were covered with wreathes bearing such inscriptions as, "To the eternal memory of the martyrs," and "To the eternal shame of their assassins."

The funeral of Col. Uremnoff, one of the three officers killed by the mutineers Jan. 23, was held on Thursday.

The condition of Commandant-Gen. Selivanoff, who was wounded, is improving. The city is quiet.

A great popular petition for the pardon of the mutineers who return voluntarily to their allegiance has been signed. It is endorsed by the members of the city administration. This petition will be forwarded by Gen. Mistchenko to the Emperor.

In addition to 37 men killed in the demonstration of Jan. 23rd, 400 were wounded. The machine guns were operated by officers. Fighting in the town continued for the following two days between the Cossacks and the revolutionists and mutineers, in which the Cossacks were unable to hold their own. Col. Uremnoff was shot by the men in his own regiment. Gen. Mode, who succeeded to the command, agreed on Jan. 26th to withdraw the Cossacks and release the prisoners.

On Jan. 27th the soldiers issued this proclamation:—

"Comrades and Citizens:—The city is now guarded by our volunteers instead of by the Cossacks, who have been removed. Let the fighting cease and order prevail."

The city then calmed down.

MANY BOMBS DISCOVERED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Government is finding ample justification for its sever policy against the revolutionists in the constant discoveries of bombs, bomb factories and depots of arms and munitions in all parts of the Empire. The Novoe Vremya to-day prints half a column of statistics of last week's captures, showing the seizure of bombs in a score of cities and the discoveries of numerous bomb laboratories, explosives, and filled and unfilled bombs. Though not included in the Novoe Vremya's list bomb factories have also been discovered here and at Moscow..

To curb revolutionary outbreaks and enable estate owners to defend their property against further peasant uprisings the Government is distributing the arms captured on the British steamer John Grafton, sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, in September last, and rifles and revolvers captured elsewhere to responsible applicants, and is also permitting the organization of armed estate guards, which are often composed of veterans and commanded by former non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

BANK MANAGER SUICIDES.

Roderick Mackenzie, of Kingston, Found Dead Near Road.

A Kingston despatch says: Roderick Mackenzie, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was found dead near the Grand Trunk Railway tracks, two and one-half miles east of the lawer station about 8.30 o'clock on Saturday morning. When the body was found it had not become cold, so that death had occurred more than half an hour previous. It was found that death had resulted from a drug which Mr. Mackenzie had taken. The bottle, together with a small bottle of glycerine, was found in his pocket.

ABERDEEN ENTERS DUBLIN

New Viceroy and Countess Accorded a Hearty Reception.

A Dublin despatch says: The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his State entry into the Irish capital on Saturday afternoon, almost exactly 20 years after he entered Dublin to begin his first term as Lord Lieutenant. The streets were thronged with holiday-makers, and there was a profuse display of bunting. The State procession was of the usual character. The Earl and Countess met with a hearty reception from the sightseers, the Countess, who is keenly interested in the Irish Industries Association, being a particular favorite with the people.

SHOT AT MANAGER.

Attempt to Murder James Crease at Uniacke, N. S.

A Halifax despatch says: James Crease, manager of the gold mine at Mount Uniacke, narrowly escaped death on Tuesday morning. He was proceeding along an isolated road to the crusher, when a shot was fired from behind a barricade of rock. The bullet missed Crease, but killed his dog. He was unarmed, and did not dare investigate. It is believed to have been a deliberate attempt at murder, as the owners of the mine have suffered much persecution from parties unknown. A few months ago their crusher and several buildings were destroyed by fire, which was believed to be of incendiary origin.

QUEBEC HAS A SURPLUS.

Budget Speech Delivered—$101,118 More Revenue Than Expenditure.

A Quebec despatch says: The Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Treasurer of the province, delivered his budget speech in the Local Legislature on Wednesday afternoon. The financial statement for the year showed that notwithstanding an increased expenditure, there is a surplus of $49,095.12 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, instead of $13,541.05, as published. The ordinary revenue of the year from all sources amounted to the sum of $5,039,001.07. The ordinary expenditure amounted to $4,937,820.77, leaving an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure of $101,118.30.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Arrivals in Ontario Nearly Thirty-five Thousand, Mostly English.

A despatch from Toronto says: The following returns were given on Wednesday by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of the Colonization Bureau, to the Minister of Agriculture, and made public:

Immigrants to Ontario during 1905, by nationalities: South African, 10; Australian 29; Austrian, not otherwise specified, 87; Bohemian, 2; Buckowinian, 97; Croatian and Slavonian, 26; Gallician, 312; Hungarian, not otherwise stated, 61; Slovak, 23; Syrian, 4; Belgian, 30; Brazilian, 1; Dutch, 15; French, 73; German, not otherwise stated, 150; Alsace-Lorraine, 1; Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, 8; England, 23,316; Welsh, 233; Scotch, 4,496; Irish, 1,765; West Indian, 16; amaican, 4; Greek, 38; Hebrews, not otherwise stated, 86; Hebrews, Russian, 1,155; Hebrews, Polish, 16; Hebrews, Austrian, 62; Hebrews, German, 13; Italians, 665; Japanese, 5; Newfoundland, 6; New Zealand, 8; Portuguese, 2; Polish, 82; Persian, 2; Roumanien, 29; Russian, including 938 Finns, 1,300; Swiss, 31; Danish, 84; Icelandic, 2; Swedish, 320; Norwegians, 355; Turks, 10; Armenians, 38; Syrians, 23; Arabians, 7; United States citizens, 21; negro, mulatto, quadroons, 4; India, 5. Total, 34,958.

Summary:

English speaking	29,913
Central European	992
German	159
Hebrews	1,332
Scandinavians	761
Italian	665
Japanese	5
Russians, including 938 Finns	1,130
Brazilian	1

The English immigrants to the Dominion numbered 49,000, of which 29,913 came to Ontario.

FIRE DOOR BLOWN OUT.

Fatal Explosion on Passenger Train Near Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: One man killed, one badly injured, and an engine wrecked are the results of the explosion of a boiler on a Grand Trunk locomotive (207) near Turcot Village, a few miles from this city, on Saturday evening. Engine No. 207, pulling a Saturday suburban train between Montreal and Vaudreuil, left Vaudreuil at 4.45 p.m. on the return trip. The engineer in charge was E. F. Brown and the fireman W. L. Sharp, both of Montreal. The train was about a mile from Turcot Village when a terrific explosion was heard, and the passengers, of whom there was not a large number, became very nervous. The train stopped down after running a short distance, as the grade was downward slightly at that point. It was then discovered that both the engineer and fireman had disappeared from the cab and that the boiler had exploded. The boiler was empty, the injector having failed to work, and neither the engineer nor fireman had noticed anything wrong until the expansion caused by the heat had caused the explosion. Fireman Sharp was scalded to death, while Brown, the engineer, was blown through the cab window and badly injured. Brown was taken to the General Hospital in this city, and it is expected he will recover. None of the passengers were injured.

BELGIANS BUY 50,000 ACRES.

A Big Land Deal Consummated in the North-West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: An important transaction in the way of Western land purchased has just been completed whereby a Belgian company has secured 50,000 acres of the finest land in the Vermillion Country, which will be disposed of to actual settlers and the vast tract of country brought under rapid cultivation.

Of the area 20,000 acres have been bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway and 30,000 acres from W. A. Campbell and Hugh Sutherland. The lands are to be placed on the market immediately, and active campaign work instituted to bring in settlers till the whole area has been taken up.

The Belgian company is composed of the shrewdest and most conservative capitalists of Europe and are represented by Joseph Branner, of Brussels; Edward Jacobs, of Antwerp; P. G. West, of Paris; R. A. Demme, of London and Paris, and Andre Gouzes, secretary of the company. The price of the land was $7 an acre. It was bought three years ago for $4 an acre, which shows the increase that has occurred in values in that time.

KILLED BY SON SHE SPANKED.

Boy of Seven After Threatening Revenge Shoots His Mother Dead.

A despatch from Louisville, Ky., says: At Rogers on Tuesday night Mrs. John Hatton was shot and killed by her seven-year-old son. She had spanked the child for misbehaving. The child in anger said: "I'll kill you for that, mamma." Going to the next room the boy took his father's pistol from a table, pointed it at his mother and saying, "Now," pulled the trigger. The 45 calibre bullet went clear through her heart.

LOW WAGES STIR EMPRESS.

Kaiserin Astounded at Small Sums Paid to Toy Makers.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Empress on Tuesday visited the exhibition of home-made work. Her Majesty expressed amazement at the low wages paid to makers of children's dresses, seven pfennigs an hour, and for 140 tin toy soldiers, sixpence. The Empress asked: "What can be done to stop this misery?"

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

The Great Majority are Doing Well and Have Fine Homes.

"There are now over three thousand children placed in foster homes throughout Ontario" reports J. J. Elks, superintendent of the Children's Department. "Many of these boys and girls would have been in orphanages or reformatories or leading idle and vicious lives had they not been helped in this way. They have not been adopted entirely for their work, for over three hundred were babies and five to six hundred others were under ten years of age. It would be a mistake to suppose that all these children grow up simply to become domestic servants and laborers. Many of them receive a first-class education and are able to compare with any class of children in the community in education and ability. Picking up at random some of the visitors' reports, one reads as follows:

"Ida has now grown to be a young woman. Her chief gift is in music, and she plays the piano very beautifully; is also a great help to her foster parent in the general management of the house."

Regarding another girl the report reads: "This girl is now finished at the Collegiate Institute, and is taking a special business course at the —— College. Her foster parents have certainly done remarkably well by her, and she has fully met their expectations."

Regarding a boy who was very dull when sent to a foster home, the report states: "The boy attends regularly at school and is in the third book. The teacher boards in his home and helps him a great deal. He is a regular attendent at both church and sunday-school, and has taken a decided stand for a Christian life."

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"Many other extracts from visitors' reports might be given," concluded Mr. Kelso, "all going to show that the foster home plan is far more beneficial than the crowded institution, both to the child and to the country."

WRECKED MEN LEFT HELPLESS.

No Rescue Steamers Near When Valencia Broke Up.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Frank F. Bunker, assistant superintendent of schools of Seattle, a survivor of the Valencia disaster, who lost his wife and two children, arrived here on Wednesday by the steamer Salvor from the wreck, being the last survivor to leave the scene. He had intended going to Seattle, but has been subpoenaed to give evidence at a Government enquiry into the wreck to commence Thursday. He is extremely anxious to fix the blame of the fact that when the wreck broke up between 12 and 1 p.m. Wednesday there was no steamer off the scene to pick up those who floated out to sea, and Lineman Logan told him there were at least fifty persons who drifted seaward when the wreck broke up, some of whom might have been saved if the steamers had not all left the scene. On Wednesday morning there were three steamers off the wreck, one at least should have been near.

AERONAUTS CROSS CHANNEL.

Balloon Started From London Landed in France.

A despatch from London says: The balloon of the Aero Club which left London Saturday afternoon for France successfully crossed the English Channel and descended in safety at Bermouville, 20 miles inland in France. The entire time consumed from London to the place of descent was four hours and ten minutes. The occupants of the balloon were Messrs. Pollock and Dale, who are members of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom. The name of the balloon is Vivienneyi. A strong northwest gale was blowing during the passage across the channel, which was made in an hour and three-quarters. Once the balloon ascended to 10,000 feet, where a snowstorm was encountered, and the airship was encrusted with frost.

LARGE CATCHES OF SEALS.

Canadian Fleet Has Done Well Off Cape Horn.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: Advices received from the sealing fleet hunting off Cape Horn and in the Antarctic say the catches are larger up to the present than last season. The schooner Edith R. Balcom took 908 skins up to Dec. 2nd, when she left the grounds, and arrived in Sandpoint on the 8th, leaving again Dec. 16th for a cruise to new grounds located by Capt. Balcom in the Antarctic Ocean. The Baden Powell, Capt. Henderson, took 400 skins; Beatrice L. Corkum, 485; E. B. Marvin, of Victoria, 120; and the Merkland, 22 skins. It was expected that large catches would be made this season off Cape Horn.

NEW PROHIBITION COUNTY.

Repeal of Scott Act Carries in Prince County, P. E. I.

A Halifex, N. S., despatch says: A vote was taken in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, on Thursday for the repeal of the Scott Act, so that provincial prohibition might be put in force. The repeal carried, and prohibition automatically becomes law. The City of Charlottetown was already under a prohibitory law, the only part of the province where this was so. In Prince the vote stood two to one for Scott Act repeal. It is now the intention to bring on an election for the repeal of the Scott Act in the Counties of Queen's and King's, and when this done, if it carries, which seems certain, the whole island will be under a prohibitory liquor law.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Wheat — Ontario—No. 2 white 79c red 78½c, mixed 78c, goose and spring 75c, all at outside points.

Wheat — Manitoba — No. 1 northern 86c to 86½c, No. 2 northern 83½c to 84c, No. 3 northern 81½c to 82c, at lake ports; all-rail quotations 3c more than these prices.

Flour — Ontario — For export, $3.15 is bid, in buyers' bags, outside; high patents are quoted $4 at Toronto, bags included, and 90 per cent. patents at $3.60; Manitoba first patents $4.30, second patents $4.10.

Millfeed—Bran in bags, outside, higher at $16 to $16.50; shorts $16.50 to $17.50.

Oats—35½c to 36½c, outside.

Barley—Steady—No. 2, 49c to 49½c No. 3 extra, 46c to 46½c; No. 3, 43c to 43½c,

Peas—Hold firm, 79c, outside.

Rye—In demand; 70c, outside.

Corn — Canadian, 43c, Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 49½c; mixed, 49c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat—52½c to 53c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices for dairy generally are lower.

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

Cheese—13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—Easy in tone at 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.

Dressed Hogs—None are offering here, but at outside points car loads are selling at $6.75.

Baled Hay—No. 1 is quoted at $8 per ton in car lots on track here; No. 2 dull at $6.

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

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 6. — Grain — Bids for Manitoba wheat by cable were out of line, except for those who have wheat in Georgian Bay ports.

Oats—No. 2, 40c to 40½c; No. 3, 39 to 39½c; No. 4, 38c to 38½c.

Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

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

Corn—American mixed, 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; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $18.50 to $19; shorts $20 per ton. Ontario bran, in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $20; mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2.10 to $2.20.

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, $6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $20; American short cut, $20; American cut clear fat back, $19 to $20; compound lard 6¾c to 7¼c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; 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, $7.25, mixed lots.

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

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c to 23c; undergrades, 21¾c to 22¼c; dairy, 20½c to 21½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 13¼c to 13½c; Quebec, 12¾c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Feb. 6. — Flour — Steady. Wheat — Spring dull; No. 1 northern, 89¾c; winter, No. 2 hard in store, 83c. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 2 corn, 46½c. Oats—Dull and easier, No. 2 white, 34½c No. 2 mixed, 33¼c. Barley—Strong; malting, 49 to 56c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 6. — Wheat — Spot easy; No. 2 red, 89⅝c, elevator; No. 2 red, 91⅝c, f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 94⅝c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—There was a good run at the City Cattle Market to-day, but choice butcher cattle are scarce. There is a good proportion of fair quality medium weight butcher cattle, from 900 to 950 lbs., and for lack of the real choice, about 1,100 lbs., the lighter ones find a ready market at good prices, from $4 to $4.25. Choice picked butchers, from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., fetch from $4.30 to $4.40. The commoner butcher cattle are almost too plentiful, and with a rather heavier run to-day the market for these was a little easier. Mixed loads of cow and steers sold at $3.65 to $3.80. Butcher cows sold at $2.50 to $3.55; choice cows up to $3.75.

Export—The market for good export cattle is steady, but the offerings are very limited. Several good lots sold at $4.50 to $4.65, and a few picked small lots fetched higher prices.

Stockers—The market is steady for good stockers, with a good demand for heavy feeders and short-keep.

There is a good market for choice springers.