"HANGMAN" PAVLOFF SHOT

Seven Bullets Fired Into the Procurator's Body.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lieut.-Gen. Vladimir Pavloff, the Military Procurator, or Advocate-General, generally known since the late Parliament as "Hangman" Pavloff, from the epithet constantly applied to him by the Radical deputies, was shot and killed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning while walking in the garden of the chief military court building, near the Moika Canal. The assassin, who, apparently, was disguised as a workman, was captured after a long chase through the crowded city streets, during which he fired about forty shots from two revolvers which he carried, killing a policeman and accidentally wounding a boy.

MURDER CAREFULLY PLANNED.

The crime showed evidence of the same careful preparation which was characteristic of the murderers of General Alexis Ignatieff and Von der Launitz, and was undoubtedly carried out by the same organization which has sentenced Emperor Nicholas and several of the Ministers to death. The assassin, who wore the uniform of a military clerk attached to the court, obtained an entrance to the garden under the pretext of submitting a report to the Military Procurator.

USED RAPID-FIRE PISTOL.

He approached the unsuspecting General within an arm's length, drew a pistol and fired the whole load, seven shots, into Pavloff's body. Every shot was well aimed, and two of them tore a gaping wound in his breast. The General expired while being carried to his apartments in the same building. From the nature of the wounds it appeared that the steel-jacketed bullets were flattened in order that they might inflict more serious wounds.

ASSASSIN'S RACE FOR LIFE.

Hastily slipping another "clip" of cartridges into his revolver and drawing a second weapon, the assassin ran across the garden to the carriage entrance, threatening the porter with his pistols and dashed down Glinka Street, past the Imperial Opera House, with a crowd of thirty house porters and court attaches in close pursuit. A policeman stationed in front of the opera house attempted to seize the assassin, but was shot down by the latter, who also wounded a boy. The terrorist then resumed his flight, firing at the police officers and house porters who attempted to bar his way. His ammunition became exhausted and he was intercepted and captured when he reached Lantern Lane.

When taken to the police station General Pavloff's slayer was in high spirits and answered the officers' questions with laughing jests.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY OFFICER.

The entire career of General Pavloff, who was 55 years old, married, and had two children, was spent in the judicial department of the army. After serving several years as a military Judge he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of the War Ministry, and later Procurator of the Supreme Military Court. General Pavloff was delegated by War Minister Rudiger to answer the interpellations of the Government in the lower House of Parliament in regard to the Baltic Provinces and in Poland. The Military Procurator justified these acts with such cold-bloodedness and disregard of the sentiments of the members that it aroused the indignation of almost the entire House, and he was driven from the rostrum with cries of "murderer," "hangman," "assassin." He was not allowed to speak again. The murdered general was a large landowner. After the dissolution of Parliament he organized the Protective Political League to combat Radical projects for the expropriation of landed estates.

COL. ANDRIEFF SHOT.

A despatch from Łodz, Russian Poland, says: Colonel Patko Andrieff, chief of the gendarmes of the Lodz district, was shot and killed on Thursday morning on Poludniowa street. A passing infantry patrol fired a volley at the assassin, but only wounded several innocent on-lookers. The assassin escaped. Poludinowa street was closed by troops and the police began making a strict search of all the houses fronting upon it.

DOUBASSOFF WARNED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, ex-Governor-General of Moscow, and at present a member of the Council of the Empire, has received notification that another attempt upon his life will be made.

DESPERATE SITUATION.

Manitoba Districts Are in a Precarious Condition.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Many Manitoba districts are still in a precarious position as regards fuel supply, and simply depend on the railways to deliver from day to day sufficient coal and wood for their present needs. At the request of Premier Roblin, the Canadian Pacific shipped coal on the regular passenger to Carman, while several cars of wood were delivered there on Friday. A car of coal was shipped to Snowflake on Friday's local. The supply there was exhausted, and the railway will endeavor to get a sufficient supply there to tide them over the next storm.

Boissevain also complains of a shortage of fuel, and coal was shipped to that town on Friday's snow plow train. Several other towns have received one-car shipments to tide them over during the past few days, and as soon as a report comes in that there is a shortage anywhere the railway will attach a car of fuel to the first train leaving, either passenger or freight.

Grave fears are expressed over the possibilities of a flood in the spring, and the Manitoba Government is in receipt of a letter from an engineer urging the Government to inquire into the truth of a report that the South Saskatchewan is liable to burst its bank at the elbow and flow into the Qu'Appelle, which means, he asserts, that Winnipeg will see the most disastrous of floods.

CLERKS CHLOROFORMED.

Mysterious Affair in Winnipeg Bank of Commerce.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A most mysterious occurrence happened in the western branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce on Friday afternoon, when two clerks were chloroformed, and, according to report, were robbed. Bank officials and the police are very reticent, but one of the clerks is now in the hospital. The police deny that any robbery was actually committed.

The new Shah of Persia has been acknowledged by the high officials at Teheran.

SHOWERED BY MOLTEN METAL

Fiery Stream Flowed Four Feet Deep in Pittsburg Foundry.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: As a result of an explosion of a furnace at the Eliza furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin steel works on Wednesday night three are known to be dead, seven are in a hospital with fatal burns and injuries, and 24 are missing.

RIVER OF IRON.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas at the base of the furnace, around which 35 men were working. Of all these but one man escaped injury. Without warning and with a roar like artillery, tons of molten metal were poured over the workmen, and for a space of thirty feet about the furnace the metal ran, flowing at some spots to a depth of four or five feet.

BURIED IN STEEL.

Two alarms of fire were immediately sent in, and all the ambulances in the city were called. Soon the seven who were able to escape from the hot metal with their lives were taken to hospitals, but all the missing, it is thought, have been burned in the mass of steel, and their bodies are consumed.

While attempting to rescue some of the men Chief Peter Snyder of the fourth fire district was thrown from a trestle thirty feet high and was seriously injured. He was taken to a hospital.

HORRIBLY BURNED.

The bodies of the three dead which have been taken to the morgue are horribly burned. While the mill officials are inclined to believe that not all the missing men were cremated, nothing definite is known as to their whereabouts. Only one man has turned up since the explosion, and he says everything happened so quickly that he doubts whether the men escaped.

When the families of the victims learned of the disaster they gathered before the gate and made frantic efforts to gain admission. Several frenzied women fought the officers to be allowed to enter the mill to see their loved ones. It became necessary to call additional police to forcibly escort them to their homes.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Ontario Wheat — No. 2 red, 69c bid; No. 3 mixed, 70c asked, 68c bid; No. 2 goose, 65c asked west, 64c bid east.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, 80c asked, Owen Sound, 79¾c bid; 80c bid Point Edward.

Peas—80c asked outside for 5,000 bushels.

Oats—35¾c bid on a 6c rate, G.T.R.

Rye—No. 2, 69c asked outside.

Other prices:—

Corn—No. 3 yellow (American), 49c to 49½c.

Buckwheat—52c to 53c.

Flour—Dull; Ontario. $2.70 asked for 90 per cent. patents for export, buyers' bags, outside; $2.65 bid; Manitoba first patents, $4.50, seconds $4; bakers', $3.90.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market continues quiet and firm.

Creamery	25c to 27c
do solids	24c to 25c
Dairy prints	22c to 23c
do pails	19c to 20c
do tubs	18c to 20c
Inferior	15c to 18c

Cheese—Quotations are 13½c for large and 14c for twins.

Eggs—Storage are quoted firm at 24c and limed at 22c. New laid are nominal at from 30c to 35c.

Poultry — Some storage stock sold steady to firm.

Chickens, dressed	8c to 10c
Fowl	6c to 7c
Ducks	10c to 12c
Geese	10c to 12c
Turkeys	12c to 14c

Honey—At 11c to 12c per pound for pails and $2 to $2.50 for combs.

Potatoes—Ontarios are quoted at 65c to 70c per bag in car lots here. Eastern, 75c to 80c.

Baled Hay—Quotations are $11.50 to $12 for No. 1 timothy and $9 for No. 2 in car lots here.

Straw—Easy at $6.50 in car lots here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—Eggs show very little change to-day. New laid are quoted at 40c; select fall, 25c to 26c; limed and cold-storage, 21c to 21½c.

Butter—Finest Eastern Townships, 24c to 26c; choice dairy, 23c to 24c; western dairy, 23c; lower grades, 20c to 21c; Manitoba, 20c to 22c; rolls, 22c to 23c.

Cheese—October make is quoted at 12⅞c, although 13c is being asked in some quarters.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $23; half barrels, $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat back, $21 to $22; long cut heavy mess, $20.50; half barrels do., $1.75; dry salt long clear bacon, 10½c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, $12 to $13; half barrels do., $6.50 to $7; barrels heavy mess beef, $11; half barrels do., $6; compound lards, 8¾c to 9¼c; pure lard, 8¾c to 9½c; hams, 13c to 14½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75 to $10; alive, $6.90 to $7.15.

Buckwheat—56c to 56½c per bushel, ex store.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 54c, ex store.

Oats—On spot, No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42c; No. 4, 40½c to 41c per bushel, ex store.

Peas—Boiling peas, $1 in carload lots and $1.10 in jobbing lots.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, $4.25 to $4.60; strong bakers', $3.90 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4.10 to $4.25; straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.70; do in bags, $1.65 to $1.75; extras, $1.50 to $1.55.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $20 to $22; shorts, $22 to $22.50; Ontario bran in bags, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23.50; milled mouille, $21 to $25; straight grain, $28 to $29 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $1.95 to $2 in car lots and $6.10 in jobbing lots.

Hay—No. 1, $13.50; No. 2, $12.50; No. 3 $11.50; clover, mixed, $11; pure clover, $10.50 to $11 per ton in car lots.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Jan. 15—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 84½c; Winter firm; No. 1 white, 78c. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 47¼c; No. 2 white, 47c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 39½ to 39¾c; No. 2 mixed, 37¾c. Barley—Easier; sales at 51c, and choice offered at 59c in store. Rye—Dull; No. 1 Western, quoted 69c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 79c elevator; No. 2 red, 80c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 89c f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 83¾c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Heavy deliveries were recorded at the Western Cattle Market to-day.

Choice cattle in butchers' classes sold quickly throughout the day. Good loads sold at $4.25 to $4.50, and some picked lots brought $4.60 to $4.75 per cwt. Mixed butchers' cattle of a fair quality sold at $3.50 to $4; heavy butchers', $4 to $4.35; mixed lots and cows, $1.50 to $2.75; fat cows, $3.50 to $3.75, and common cows, mixed, including canners, $1.50 to $3.25 per cwt.

Export cattle were needed by dealers who had contracted for space on the ocean steamers. A sale was recorded at $5.15.

A quiet demand obtained in feeders, while the market for stockers was listless, with little doing. Short-keeps were quoted at $3.75 to $4; feeders, good at $3.25 to $3.70, stockers, common to fair at $1.75 to $3 per cwt.

A firmer feeling obtained in lambs, while export ewes were steady. The quotations were:—Export ewes, $4.25 to $4.85; lambs, grain-fed, $6.25 to $6.70; lambs, common, $4.50 to $5.50; export bucks, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.

Milch cows were steady to firm at $25 to $55 each.

Hogs were quoted at $6.65 for selects, and $6.40 for lights and fats.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN MEET

Address By Mr. Derbyshire, the Association's President.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in Ottawa last week, Mr. D. Derbyshire, the President, in his address, pointed out that not as much milk had been produced as in 1905, owing to the shortage of pastures, but he felt confident, in view of the increased educational advantages of the dairymen, a greater quantity should have been produced. He believed that cow-testing associations, which were being established and encouraged under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner, should receive more attention. Nothing aided more in keeping up the standard in both quantity and quality of milk than the accurate knowledge of just what each cow was doing for the owner. Statistics showed that about 100,000 more cheese were made in 1906 than in 1905, though in the exports of butter a decrease of 180,000 packages was noted. "With the high prices obtained," continued the speaker, "we find that the estimated value of cheese, butter and bacon exported will amount to about $46,500,000 from the make of 1906, and when you add to this $54,500,000, the value of these articles of food, including milk, consumed at home, we have a grand total of $101,000,000, which is $6,000,000 more than for the year 1905, and as dairymen become better educated in the work they expect to see the demand for both foreign and home consumption increase each succeeding year.

GOODS IN BETTER CONDITION.

"In Ontario there had been twenty-eight instructors and two sanitary inspectors last year, and it was expected that this staff would be increased during the present year, and each inspector made a sanitary inspector. The work of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner in the line of better transportation and refrigeration had been much appreciated. The results of these efforts had been that goods had arrived in Montreal in better condition than formerly. The supremacy of the dairy industry in 1905 had been largely due to the additional work of the instructors, the influence of improved cool curing rooms and improved transportation.

"I am proud of the fact that our dairymen have been very prosperous during the year just closed, and I predict a continuation of this prosperity for the coming year," said Mr. Derbyshire; "yet I regret that our manufacturers have not shared in that prosperity, as in most instances they are paid the same prices only as formerly. I do hope our dairymen will carefully consider this matter, which is, in my opinion, of vital interest to them, and not allow their old and trusted makers to retire from this business, but encourage them by giving at least 1¼ cents for manufacturing, and urge them to attend our eastern dairy school, which is so well equipped to give them a thorough training and thus enable them to do you much better service in the coming year."

ROAD PAYING WELL.

The Net Earnings for Ten Months Were $159,071.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Provincial Government has received a return from the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, showing the net earnings of that railway from Jan. 1st, 1906, to the end of October, of the same year, to be $159,071. For the month of October alone the gross earnings amounted to $52,818, with operating expenses of $38,268, leaving the net earnings at $14,560. For the corresponding month of 1905 the gross earnings amounted to $32,623, with operating expenses amounting to $16,056.

HIS BRIDE A WIDOW.

Alexander Crawford Frozen to Death on Prairie.

A despatch from Battleford says: Alexander Crawford, a homesteader living fifteen miles from Strathmore, was frozen to death on the prairie on Thursday. He was a son of J. W. Crawford, a prosperous miller of Durham, Ont., and was married in that town to Margaret Ryan only two months ago.

DIVISION OF RAILWAY TAX.

It Will Be Eight Cents Per Head of the Population.

A despatch from Toronto says: It is officially announced that the distribution among the municipalities of the Province of their share of the tax on steam railways will amount to eight cents per head, based on the census of 1901. From this aggregate due the respective municipalities on this basis there will be deducted ten cents per day for patients in asylums who are paying to such institutions less than $1.50 per week. The work of making these deductions from the amounts to be forwarded to the municipalities is proceeding, and as rapidly as possible checks for the balances will be forwarded.

The new act practically doubled the tax on steam railways, and the total receipts from this source to the end of December were $375,689. Of this the Government has taken $30,000 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Railway Board. Of the remainder, one-half, or $172,844, goes to the municipalities in the rate stated, and the other half to the Provincial Treasury.

WAS OLD AT ELEVEN.

James Anderson's Remarkable Race Through Life.

A despatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says: "James Anderson, who died here on Wednesday, aged eleven years and two months, was, in the opinion of the physicians, at least sixty, so far as the condition of his vitals determine the age of a man. When six years old his hair began to turn grey, his eyesight began to fail, and he walked with the deliberate care of a person who is advanced in years. As a young child he was exceptionally bright, but his mental faculties were gradually failing for the last two years, so he was little better than a person in his dotage during the last few months.

LONDON TO PACIFIC COAST

Projected Fast Service to Canada Has Been Launched.

A despatch from Montreal says: In connection with cable advices regarding the project of a fast service from Black Sod Bay to Halifax, it is learned here that the project has been launched by a syndicate formed in London, in which prominent British capitalists are interested. The project contemplates the establishment of a service between Halifax and Black Sod Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, of a line of first-class steamships, capable of crossing the Atlantic in three and a half days at an average speed of 25 knots per hour. "The Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada Express Route" is the official title of the project.

The distance between Black Sod Bay and Halifax is 2,100 miles, and, with 25-knot steamers, the trip would be made in three and one-half days. The distance between Black Sod and London, 664 miles, would be covered in about 14 hours, and between Halifax and Montreal in 18 to 20 hours, so that mails could be conveyed from the post-office in London to the post-office in Montreal in less than five days, from London to Chicago in less than six days, and London to the Pacific coast in nine days. With proper steamers on the Pacific, it would be possible to deliver the mails in Japan in 17 days, and to Hong Kong in about 22 days. The promoters claim, in fact, that passengers and mails can be landed in Halifax and sent on to Chicago by the time the best steamers to New York reach that port.

It is said the enterprise has the support of Messrs. Chaplin, Milne and Grenfell, the Linton-Clarke Company, Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim, Messrs. Swan and Hinton, who are building one of the two new 25-knot Cunard steamers, and others.

The estimated cost of establishing the new line is £6,470,000.

The time-table provides for five steamers and a bi-weekly service.

It is understood that the promoters will ask an annual subsidy of $1,000,000 from the Canadian Government and $500,000 from the Imperial authorities. Ten years ago a Canadian Government made a contract with the Allens whereby they were to receive $750,000 for a service of 20-knot boats.