BURNED TO DEATH IN WRECK

Two Express Messengers Killed on the C. P. R.

A despatch from Montreal says: As the result of a collision between the eastbound C. P. R. passenger train which left Toronto on Thursday night and a westbound freight at Mountain, a small station near Kemptville, about 100 miles west of Montreal, early on Friday morning, two express messengers in the employ of the Dominion Express Company lost their lives. The engineer of the passenger train was painfully injured, and several others received minor injuries.

KILLED.

JAS. G. NICHOLSON, express messenger, Laurier Avenue, St. Henri, Montreal.

WM. HITCHINS, express messenger, Cobourg.

INJURED.

A. Lesperance, baggageman, St. Adeline Street, severely cut across the forehead.

J. E. Queen, passenger from Owen Sound, cut on the face by the shock while shaving.

John Hartney, Richmond Square, Montreal, engineer of the passenger train, hand crushed and otherwise injured.

The express from Toronto, which left last night and was due in Windsor Station at 7.35 Friday morning, had just rounded the curve west of Mountain Station, when she found a freight train, which ought to have been clear in the siding, in possession of the main line, and the effect of the impact was disastrous. Engineer Hartney immediately applied the emergency brakes, but it was too late to avert the crash. He stuck bravely to his post and held the emergency brake firmly, with the result that his left hand was badly crushed and one of his fingers had to amputated later at the hospital. The fireman on the passenger train, realizing that a collision was inevitable, jumped and saved his life, as did the engineer and firemen of the freight train.

The two engines practically tore themselves to pieces, and the mail and express cars were enveloped in flames. The two express men, who had, it is believed, been partially stupefied by the concussion, were pinioned in the wreckage and were burned to death. Men were standing around with pickaxes, spades and shovels, anxious to save them from their terrible position, but they were unable to render any assistance. Portions of the bodies of the charred and mangled remains were at length recovered, but they were disfigured beyond identification.

Mr. Nicholson was about thirty years of age, and leaves a widow and one child. He had lived in Montreal for some years, and resided at No. 43 Laurier Avenue.

Mr. Hitchins, the other victim, whose age is about fifty, was from Cobourg. He had been in the service of the Dominion Express Company for many years, giving the best of satisfaction to his employers.

On the arrival of the train in Montreal, John Hartney, the injured engineer of the passenger train, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where it was found that his hand was so badly crushed that one of his fingers had to be amputated. The injuries of the others were not serious.

OPERATOR DEAD BY TRACK.

Two Wounds in His Neck, Inflicted With a Knife.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: Ernest Ironside, night operator of the C. P. R. at Mackenzie River station, 14 miles east of Port Arthur, was stabbed to death Friday evening, supposedly by a tramp, who attacked him on the track. The young man had been in town on a visit to his parents, and the road being blocked by a storm and no trains running, he left early in the afternoon to walk back to his station. Saturday morning the C.P.R. sectionmen covering their section of the line west of Mackenzie found the body of young Ironside lying alongside the railway track. There was every evidence that he had come to his death by foul play. They made further investigation, and were startled to see that the young man had two wounds in his neck, inflicted with a knife. The coat was torn, and there were evidences that a struggle had taken place. The snow was covered with blood. A short distance away from the body was found the weapon with which the deed had been done, an ordinary jack-knife. It was covered with blood.

MRS. McCONNELL'S DEATH.

Woman Asphyxiated by Natural Gas at Welland.

A despatch from Welland says: Mrs. J. McConnell was asphyxiated here from the fumes of natural gas, being found unconscious on Friday afternoon. She died on Saturday morning. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell had just removed here from Lapeer, Mich., her body being returned there on Saturday afternoon. An investigation showed that the chimney had become filled up and had not permitted the gas fumes to pass out.

DEATH OF DR. ORONHYATEKHA.

Supreme Chief Ranger of Independent Foresters Suddenly Called.

A despatch from Savannah, Georgia, says: Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, who came to Savannah in January for the benefit of his health, died on Sunday afternoon at 5.25 o'clock at the De Soto Hotel, where he has been stopping with his secretary and Mr. W. W. Dunlop. Heart failure was the cause of death. Dr. Oronhyatekha had been suffering from diabetes for 10 years, but it was not until Thursday that his condition became serious. The body was forwarded to Toronto early Monday morning. Mr Dunlop and Mr. A. E. Stevenson, of Port Huron, Mich., accompanied the remains.

MARRIED MEN THE BRAVEST.

Testimony to Superior Courage in the British Commons.

A despatch from London says: Testimony was given in the House of Commons on Wednesday night to the superior courage of married men. In the course of the debate on the War Secretary's army scheme Major Seely, who commanded a company of Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War, said it was the general experience there that married soldiers were more courageous than the unmarried ones, and that the same characteristic was admittedly developed in the Russo-Japanese War.

The Clerical Centre in Germany is causing dissensions, which may result in the early dissolution of the Reichstag.

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

Important New Bill Introduced By the Government.

The Government's new measure respecting game and fisheries was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on Wednesday afternoon by Hon. Dr. Beaume. It takes the place of the Ontario game protection act and the Ontario fisheries act and all amendments to them. Inspectors of game and fisheries not exceeding three in number are to be appointed to see that the wardens and overseers carry out their duties properly.

Among the most important changes are the enactment of the following close seasons to supersede those now existing:—Deer, moose, reindeer, caribou, Nov. 21 to Oct. 19, both days inclusive; grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl, partridge, woodcock, black and grey squirrels, between Dec. 15 and Sept. 15; quail or wild turkeys, between Dec. 1 and Nov. 1; swans or geese, between May 1 and Sept. 1, ducks of all kinds or any other water fowl, between Dec. 31 and Sept. 1; snipe, rail, plover or any other birds known as shore birds or waders, between December 15 and September 1; capercailzie, between Dec. 15 and Sept. 15, but for the present these birds are protected by an all-the-year-round close season lasting until 1909; hares, between Dec. 31 and Oct. 1. The present law respecting beaver, otter and muskrats is unchanged.

The use of automatic guns is forbidden. Persons employed on the construction of railways or other public works shall not be allowed to have possession of or carry firearms unless authorized by special license, for which regulations are provided.

It is made an offence for any hotel, restaurant or club to supply for or as part of a meal any game or fish, under any pretended name or under the designation of anything which might at the time be lawfully supplied.

In regard to penalties persons guilty of breaches of the clauses of the act referring to deer, moose, elk, reindeer, caribou, beaver or otter are liable to a fine for each offence not exceeding $100, and not less than $20, together with costs. At present the fines are $20 to $50. For offences against other sections the liability is for fines from $5 to $50 and costs, instead of $5 to $25, as formerly. In default of immediate payment the offenders are to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months. A second offence committed within two years means punishment to the extent of not less than double the minimum of the penalties mentioned. A third offence involves punishment not less than the maximum penalties.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 5.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white winter 71½c to 72c; No. 2 red, 71½c to 72c; No. 2 mixed, 70½c to 71c.

Manitoba—No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 northern, 86c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39c to 40c outside; No. 2 mixed, 38½c to 39c.

Peas—80c to 81c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 52½c to 53c, Toronto and west; Ontario, 45½c to 46c, basis Chatham freights.

Buckwheat—55c to 56c.

Rye—Nominally 65c to 66c.

Barley—No. 2, 51c to 52½c; No. 3 extra 49c to 50c; No. 3, 47c to 48c.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, $2.70 asked, $2.67 bid; Manitoba, first patents, $4.50; seconds, $4; bakers', $3.90.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market continues steady.

Creamery, prints	26c to 27c
do solids	23c to 24c
Dairy prints	22c to 23c
do tubs	20c to 21c

Cheese—Large, 14c; twins, 14½c.

Eggs—Unchanged at 30c to 31c; storage, 24c to 25c.

Poultry—Trade is limited to storage stock, and prices are easy.

Chickens, fresh-killed	11c to 12c
Inferior, frozen stock	8c to 9c
Fowl	8c to 9c
Ducks	9c to 11c
Geese	9c to 11c
Turkeys	11c to 13c

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

Beans—$1.55 for hand-picked, and $1.35 to $1.45 for primes.

Potatoes—Ontario, 85c to 90c; eastern, 95c to $1, in car lots here.

Baled Hay—$11 to $11.50 for No. 1 timothy, and $8 to $8.50 for No. 2 in car lots here.

Straw—Steady at $6.75 to $7 in car lots here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 5.—Buckwheat—56c to 56½c per bushel.

Corn—American: No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 65c ex-store.

Oats—On spot, No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42c; No. 4, 40½c to 41c per bushel ex-store.

Peas—Boiling peas, $1 in carload lots, $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 $29.50; milled mouille, $21 to $25; straight grain, $28 to $29 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2 to $2.10 in car lots, $2.20 to $2.25 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.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $23.50; half barrels, $11.75 to $12.50, clear fat backs, $24 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $22.50; barrels do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 12c to 12½c; barrels plate beef, $11 to $12.50; half barrels do., $6.25 to $6.75; barrels heavy mess beef, $8.50; half barrels do., $4.75; compound lard, 8¾c to 10½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; alive, $7.25 to $7.40.

Cheese—Dealers are still quoting 13¾c for white and 14c for colored.

Butter—Fresh made creamery, 25½c to 26c; medium grades, 23½c to 24c; in baskets or half barrels, 22½c to 23c; Manitoba make in boxes or tubs, 20c to 21c. Receipts this morning were 67 packages.

Eggs—New laid, 32c; limed and cold storage, 28c. Receipts this morning were nil. Last week there were 200 cars received.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, March 5. — Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring, quiet and weak; No. 1 Northern, 89c; Winter, dull; No. 2 white, 80c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 white, 52¼c. Oats—Strong No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 45c. Barley—Stronger; quoted at 65 to 68½c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, Buffalo inspection, 70c asked.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, March 5.—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 82¼c elevator; No. 2 red, 83¾c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 92¼c f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 86½c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 5.—Prices held steady in butchers' and exporters' cattle at the Western Market to-day.

Several loads of exporters' cattle sold at $4.90 to $5.15, and in cases where the quality was choice $5.25 was paid.

Picked butchers' cattle, $4.40 to $4.70; heavy butchers', medium, $4.25 to $4.50; mixed lots and cows, $2.75 to $3.50; export cows, $3.60 to $4.25; canners, $1 to $1.50 per cwt.

Stockers, choice, $3 to $3.25; common, $2.50 to $3; calves, $1.75 to $2.25; feeders, $3.30 to $3.90; short-keeps, $4 to $4.40 per cwt.

Export ewes, $4.75 to $5.25; bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; grain-fed lambs, $6.50 to $6.75; common lambs, $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Hogs continued to sell at $6.90 for selects, and $6.65 for lights and fats.

France and Spain have agreed to build three railroads across the Pyrenees within ten years.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS

The Year's Production Worth 22 Millions.

According to the report prepared by the officials of the Department of Mines the mineral products of Ontario for the year 1906 represented a total value of $22,221,808, as compared with $17,854,296 in 1905. This is estimated on the value of the minerals in the form in which they leave Canada. The net value of the metallic output was $13,179,162 and of the non-metallic $9,042,646. The most noticeable gains during the year in the metallic group are those of silver, which was $2,170,212; nickel, $481,485; copper, $309,555; pig iron, $644,720. In the non-metallic the excess of values produced in 1906 over 1905 were: Portland cement, $595,563, and natural gas, $216,970. The output of crude petroleum was worth $136,999 less than in 1905. The output of the mines at Cobalt for the year was: Silver, 5,357,830 ounces, worth $3,543,089; cobalt, 312 tons, worth $30,819; nickel, 156 tons, and arsenic, $1,558. Until the close of 1906 the Cobalt camp has produced 8,016,061 ounces of silver, valued at $5,015,479; 446 tons of cobalt, 245 tons of nickel, and 1,919 tons of arsenic. For the three last named constituents mine-owners receive little or no return, but they are estimated to be worth $150,779, $13,457, and $3,596, respectively.

Following is the table of metallic products. Its gross value is $13,422,928, from which $243,766, the value of 101,569 tons of Ontario iron smelted into pig iron, is subtracted, making the net value $13,179,162.

Gold, ounces	3,519	$ 59,274
Silver, ounces	5,357,830	3,543,089
Cobalt, tons	312	30,819
Nickel, tons	10,932	3,836,419
Copper, tons	5,940	998,548
Lead	.....	93,500
Iron ore, tons	128,099	301,032
Pig iron, tons	275,558	4,554,247
Zinc ore, tons	400	6,000

The output of the non-metallic group was:—

Arsenic, tons	1,298	.....
Brick, common, No.	300,000,000	$2,157,000
Tile drain, No.	17,700,000	252,500
Brick, pressed, No.	39,860,000	337,795
Do., paving, No.	3,000,000	45,000
Building and crushed stone	.....	660,000
Calc'm carbide, tons	2,626	162,780
Cement, Port'd, bbls	1,598,815	2,381,914
Do., natural rock, bbls.	8,453	6,000
Corundum, tons	2,914	262,448
Feldspar, tons	20,373	43,849
Graphite, tons	1,772	15,000
Gypsum, tons	3,265	6,605
Iron pyrites, tons	11,095	40,583
Lime, bushels	2,885,000	496,785
Mica, tons	355	69,041
Natural gas	.....	533,446
Peat fuel, tons	300	900
Petroleum, imperial gallons	19,928,322	761,546
Pottery	.....	65,000
Quartz, tons	3,856	3,586
Salt, tons	50,414	367,738
Sewer pipe	.....	365,000
Sodalite, cubic ft.	200	6,000
Talc, tons	1,235	3,030

TREE SEEDLINGS.

Distributed at Nominal Cost for Forest Planting.

For the purpose of aiding farmers in the improvement of their wood-lots and the re-foresting of waste portions of their farms, a co-operative scheme has been set on foot by the Ontario Government. The aim is, primarily, to plant on waste land, or, in the words of the circular sent out, "the Department prefers to make plantations on such waste portions of the farm as steep hillsides, light sandy, rocky, or gravelly spots, swamp land, portions of farms cut off by streams or otherwise unsuitable for regular tillage"; in other words, the land that will be found advantageous to devote to the planting of trees is land which, through its lack of fertility or its bad location, will not pay to grow field crops on.

A forest nursery was started at the O. A. College some three years ago, during the ministry of Hon. John Dryden, and a large number of white pine, black locust, tulip, and other varieties of trees are now ready for distribution. Mr. E. J. Zavitz, a graduate in forestry of the University of Michigan, is in charge of the nursery and of the distribution work.

Any one farmer may secure, in any one season, trees enough to plant up two acres of land. No one may get more than this number in one year, though this same number of trees may be given to the same man for several years in succession. He must pay the express charges on the trees from Guelph to his nearest railway or express station; this is the only charge made. He is also required, of course, to prepare his ground for planting the trees, to plant and care for the trees and guarantee that they shall be protected from live stock. The department does not, however, undertake to furnish seeds of nut-bearing trees; such trees are hickory, oak, chestnut and walnut. The best way to start these is to plant the nut or acorn itself.

Sometimes there is danger of a vigorous growth of weeds among the trees so planted, especially when the plantations are made on good agricultural soil. In such cases cultivation for the first year or two is advised.

A number of persons have already taken advantage of the offer made by the department; so far as known, the results have been good. The sites chosen for the plantations differ considerably in character, from rocky hillsides to sand plains near the lakes.

SOCIALISM IS CRUSHED.

An Extreme Reversal of the Popular Will in London, England.

A despatch from London says: Socialism suffered a decisive and overwhelming defeat on Friday at the hands of the London electors. The result of the County Council election is the choice of 79 Reformers, 36 Progressives, and three Laborites. This last Council consisted of 83 Progressives, 34 Moderates (now called Reformers), and one independent.

Never in a great community has there been such an extreme reversal of the popular will with regard to a party or policy. The Progressives have controlled London for 18 years, since the creation of the Country Council. From that outset they have engaged in a constantly broadening policy of municipal ownership, and it was this policy that formed the sole issue of the present campaign. London has now condemned and repudiated it in a decision so emphatic that its revival is impossible.

The old Council's record of extravagance, waste, mismanagement, deception by false accounts and general incompetence was, perhaps, the worst ever made by a public body whose members were not accused of personal dishonesty and corruption. Englishmen, however, are the most patient people on earth in their treatment to public officials and their willingness to give any policy entered upon a full and fair trial. Municipal ownership, or, in other words, Socialism, has had such a trial in London and it has utterly failed. That and nothing else is the meaning of London's verdict on Friday.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Prosperity of Ontario Reflected in Budget Speech.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. Mr. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer, presented his annual budget on Thursday. In his analysis of the revenues and expenditures of last year the Treasurer was able to show that the finances were on a safe and sound basis. With revenues of $7,149,478, and expenditures of $6,720,179, a cash surplus of $429,299 had been retained in the exchequer of the province. In the two years in which the finances have been under the present management the Treasurer has been able to announce surpluses aggregating $1,050,000, which will be available for the completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. At the same time ordinary expenses have been met from ordinary revenues. Hon. Mr. Matheson treated of the estimated expenditure for 1907, amounting to $6,519,131. He went on to deal with the receipts, for the same year, which, it is expected, would total $7,612,287.28. With cash balances of $3,497,239, this would mean a total of $11,100,526, and should the disbursements equal the amount foretold, would leave a surplus of over four million dollars. The details of the estimated income follow:—

Subsidy, $1,339,287.28; interest on trust funds held by the Dominion, less interest on debts due by Ontario to Dominion, $80,000; interest on investments, $90,000.

Crown Lands Department—Woods and forests: Bonus, $350,000; timber dues, $1,300,000; ground rent, $65,000; leases, etc., $250,000; clergy lands, $5,000; Common school lands, $10,000; grammar school lands, $2,000; Royalty and Crown mines, $200,000; mining licenses, $100,000; Cobalt and Kerr Lakes, $1,155,000.

Public institutions, $135,000; Central Prison industries, $60,000; Education Department, $45,000; Provincial Secretary's Department, $175,000; agriculture, $74,000; casual revenue, $140,000; succession duties, $700,000; supplementary revenue tax, $640,000; tavern and brewers' licenses, $550,000; law stamps, $80,000; Algoma taxes, $2,000; fisheries, $65,000.