LESS DEADLY

NG FACTS AND RES.

of Hand-to-Hand ible Slaughter sulted.

and paradoxical provement in arms war less and not and that in these rifles, Maxims, and -firing cannon the less than in the skets, of boys and nd-to-hand conflict. s, the wars of to- much shorter and ary than they are gone. primitive conditions gunpowder was un- fted on for genera- centuries. For a most without inter- waged war with with France; and War and, later, War are epochs in

Rebellion, though zzle-loading guns, years; a year later Austria to her nort weeks, and a ushed the power of nonths. The United old ninety days to l even the late war though it covered half years, would red absurdly short

AGINCOURT. moment at the ter- in the old days, hand-to-hand con- was neither asked Battle of Chalons, between Attila, and the Roman this, not fewer than e slain; indeed, the d has been placed 000. At Hastings though the numbers all compared with battles. At the als Carthaginians annihilated. At and Vercellae the and Teutons were inated by Marius; later 30,000 Rom- ont, by Arminius in and 90,000 Rom- Greek cities were day by the soldiers At Crecy there fell ights, 1,400 gentle- men-at-arms, besides k; 10,000 men court and 14,000 s; and about 10,- in out of the at Flodden; while 00 been caused in guinary Battle of accomplished to have e and punish. battles. Where bows and arrows, aves, and where which could be assistance of

ARMED NAVIES d, rose to one e four fighters en- ines exceeded this whereas in mo- n weapons (far more ies of one in twen-

casualties were fifty- roughly one to ay were one in in sixty at at 11½ and at Wat- ay 89,000,000 742 shots though at Gibral- s well found on- and of these wrecked. During War one fighter 251 shots. ns close death- certainly led war, a are predicted being that accurate fire essarily be greater dis-

CURLS. Form of Individual Shapes For it: microscopic hair, and of its arrangement, arranged, at a pod which to neck sacks of man- that the Ethiopian ex- characteristics in is hair. The hard flaxen and oval in section kidney-shaped, this ends curve or waves. of the Mongolian is almost cir- and hence keeps to form. The woolly most typical section. hair and other hair individuals matter of treatment degree of curl than a wide difference.

WHOLE THING. do you sell this dasher—Because it's fact, the ultra-fash- What makes it dasher—The fact that

GREAT BATTLE IN MANCHURIA

Largest Engagement Since October Now Being Fought on the Hun River.

BATTLE GOING ON.

A despatch from Gen. Kuroki's headquarters says: A heavy and continuous artillery roar has been heard to the westward all Thursday. Apparently the largest engagement since October is being fought. Reports received here are to the effect that the Russian force has crossed the Hun River on the Japanese left wing. A Japanese force advanced against the Russians, causing an attack.

The fighting must be attended with great suffering from the cold. A severe storm began on Monday, following a long period of remarkable mildness. The temperature is below zero and the plains are covered with several inches of snow. The ground is too hard for rapid entrenching. Thursday's move by the Russians is the first important one since Mistchenko's recent raid.

DISSATISFACTION AT MUKDEN.

A despatch from London says: Reports of a rumored mysterious disturbance in Manchuria, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: "A despatch, mailed from Mukden, says that a disquieting report of Gen. Kouropatkin was received at the War Office, and led to a council of the war lords. It is known that Gen. Kouropatkin's army is short of food, and the despatch indicates events of a greater character."

St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says: "A significant piece of absolutely new information reached me today. Gen. Kouropatkin has wired to the Emperor a telegram forth that his offensive is seriously hampered by the reluctance of the soldiers of European provinces of Russia to advance against the enemy. They differ vastly from the Siberian and Cossack regiments, full of dash. The Europeans argue that Port Arthur should surrendered, there is no use in continuing the war."

NEW JAPANESE NAVY.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Tokio says the Government will immediately begin the building of a 19,000-ton battleship and perhaps three—armored cruisers of 12,000 tons each. These will be the first ships of this size to be built in Japan. None of the guns will be less than 12 inches. Many destroyers and torpedoes will be added to the present navy. Negotiations were recently made for the purchase of a cruiser in Italy. A navigating crew for a new submarine has already left Japan for Italy. Ten boats will be launched this year. Ten have already arrived, with American inventors.

The combined fleet finished drill on Wednesday. Three cruisers and several destroyers are now in the neighborhood of Borneo, commanded by Admiral Shimamura. A fleet is now going south. Admiral Togo is not well, and for a time remains indoors. Admiral Shimamura will shortly go on board the battleships.

The first-class cruisers are based on Gaspar Strait, and three armored cruisers and the former Russian battleships Chinyen are in the Tsushima Strait. A report of the blockade of Vladivostok is expected. It is now believed that the protected cruiser Rurik has been lost, as her officers and crew are gazetted as lost.

The Japanese army, under command of Kuroki, is being organized. The whole of Gen. Nogi's army will be formed Field Marshal Oyama by the end of January. All men under 20 years of age in Japan are now being called out. The calling out of many reservists and conscripts is contemplated. Japan is undoubtedly concentrating her vast resources for a decisive blow within the limits of the next Spring. Only a hundred of the guns captured at Port Arthur are in a condition to be used. The guns of the warships there and the building of the forts have been taken. The Russian destroyer Novik, which the Japanese cut out of Chefoo harbor, is now being repaired at Sasebo.

SLASHED BY A LUNATIC.

One Man Pulled a Razor and Cut His Attendants.

A Toronto despatch says: While being a lunatic from the House of Industry to the Queen Street Home on Wednesday evening Patrick Riley and John Webb, two inmates of the House of Industry, had a narrow escape from death. John Kaiser, another of the inmates, went suddenly insane a few days ago, and it was feared that he would kill the other inmates, it was decided to remove him to the asylum. Riley and the men who removed him were in a cab, and when they had reached the corner of Queen street and Euclid Avenue Kaiser drew a razor from his pocket and with two swoops of his arm slashed his two attendants, inflicting a severe wound on the neck of each. As the men were in such close proximity to each other, Kaiser could not give his arm full play, and thus the lives of Riley and Webb were saved. Both men jumped from the cab, bleeding profusely, and were carried into George D. Reid's drug store, at the corner of Queen and Euclid. After being attended by Dr. Watson, the injured men were removed in the ambulance to St. Michael's Hospital. Riley was injured more severely than Webb. His wound, luckily, is not deep, the razor having struck him slantingly. Webb's ear was severely cut, but he was allowed to return to the House of Industry. Constable Stemman took charge of Kaiser, and removed him to the asylum without further mishap.

IN JAIL FOR DEBT.

Quebec Indian Immured Year and a Half.

A Montreal despatch says: Because there is not any law in the Province of Quebec stipulating how long a man is to stay in jail for debt, Ignace Kennatosse, one of the Iroquois tribe, has been locked up in the county jail at Ste Scholastique since June 16, 1903. The sum that Kennatosse would have to pay to secure his liberty is $40, and he became responsible for it in a peculiar way. His brother, Joseph Kennatosse, chief of the tribe, was condemned in the civil courts to pay F. Brisbois $40 for stealing timber from his limits, and when Chief Kennatosse disappeared, his brother, Ignace Kennatosse, was appointed guardian, and while acting in this capacity he allowed all the goods and chattels to be taken from the house. The guardian was then held responsible for the amount of the judgment, and on his refusing to pay it, was put into jail. He has steadily refused to pay the amount and the close confinement has almost caused him to lose his reason.

MARTIN MUST HANG.

For the Murder of His Ten Months' Old Child.

A Toronto despatch says: Alexander Martin was on Wednesday morning sentenced by Chief Justice Falconbridge to be hanged on Friday March 19th, for the murder of his ten months' old child, by striking it on the head and throwing it into the lake at Coatsworth's Cut, on August 3rd last. His Lordship was very much affected when imposing the sentence, and broke down before the final words had been spoken. The prisoner bore the ordeal well, but also gave way to tears at the last.

A HUMAN PATCHWORK.

W. Finlayson, Sample Citizen of Port Simpson.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—W. Finlayson of Port Simpson is able to boast that he has on him a piece of the skin of nearly every resident of the coming Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Finlayson came down from the north on Tuesday night, being convalescent after the launch explosion in which one man was killed, he being frightfully scalded. To save his life he had to have 375 pieces of skin grafted on him. At first the male residents of Port Simpson were backward in giving up pieces of their epidermis, but the ladies came gallantly forward and endured the pain inseparable from the sacrifice on integument. Of course all the men quickly followed suit until practically every white resident had contributed to this unique piece of living patchwork. Finlayson is on his way east to his sister, Mrs. F. St. Laurent, of Saskatoon, at whose home he will recuperate after his marvellous experience.

FLOCKING TO CITIES.

An Alarming State of Affairs in England.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Lord Strathcona has notified the Department of Agriculture that an exhibition of cheap cottages is being held at Letchworth, England, from July to September next. The official circular announcing the fact states that there is an alarming tendency towards depopulation in the rural districts of England. One of the reasons for this is the fact that when old cottages fall into decay new ones are not built to take their places. A committee of prominent men have got together, in the hope of finding a remedy, and the exhibition is being held in the hope of selecting types of cheap dwellings that will suit the dwellers in rural parts. Prizes are offered in the competition, and Canadians are invited to compete. The Department of Agriculture will furnish particulars on application.

JUMPED FROM TRAIN.

Prisoner Slips Handcuffs and Escapes From Constable.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., says:—In spite of the fact that he was handcuffed to a constable of the R.N.-W.P., James Petter, just sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for breaking into the Post-office at Olds, N.W.T., and stealing $100 worth of stamps, made a successful break for liberty on Wednesday from the east-bound train on the C.P.R., between Griswold and Virden. He was on his way from Calgary to Stoney Mountain, and the constable had taken the precaution to handcuff the prisoner to himself. The policeman fell asleep and Petter obtained the key, unlocked the handcuffs, and flung himself out of the train and left him.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IMPORTS TO CANADA.

Mr. Daniel was informed by Mr. Paterson that the value of imports to Canada during the fiscal year 1902-3 was $37,614,505, and for the year 1903-4, $44,765,253.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Col. Ward was informed by Mr. Emmerson that surveys were being made of the Trent Valley Canal route for exits by way of Port Hope, Cobourg and Trenton.

MOTIONS CARRIED.

Mr. Monk moved for correspondence between the Montreal Harbor Board and the Department of Marine and Fisheries in regard to the erection of permanent sheds on the wharfs. He said that difficulties had existed for many years, making the improvements on the harbor subject to costly delay. The motion was carried.

Mr. Foster moved for correspondence in reference to the transport of hay during 1904, from Ontario or Quebec to points on the Intercolonial. The motion was carried.

Mr Foster moved for orders-in-Council, etc., recommending the sale of Government lands in the North-West Territories during 1903 and 1904. The motion was carried.

UNIFORMITY IN PACKING.

Mr. Fisher will move a resolution in favor of amending the Act respecting the packing and sale of certain commodities. All apples for export put up in boxes on the passage of the Act, will have to be packed in boxes of uniform size, 10 inches deep, 11 inches wide, and 20 inches long, and having a capacity of approximately 2,200 cubic inches. This provision, however, will not apply when apples in boxes are placed in trays or filters.

CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The first of a series of petitions from Canadian municipalities has reached Parliament, and they will be coming in steadily for the next few weeks at the instance of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. The petitions ask Parliament to pass an Act amending all charters granted to telephone companies so as to declare that the poles of such companies shall not be erected or conduits constructed on any road or street in a municipality without the consent of the Council of such municipality, and upon such terms as the Municipal Council may approve.

ESQUIMALT NAVAL STATION.

Mr Sloan was informed by Sir Wilfrid that the Government had no information to the effect that the Imperial authorities proposed to abandon Esquimalt as a naval station.

MARCONI TELEGRAPH.

Mr Lefurgey was informed by Sir Wilfrid that the Government paid $1,650 each for the installation of the Marconi telegraph systems on the Government boats, Stanley and Minto. The work thus far had been very successful.

ACT DISALLOWED.

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) was informed that an Act passed by the British Columbia Legislature at its last session, to regulate the immigration into British Columbia, had been found ultra vires, because it interfered with Dominion policy. It had been disallowed.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Mr. Brabazon was informed by Sir Wilfrid that there were ten survey parties engaged upon the proposed Montreal, Ottawa, and Georgian Bay Canal. The first nine had been at work on Oct. 27 last, and the other one early in the present month. Each consisted of sixteen men, and it was expected that their work would last for one year.

NO RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Sir William Mulock told Mr. Foster that his investigations had persuaded him that a rural postal delivery system should not be introduced in Canada at present. He had found that the system in the United States was very burdensome, its cost was increasing with great rapidity, and even yet they had not reached the fringe of a satisfactory system.

Mr. Foster agreed that Sir William's view was a wise one.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Mr Foster, said that the Indian schools had not had very hopeful results. Some slight, but very slow advances were being made, but, in Quebec the Indians still kept to their old callings, fishing, hunting, and manufacturing baskets, etc. Speaking generally, he did not think that they had succeeded to any great extent in bringing the red men up to the standard of white men.

PNEUMATIC TUBES.

In connection with the discussion of the post-office estimates, Sir William Mulock said it was intended to instal a pneumatic tube system at Toronto and Montreal. At Toronto there would be a tube from the railway station to the main post-office, and another from the post-office to the branch at Parkdale. At Montreal it was intended to erect a postal station near the Bonaventure Station, from which mail matter would be transmitted by tube to the post-office. The tube system was expected to cost $55,000.

"Clara," said her mother severely, "did I see Mr. Snoodle holding your hand last night?" "Yes; but he was showing me how he saw some people walking along the other night."

"I have known better days, lady," began Faded James. "Yes. It's a wretched morning," replied the farmer's wife; "but I've got no time to discuss the weather with you, bad as it is." And she shut the door and left him.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at $1.04 to $1.05 at outside points. No. 2 goose quoted at 87c to 88c east, and No. 2 Spring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat is steady. No. 1 Northern selling at $1.09; No. 2 Northern at $1.05, and No. 3 Northern at 99c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 2c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 34½ to 35c west, and at 35c to 35½c low freights. No. 1 white is steady at 35½ to 36c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46c middle freights; No. 3, 44c, and No. 4 at 42c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull, with dealers quoting 66c to 67c at outside points.

Corn—The market is unchanged, with Canadian quoted at 41 to 41½c west; New American No. 3 yellow, 51½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 51c, Toronto.

Rye—The market is unchanged at 75 to 76c at outside points.

Buckwheat—The market is quiet and firm, with No. 2 quoted at 52c high freights, and at 53c low freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.30 to $4.45 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, in bbls, $4.35 to $5. Manitoba flours firm. No. 1 patents, $5.60 to $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.30 to $5.40, and strong bakers' $5.10 to $5.20 on track Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14 to $14.50, and shorts at $16 to $16.50; Manitoba bran, in sacks $18, and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—The market is firm for choice stock, at $2 to $2.50 per bbl; cooking apples, $1.25 to $1.50.

Beans—Trade is fair, and prices unchanged with primes quoted at $1.40 to $1.45, and hand-picked at $1.50 to $1.55.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. for comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $6 to $6.25 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots are quoted at 65 to 75c per bag; jobbing lots are 80 to 90c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 10 to 11c per lb.; hens, 7 to 8c; ducks, 12 to 13c per lb.; geese, 10 to 11c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 13 to 14c per lb.; do, scalded, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest creamery rolls, 18 to 19c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 16 to 17c; low to medium grades, 14 to 16c; creamery prints, 23½ to 25c; solids, 21 to 22c.

Eggs—Case lots of fresh are quoted at 22c per dozen, and limed at 19c.

Cheese—The market is unchanged with a moderate demand; large cheese, 11 to 11½c, and twins at 11½ to 11¾c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots are quoted at $6.50 to $6.75. Bacon, clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $14 to $14.50; short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c.

Lard—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 7¾c; pails, 8c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—No. 2 oats in store, in car lots, at 43½c, and No. 3 at 42½c to 43c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.80; strong bakers', $5.50; high class blended patents, $5.75 to $5.80; Ontario wood, choice 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60; in buyers' sacks, 25c per barrel less; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55; extra, 25 to 50c extra.

Rolled oats—$2.05 to $2.07 per bag of 90 lbs., $1.30 to $1.45 in barrels.

Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21. Beans—Choice prime, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

Provisions—Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear cut fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6¾ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir, $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5 to $5.15; short, $5.25 to $5.50 on cars: compound, dressed, $6 to $6.75. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10½ to 10¾c; colored, 10¾ to 10¾c; Quebec, 10 to 10½c. Butter—Finest creades, 21½ to 22½c; ordinary finest, 20 to 21c; medium grades, 19½ to 20½c. Western dairy, 17½ to 17½c. Eggs—Strictly cold storage stock, 18 to 20c; No. 2, 16½ to 17½c; Montreal limed, 19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The demand was brisk for butchers' cattle to-day, and light receipts forced values at several points above the levels of Friday, only a few lots bringing as high as $4.50. Maybee and Wilson sold a picked lot of steers at $4.60. Good cows were scarce, and sold freely.

Although barely 350 sheep were brought forward, the demand was so light as to result in a falling away of about 25c in export ewes and 50c in lambs. The quality was fairly good.

The market for milch cows was steady at $30 to $55 each.

Exporters were quoted at $4.25 to $5 per cwt.

The following quotations were prevalent for butcher cattle—Select butchers', $4.25 to $4.50; fair butchers', loads of, $3.75 to $4; mixed butchers' to $4.20; fair to good, $3.20 to $3.50; cows, $2.50 to $3.50; common to rough, $1.25 to $2.

Stockers and feeders were quoted nominally as follows—Feeders, short-keeps, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs., $3.50 to $4; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., $2.25 to $2.75; stockers, 500 to 600 lbs., $1.40 to $2.

The price of sheep and lambs were as follows—Export ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; export bucks, $3.25 to $3.75 per cwt.; culls, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $5.25 to $6.35 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3 to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Hogs were unchanged at $5.30 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto; $5.05 for fats and lights.

TO SPEND FOUR MILLIONS

C. P. R. Contemplate Great Improvements in West.

A Montreal despatch says:—Mr. William Whyte, of the C.P.R., returned to Winnipeg on Thursday night, after being in conference for some time with the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, on the question of appropriations or improvements on the system during the coming year. It has been practically decided to double track the line from Fort William to Winnipeg, but the awarding of the contract will not be announced until Mr. Whyte's return to Winnipeg. It has already been reported that February 1st Brothers will be given the contract for C.P.R. work, but the report is not officially confirmed.

Some four million dollars will be expended in betterment to the system, including 500 miles of new track of standard rails from Montreal to Winnipeg, with new stations, etc. A number of new stations will also be erected, one at Revelstoke. It is thought that a good portion of the money needed for the improvements will be secured at the "Soo."

FAMINE IN CITY OF TERROR

Drunk With Vodka, People May Commit Sanguinary Outrages.

HIGH-HANDED OPPRESSION.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times wires:—It is devoutly to be hoped that the rumors of a probable extension of the Russian revolutionary movement in Russian Poland may not be verified. Everybody knows how order was restored in Warsaw in 1863 by Muravieff. A renewal of his methods would be certain, but something worse might occur. Those correspondents who ought to be acquainted with the situation apprehend that an insurrectionary outbreak in Russian Poland might spread to German Poland, where the high-handed oppression of the Prussian authorities has produced widespread discontent.

Let not the experience of eighteen hundred and forty-eight in Hungary be forgotten by the Poles both of Russia and Prussia. Let them bear in mind the intervention of Russia, which crushed the revolution of the Magyars. The Emperor Francis Joseph once told a friend of mine that Russian intervention had been uninvited, that is, that he had not applied for it. That only makes the matter more serious, for what the Czar did to quell the revolutionary movement on his frontiers might to-day be repeated by the Emperor William.

MORE HORRORS EXPECTED.

To judge by the messages of the French correspondents under the existing conditions of life in St. Petersburg is not worth living. In addition to the horrors there, there is beginning to be a scarcity of food and other necessaries. According to one correspondent, petroleum and sugar can not now be bought. "Famine," says a correspondent, "is approaching with rapid date. Then the people, intoxicated with vodka, will indulge in the most sanguinary outrages." The same correspondent quotes a column of several forts that are staying against the strikers, who wanted to enter the town. He formally contradicts the Russian official version of the killed and wounded, and says they already exceed 5,000.

PEOPLE ARE NOT COWED.

Summarizing the situation in Russia at the present moment, The London Daily Mail says: "Though the violent methods of the Grand Duke Vladimir have for the moment produced an outward submissiveness among the St. Petersburg workers, the intellectual section of the Russian community, and, Wednesday's news is important for the vigorous protests addressed to the Russian Government by various societies, editors, doctors, led by Joyce Vreyma, the firing by the Imperial Russian practically dissolved the Economic Society, which represents all there is in the Russian capital of enlightenment, demands a representative assembly, or Provincial Assembly of Shabsk, has scathingly indicted the policy of the bureaucrats. The revolution has not been killed by volleys of grape-shot, and the reformers are more insistent than ever.

In Moscow troops have fired upon workers, while at Saratoff and Revel fresh disturbances are reported.

BOMBS AND BULLETS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints details of the riots at Lodz, in Russian Poland, rumors of which have been current for a day or two. The paper says that the town has been in a state of revolution for a week, and that many persons have been killed in the fighting, while others have lost their lives by the explosion of bombs. Lodz is the chief manufacturing centre of Russian Poland. It contains 30,000 mill operatives.

A Socialist agitator, who was organizing a strike was shot and killed in the street last week by the police, although he was alone and could have been easily arrested. The Executive Committee of the Socialists thereupon convened and adopted a resolution to wreak summary vengeance upon the authorities. As a sequel 27 bomb outrages occurred, including the wrecking of the police and the ruining of a number of Vodka taverns, which are State property. Afterwards the police barracks was attacked. The police made sallies and dispersed the attackers, who threw bombs, killing and maiming many. Bombs were afterwards employed against the town hall, municipal offices, and barracks, all of which were badly wrecked.

There was desperate fighting between the police and the revolutionists for four successive days. The deaths are estimated at a large figure.

FROM BED TO PRISON.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—While outwardly the capital is resuming its normal appearance, shops reopening, the newspapers appearing, and the troops disappearing from the streets, there is quietly going on a stern repression of the revolutionists by wholesale arrests. Gen. Trepoff's agents are working at night, raid the homes of persons whose names are marked down by the Governor-General's bureau, seize the occupants even from their beds. It is believed that some thousand persons have been thus transferred to prison, a large number being of the professional class. More than 150 of them are women, many of them ladies of refinement and education, who were surprised in their beds. They were compelled to dress forthwith and accompany the officers. A hundred of the prisoners are lawyers, who were instantly started for Siberia without the pretense of a trial. It may be inferred that these wholesale seizures are not only for the object of terrorizing the people, but also in order to furnish the Government with hostages in future contingencies.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has promised a deputation of editors, who called upon him, to investigate the arrest of several prominent writers who are now confined in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress and secure their release as soon as possible.

STRIKE SPREADING.

In the meanwhile the strike is spreading to other industrial centres. At Libau, a town and seaport of Russia on the Baltic Sea, with a population of about 30,000, workmen were compelled to leave the factories and mills by the militant action of the strikers, and telegraph lines were damaged.

A strike has also begun at the works. Men singing songs and blowing trumpets went from factory to factory calling out the employees. Some of the mills are still running.

A gendarme was shot down on Thursday while in the act of pulling a flag from a striker.

At Saratoff all the printers have struck. The employees of the Central Railroad have joined the movement. There has been no rioting thus far.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Japanese labor may be introduced into Atlin Hydraulic mines in British Columbia.

The Windsor Hotel Company have given a thousand dollars to the Central Isolation Hospital.

A large influx of laborers is expected into Canada in the spring, owing to the belief prevalent in Europe that they will be needed on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Dominion has provided $100,000 for the establishment of a Marconi wireless telegraph service on Vancouver Island. When this is ready the Empress liners will carry a wireless apparatus on board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London wholesale men have combined to boycott Canadian canned goods.

English importers complain that Canadian goods received are not up to sample.

Seventy-eight Ministerial members of the British Parliament have announced their intention of retiring.

The Daily Telegraph Shilling Fund Committee will spend £10,000 in sending poor London families to Canada.

UNITED STATES.

Fred. McWaters, having but one leg, entered the burning Waldo annex building at Chicago on Tuesday and saved Benjamin Body from death.

After an operation which followed the coughing up of a pin swallowed twenty years ago, Harry F. Healey is dead at his home in Nashua, N.H. The operation failed to relieve the cough.

President Roosevelt recommends the appointment of six special agents to be called commercial attachés, who shall visit the different countries and make a study of industrial conditions, with a view to suggesting modifications and changes in the existing plans of United States foreign commerce.

After making a record trip around the world to find a destroyer of the codlin moth, which has damaged millions of dollars worth of fruit in the United States, George Compere, entomologist for West Australia, and agent for the Commissioner of California, said that as the result of a year's search he had found in Spain a wasp which is a parasite for the codlin moth. Specimens have been sent to California.

FEEDING BEEF ANIMALS

Prof. Grisdale Tells the Best Age For Economical Gains.

Before you begin to feed, select the best possible animals, said Prof. J. H. Grisdale of the Central Experimental Farm, at the Maritime Winter Fair. On the Farm we have two animals, one a big well-ov, the other a young, lean steer. First I look at the head. The head should be wide between the eyes, with a good deep muzzle. The neck should be thick and deep. The lines should be even from the crest of the neck to the tail head. The animal should be wide across the back, the ribs should be well sprung, the body should be deep and wide, the rump should be long and level, the thighs should be thick and full, the legs should be short and straight, and the animal should be of a good quality throughout. The animal should be of a good quality throughout. The animal should be of a good quality throughout. The