RUSSIANS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

Nearly Surrounded Vanguard of the Japanese Army.

RUSSIAN CAPS AGAIN MEET.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The official announcements on Thursday give the particulars of a Russian offensive movement. The fighting at Tieling consisted of cavalry, with a few mountain guns, moved from Tawo on the Kirin road, and the next morning the main detachment of the Japanese took position at Kinkiatun. Simultaneously a force of infantry advanced from Changchun road, while other columns delivered attacks. The Russians reached the centres of the Japanese lines and fighting lasted all day. The Japanese, although attacked, finally repulsed the enemy, losing 27 killed or wounded. The Russian casualties, estimated from the number of ambulances, are about 200.

A despatch states that a Japanese squadron is now blockading Vladivostok.

JAPANESE VICTORY.

According to the Russian War Correspondent of Staff Karkevitch, the Japanese on Thursday give battle. He says that a Russian detachment attacked a force of Japanese consisting of about five miles from Kirin, and that the Japanese were lodged from two positions, but were dispersed by the Russian cavalry's attack.

READY FOR BATTLE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says there is reason to believe that Gen. Kuropatkin intends to make a stand much further south than has been supposed. He has sent 50,000 troops to hold Kirin, and with the remaining 250,000 of his army is entrenched at Swantsunhei, halfway between Mukden and Dwanchentzse. He is astride the railway, his troops forming a crescent with the horses pointing north. The Russians are devastating the country in order to impede the Japanese advance. It is reported that the Japanese are marching on Tsitsihar.

TOKIO REJOICES.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The profits from the tobacco monopoly for the first year are 26,000,000 yen (about $13,500,000). This exceeds the Government's estimates; 7,000,000 yen.

The celebration of the victory at Mukden took place on Monday. The business men and labor guilds arranged an enormous procession, which quietly formed at Hibiya Park, and marched to Uyeno Park. Passing the palace each unit halted and cheered the Emperor, his Cabinet, and the commanders of the army and navy. Exercises were held in Uyeno Park, where there was a large crowd. Lieut.-Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, responded in behalf of the army, and Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the navy. Fireworks and sports concluded the exercises.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

DOINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Topic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-cent Date.

CANADA.

The R. A. meeting will open on June 28 this year.

Hamilton has a case of smallpox. The victim is Thomas Dickson.

A people object to the C.P.R. Goderich crossing the Union station.

The Marquette Railway men's force is being reduced 15 per cent.

The Allan Line's new turbine steamer Victorian arrived at Halifax Saturday.

The City Council have granted 20 acres of land to the Canada Cement Company as a factory site.

A meeting at Government House was held to establish a receiving home for girls.

It is reported to Hon. L. P. Pelletier that spices sold throughout Canada are greatly adulterated.

Montreal capitalists are obtaining options on lots with the intention of erecting a first-class hotel in the City.

The Guyon Lake Co., of Ithica, N.Y., was awarded a contract for 10,000 barrels of cement by the Toronto Council.

The London Council will issue $9,000 debentures to cover the cost of the proposed water-works main extension.

The Ontario Government has decided upon a direct Provincial issue of $6,000,000 worth of bonds for the Temiskaming Railway.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution to petition the new Legislature to vote liberal remunerations to Provincial Ministers and a pension to the leader of the Opposition.

The body of Gerhard A. Piper, supposed to have been killed in Winnipeg and his body thrown into the river, for which $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of his murderers.

The City Council have unanimously decided to buy out the Consumers' Electric Company for $200,000, in this way the city will guard against the creation of any monopoly in electric lighting interests.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Torrey-Alexander Mission is ended in a financial loss.

Lord Edward's new yacht is to be built by Beardmore, the Scotch builder.

Mr. Gladstone, who underwent a surgical operation, is progressing favorably.

The Secretary of War Arnold-Forster in the House of Commons said it was impossible to reduce the British army.

UNITED STATES.

A local option prohibit bucket shops has been introduced into the New York Assembly.

During the nine months of the fiscal year the United States Treasury deficit was $21,178,132.

The crops of the United States are reported by the Secretary of Agriculture that their wheat fields are failing.

The soft coal operators in central Pennsylvania have agreed to pay last year's wage scale, and a strike has been averted.

A big Maltese tabby cat has taken charge of a nest of eggs at Cumberland, Md., after driving the hen away. The chicks are expected to appear soon.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the earth to be represented by their military organizations and naval vessels at the celebration to be held in the vicinity of Jamestown, Virginia, from May 13 until November 1907.

Rev. Noyes D. Congdon, a Methodist minister, a patient at the Buffalo State Hospital, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room at the institution on Friday. Mr. Congdon was 67 years old, and had been a sufferer from melancholy for a longetime.

HAMILTON CHIEF KILLED.

His Buggy Collided With a Chemical Engine.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—As a result of a collision between his rig and a chemical engine which occurred when he was on his way to a fire about 10.35 on Wednesday morning, Alex. W. Aitchison, chief of the fire department, was so seriously injured that he died about an hour and a half later. It has always been predicted that the chief would meet his death while performing his duty, and unfortunately the prediction has come true. The fire did not amount to much, the alarm being sounded because a quantity of grass was on fire at the head of West Avenue. The chief started off to the fire, his driver Matt Britton, being in the buggy with him. He went up John Street. The chemical engine came along the south of King Street at a rapid pace, and before it could be stopped the tongue of the wagon struck the chief's rig and upset it. The chief was thrown over the dashboard and landed on the asphalt pavement. He was unconscious, his skull being fractured and he received internal injuries. He was removed to the City Hospital, and died shortly after 12 o'clock. Driver Britton was badly cut about the face, but his injuries are not serious.

Citizens were deeply shocked at the death of the chief, who was a most efficient head of the fire department, his fame not being confined to Hamilton alone, and he was popular as a man.

MONTREAL OPIUM DENS.

Chinese Keepers and Frequenters Were Fined.

A despatch from Montreal says:—A score or more of Chinamen and frequenters of opium dens appeared in court on Thursday as the result of the police raid in the Chinese quarter early in the morning. A new by-law has been passed enabling the authorities to prosecute offenders of this kind, and its practicability was well demonstrated. From the evidence adduced it appears that a majority of the frequenters of these opium dens, of which Montreal is well supplied, are young men who have no regular occupation, sneak-thieves and pickpockets and others who are supported by women. Those who pleaded guilty of keeping dens were sentenced by the Recorder to pay a fine of $40 or two months in jail; those charged with being habitual frequenters $10 or one month, and those whom the police captured, but who were not known as habitual frequenters, $5 or ten days in jail.

LOOTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

Peasants Burn Public Buildings and Destroy Estates.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Official advices report continued disorders in the Caucasus. Within the past week peasants have looted and burned public offices in the Gore district, sacked schools and private estates, cutting down trees, and threatening to kill the police if they interfered and forcing priests to go with them and take an oath of solidarity with their cause.

Similar but less serious disorders are reported in the Tiflis district. At Kishineff Wednesday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Assistant Police Commissioner Kirlighi.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, April 11.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red are quoted at $1.04 to $1.05 outside. No. 2 goose quoted at 85 to 86c east. Manitoba wheat is firmer, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 99 to 99½c, lake ports, at opening of navigation; No. 2 Northern at 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 90c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted outside west at 40½ to 41c and No. 1 at 42 to 42½c east; No. 2 quoted at 43½ to 44c on track here.

Barley—No. 2 is quoted at 46 to 47c middle freights; No. 3 extra, at 45c and No. 3 at 43c middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 68 to 69c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47½c, and mixed at 47c west, guaranteed sound. American No. 3 yellow, 55½c, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 55c.

Rye—No. 2 is nominal at 70 to 71c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted outside at 59 to 60c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.40 to $4.50 in buyers' sacks east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., $5 to $5.10. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5.50 to $5.60; 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 $15.50 to $16, and shorts at $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18 to $19, and shorts at $20 to $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2.50 to $3 per bbl.; cooking apples, $1.50 per barrel.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at $1.60 to $1.65, and hand-picked at $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel.

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

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. 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—The market is unchanged, with car lots quoted at $6 to $6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 50 to 65c per bag, on track, according to quality, and jobbing lots at 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 13 to 14 cts. per pound; hens, 10cts. to 11c; ducks, 12 to 13c per lb.; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 16 to 17c per lb.; do., scalded 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb rolls are quoted at 22 to 23c per lb.; large rolls at 20 to 21c; tubs, 19 to 20c, and low grades at 16 to 18c. Creamery prints, 26 to 27c per lb., and solids at 24 to 25c.

Eggs—They sell at 13½ to 14c per dozen in case lots.

Cheese—Large cheese are selling at 11½ to 11¾c, and twins at 12 to 12¼c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots quoted at $7.50 to $7.75 on track. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clears, 9½ to 9¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15.-50; short cut, $17 to $19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; heavy, 12½c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—We quote:—Tierces, 9c; tubs, 9¼c; pails, 9¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 11.—Grain—No. 2 oats are quoted at 45½ to 46c in store, and No. 3 at 44½ to 45c. No. 3 barley is quoted at equal to 49c afloat Montreal. May Peas are quoted at 69c low freights; buckwheat, 59c low freights, New York and Montreal. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers', $5.30 to $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.70 to $5.80 in wood; patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per bbl less in shippers new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats, $2.10 to $2.12½ in bags of 90 lbs.; $4.45 to $4.50 in bbls. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at $17.50 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.25 to $1.27½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.-50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear, fat back, $20; compound lard, 6¾ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7¼c; Letchie rendered, 8½ to 9c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, 89 to 89½; mixed, $6.50; select at $6.50, off cars. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, colored, at 12 to 12¼c. Eggs—New laid, at 15½ to 16c. Butter—Finest creamery, 26 to 28c; roll butter, 23 to 25c, extra.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, April 11.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.13; No. 2 Northern, $1.09½; July, 88½ to 88¾c asked. Rye—No. 1, 84 to 85c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 40 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 46½ to 47½c. May, 48¼ to 48¾c.

Minneapolis, April 11.—Wheat—May $1.10¾; July, $1.04¼; September, 85¾c. No. 1 hard, $1.15½. No. 1 Northern, $1.12½. No. 2 do., $1.07½. Flour—First patent, $5.80 to $5.80; first second do., $5.70 to $5.80; first clears, $4.25 to $4.35; second do., $2.75 to $2.90. Bran—In bulk, $14.-25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 11.—The following was the range of quotations:—

Export steers, choice		$4 65	$5 25
Do., medium		4 25	4 50
Do., light		4 15	4 40
Do., bulls		3 25	3 90
Butchers' Cattle.			
Butchers cattle, picked		4 45	4 75
Do., choice		4 25	4 40
Do., fair to good		4 00	4 20
Do., medium		3 40	3 85
Do., common		2 75	3 35
Do., cows, good		3 00	3 70
Do., medium		2 50	3 00
Do., bulls		2 00	3 00
Do., canners		1 50	2 50
Feeders and Stockers.			
Feeders, short-keeps, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs		4 60	4 80
Do., 850 to 1,050 lbs		3 80	4 35
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs		2 25	3 80
Sheep and Lambs.			
Export ewes, per cwt		4 75	5 50
Do., bucks, per cwt		3 75	4 35
Butchers' sheep, p. cwt		4 00	5 25
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt		6 00	7 50
Do., barnyards, p. cw		4 50	6 50
Do., spring, each		4 50	7 75
Calves, per cwt		4 50	6 00
Do., each		3 00	10 00
Hogs.			
Hogs, select, 160 to 200 lbs., off cars		$6 25	
Do., fats, off cars		6 00	
Do., lights, off cars		6 00	

MOUNTAINS WERE ROCKED.

Earth's Motion Was Like a Ship in a Storm.

A Calcutta despatch says: Reports from many towns show widespread damage and more fatalities in the recent earthquake. This is especially the case at Firozpur, 47 miles south-east of Lahore, Amritsar, Tranda, Dehra Dun, and Srinagar, at which places many natives were killed or injured. At Lahore the fatalities were between 50 and 100.

Personal stories from Mussoorie state that the mountains heaved and swayed a full minute, and then three severe shocks, each lasting a few seconds, were felt in quick succession. Between 6 a.m. and midnight there were twelve shocks. The day was fine and clear, and most of the inhabitants were already up when the first shock came. Those who were still in bed described the sensation as being like that of a ship in a storm, while those on foot could not maintain their balance. Many narrow escapes are reported. The effect of the shock in sickness and dizziness with many still continues. Many persons sat or slept out of doors during the whole of last night.

HIGHER LICENSE.

Nova Scotia Legislature Reverses Its Liquor Law.

A Halifax despatch says: A Liquor License Bill for the City of Halifax, proposed by the Halifax aldermen, was passed by the Legislature on Wednesday. It is a complete reversal of the provincial license law, and was bitterly opposed by the temperance people. Under the new amendments a scale of high license fees is adopted. The hours for selling are lengthened from 9 to 11 o'clock at night, except on Saturday, when the time is extended from 9 o'clock in the evening till 9 o'clock, and selling by the glass is made legal.

The City Council promised that if these amendments were passed the law would be strictly enforced, including the prohibition of Sunday selling. The enforcement of the old law was a farce, no attempt being made to carry out its provisions, and it is understood that the Legislature is thus putting the onus.

TOOK A FATAL DOSE.

Mrs. Hamilton Drank Belladonna in Mistake for a Tonic.

A Strathroy despatch says: Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. John Hamilton, blacksmith, of this place, died from the effects of taking a dose of liniment containing belladonna, this morning in mistake for a tonic she had been taking. The fatal dose was administered by her daughter, who picked up the wrong bottle, which was marked poison. Doctors Henderson and McCabe were called in some time after, but too late to save her life.

MASSING NORTH OF INDIA.

Russian Troops Are Being Garrisoned in Bokhara.

A Bombay despatch says: The Times of India authentically states that Russian troops have replaced those of the Ameer of Bokhara at all posts on the Upper Oxus, in the districts of Shignan and Roshan, that 4,000 men have been detached from the Merv garrison as a permanent addition to the Kushk and Murghab River force, and that the deficiency at Merv has been replaced from Orenburg.

ATTEMPT ON CZAR'S LIFE.

Disguised Stranger Gains Admittance to Palace.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from St. Petersburg says that a man wearing the uniform of a Cossack was arrested within a few days in the Palace at Tsarskoe-Selo. He was noticed acting suspiciously while the guard was being changed. The commanding officer examined him, and found that his sword was not of the kind used by the Cossacks, but was an infantry officer's weapon. The man was thereupon arrested. A packet was afterwards found, containing two bombs. A searching enquiry resulted in the arrest of 12 secret police agents, who are suspected of being the man's accomplices.

According to a version of the affair given by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, a stranger disguised as a colonel of Cossacks entered the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo on Monday on the occasion of the Czar's weekly reception of officers of the palace guard. His actions excited suspicion, and he was arrested and searched. Bombs were found in his pockets.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

WHAT OUR LEGISLATORS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

MINING DISTRICT.

The first steps to be taken by the Government for the benefit of the miners in New Ontario, in accordance with the amendments to mining regulations which have been promised, will be the organization of the District of Nipissing as a mining district similar to Michipicoten. This was asked by a deputation from that district which waited upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands a few days ago.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Preston (Brant) introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Act by reducing the property qualifications for mayor or alderman to $500 freehold or $1,000 leasehold property.

GRANTS TO VETERANS.

In reply to Mr. Munro's queries as to the land grants to veterans, Hon. Mr. Foy stated that 2,000 applications for grants were received during 1901. The total number of applications filed so far was between 30,000 and 40,000, and 11,800 certificates for land had been issued. The locations under the Act numbered some 4,000, and about 1,000 more were now being located in the townships surveyed in New Ontario. Mr. Foy deferred answer to Mr. Munro's question as to the Government's intention in regard to legislation amending the Act so that volunteers who were enrolled for active service in 1866, but not detailed for duty on the frontier, will be entitled to grants. A ruling of the ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands may render unnecessary the contemplated legislation along this line.

COMPENSATING FARMERS.

In reply to Mr. Bowyer, the Minister of Agriculture stated that $5,000 had been appropriated at the last session towards compensating farmers and fruit-growers for the destruction of their trees and orchards by the San Jose scale inspectors some years ago.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The recommendation has been made by the Provincial Secretary on the request of several county councillors, that the Act aiding to the extent of $4,000 in the cost of erecting Houses of Refuge, built prior to 1906, be amended by extending the time limit.

RAILWAY POLICY.

Hon. Dr. Reaume, replying to Mr. Harcourt, said the Government was not yet in a position to announce its policy with regard to the operation or the leasing of the Temiskaming Railway.

FARMERS WANT LAND.

Mr. Edward Evans, of Cardwell Township, is protesting to the Government, on behalf of a number of property-owners, against the Government disposing of a large area of land in Muskoka district to a number of gentlemen who propose to use it as a shooting preserve. He claims that the farmers of the neighborhood should be given an opportunity to purchase the land, and furthermore, that the price offered to the Government by the sportsmen is ridiculously low, when the fact is considered that a large part of it is well adapted to farming.

THE VEGETABLE PEST.

Speaker J. W. St. John introduced a large deputation from the Provincial Vegetable Growers' Association to Hon. Nelson Monteith, the Minister of Agriculture. They had several requests to make. They asked a grant of $1,000 to aid them in holding conventions and organizing the association. They pointed out that the Fruit Growers were given $1,800 and the Dairy Association $8,000. They also wished the Minister to include vegetable exhibits in the Provincial Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, and to commence experiments at the Guelph Agricultural College with a view to preventing pests and blights on vegetables.

STUDENTS' RESIDENCE.

Hon. Dr. Pyne informed Mr. Harcourt that, in January a residence for women students of Varsity had been opened, accommodating quite a number of students. The Government had not yet considered the providing of further accommodation.

GRASSY POINT.

Hon. Mr. Foy, replying to Mr. McCoig's questions as to the lease of Grassy Point, in Lake St. Clair, said that it was not leased under the authority of the province, but by the Dominion Department of Indian Lands. The Dominion Government claimed control of the property, and the province had no control over it. It was the intention of the Government to make an investigation to see if the lease could not be cancelled by the province.

FOR THE GALT HORSE SHOW.

A deputation of directors of the Galt Horse Show waited upon Hon. Nelson Monteith, asking for a reargrangement of the annual Government grant of $2,000 to horse breeders, so that it might be divided equally among the various associations. They also asked that some means be devised whereby the Government might take over the Galt Show, as the oldest of its kind in the Province. Mr. Monteith promised serious deliberation.

ESCAPE OF LADY CURZON.

Her Thrilling Experience in Earthquake at Simla.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to a news agency from Calcutta says Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, had a narrow escape during the earthquake at Simla. A massive chimney fell through the roof and ceiling into the room above that in which she was sleeping.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

An amendment will be made to the Naturalization Act this session, so as to make it easier for new settlers to take out their naturalization papers. At present the procedure involves the employment of a lawyer's services, which probably will be done away with in the new Act.

WATER METERS.

The Inland Revenue Act will be amended so as to provide for an official test of all water meters used throughout the country. Each meter will be verified by the Department of Inland Revenue before being put into use.

MAPLE SUGAR IMPURE.

The Inland Revenue Department will shortly publish the results of an analysis of maple sugar and syrup samples. The examination showed that it is practically impossible to obtain pure goods of this class in the cities. Almost the only unadulterated samples were a few taken from farmers.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

The Senate discussed Mr. Edwards' motion in favor of steps being taken to counteract the ravages of tuberculosis in Canada.

Mr. Beique proposed the resolution should read: "That in the opinion of the Senate the time had arrived when the State should take some active steps to lessen the widespread suffering and great mortality among the people of Canada, caused by the various forms of tuberculosis," and that conferences be arranged between the Dominion and Provincial Governments so that the best methods of fighting the ravages of the disease may be arrived at.

Mr. Edwards said he would accept Mr. Beique's amendment, and after the motion is disposed of move for a commission.

FROM LAKES TO SEABOARD.

Mr. Emerson informed the House in committee that a bill will be introduced to amend the Railway Act to enable the Government to secure running rights over the Canadian Atlantic from Parry Sound to Coe's Junction and over the Grand Trunk Railway from Coe au to its terminus at Montreal. The compensation was to be fixed by the Railway Commission, and also the regulations for running the Intercolonial Railway trains. The rates between Montreal and Parry Sound would be subject to the control of that commission, but the commission would not control the rates over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal east.

Intercolonial Railway would be given the right to use the terminals and also to construct its own terminals at Parry Sound. The Government would use this portion of the line together with its present system, taking freight from the lakes to the seaboard at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and possibly Sydney.

ALL THREE PERISH.

Father and Two Daughters Were Found Lifeless.

A Dundas despatch says: Wednesday morning fire was discovered in the residence of Mr. Godfrey Walker, at the west end of the town. The alarm was sent in by one of the neighbors at about 5.30 a.m. When the firemen arrived on the scene the fire was well under way, but prompt action saved the house, but they did not arrive in time to save the lives of the occupants of the house, three in number. Mr. Walker and his two daughters, Annie and Jennie, were asleep, and when help arrived Mr. Walker and one daughter were dead. The other girl was carried out, but expired almost immediately. Dr. Rykert was called, but could do nothing to help them. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed by some that Mr. Walker had been smoking, and had laid his pipe beside a lounge, some old papers. These had caught fire, and the girls, who were in a room close by, were suffocated. Mr. Walker, who slept upstairs, must have tried to save his daughters, his body, badly burned was found in their room.

THE WORLD DIDN'T END.

English Peasants Made Preparations for the Event.

A London despatch says: The senseless predictions by some religious seers that the end of the world was near, which certain Staffordshire papers were foolish enough to print, have resulted seriously among certain ignorant people. A Cannock woman had forthwith sold all her furniture and spent the night in the garden so she might be ready for the great event. A domestic servant threw up a situation so that she might go home to die with relatives. One young man was convinced that the world would be over tomorrow, purchased a quantity of unlimited supplies of food and drink on credit, only to find the events did not shape according to the predictions.

COST OF THE EMBARGO.

Butchers' Chairman Says Britain Loses a Million a Year.

A London despatch says: At the meeting of the York Butchers' Association the Chairman said it had been estimated by men of sound judgment that this country has lost five millions of money in seven years by the exclusion of Canadian live cattle and unless some reasonable cause should be shown why these store cattle should be excluded he maintained that Canada had a right to send their stock here.

THE CAUSE OF NIHILISM

WHY THERE ARE SLAYERS OF GRAND DUKES.

A Young Pole's Ghastly Spectacle Upon Returning From College.

Many people regard Anarchists and Nihilists as one and the same type; others think a Nihilist is a Russian anarchist. Both are wrong. An Anarchist is a disciple of the creed which wants no government of any sort whatever, which advocates an absence of law and order generally. A Nihilist is, broadly speaking, a person who, while acknowledging the necessity for representative government, repudiates the whole existing organization of society, and insists on a redistribution of property—especially of land—on equal terms.

There are a great many British Nihilists—only they are not called Nihilists in this country, but Socialists. Nihilists are usually associated with Russia because in that country those who believe in a socialistic creed resort to greater violence than Nihilists of other countries, and, consequently, make themselves more conspicuous in the eyes of the world.

In this country they are allowed to talk as much as they like, and they are not harassed and persecuted. But in Russia they are so carefully watched by the police and so ruthlessly punished for the slightest offence that their hatred for the wealthy classes becomes a hundredfold deeper than it does here. The result is that at intervals one of their number is selected to kill one of their oppressors.

THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS

was the last victim.

What gave birth to this deadly hatred? Who was the first Nihilist? How and where did Nihilism first start?

These three questions are answered in the following narrative.

Exactly forty-three years ago, when Mouravieff, the lieutenant of the present Czar's father, was carrying out his cruel and barbaric crusade against Poles, a young student of that country, attending the University of Dorpat, returned home one day with half a dozen companions, whom he promised to entertain in his father's house. They entered, and a ghastly spectacle met their view. The whole family had been massacred, while the father and sister of the young Pole had been brutally treated by Mouravieff's cowardly soldiers, drunk with vodki.

The students—who were Russians—stood dumb with horror, while the bereaved boy sat down by a table. His head rested on his left hand, while his right arm hung limply by his side. His companions expected a wild outburst of rage against themselves and their country, but the boy did not speak. He just sat there, pale and deathlike while tears poured from

HIS GLASSY EYES.

One of his friends went over to him and, touching him on the shoulder, said:

"Stanislaus! Stanislaus! Come to yourself again, and, by the divine God, we will avenge this wrong."

But the boy did not answer. In a few minutes the tears ceased to flow, the eyes turned upwards, there was a heavy sigh, and Stanislaus fell dead from his chair.

The terrible shock had killed him.

Kneeling round the body of their dead companion, the Russian students bound themselves by a solemn oath to work out the ruin of the tyranny which had thus disgraced their fatherland. They secretly met afterwards, and their creed was thought out and settled. It was the result of careful thought and was not wildly absurd or hysterical. It was as follows: "Liberty in religious belief, freedom of the press and in public meeting, government on the representative system, and the redistribution of property." To secure these things they determined to resort to any measures—even assassination. And that has been the creed of the Nihilists ever since.

Students first laid the foundations of Nihilism; students, and men and women of the student class, have since mainly swollen its ranks, and Nihilism has found in students the instruments of its

MOST TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

The fact that most Nihilists are of the student, or educated class is responsible for one curious thing. Most Nihilists are good looking. The men have intellectual faces, with heavy moustaches or Lavaut beards; the women are nearly always strikingly beautiful.

Probably the men who threw the fatal bomb which cost the Grand Duke Sergius his life were well-educated, handsome men. They are imbued with the same deadly hatred of the wealthy oppressors of the people as were those few students who knelt around the body of the young Pole.

They attended a secret meeting of their fellow Nihilists in the underground chamber at the dead of night, and there, amid the solemn stillness of that little room, each drew a folded slip of paper from a bowl, and glanced at it to see if the chance had decided that the should carry out the plan already decided on. They had drawn the prize each of them; and as they stole away in the early hours of the morning each of these two men knew that within a few hours the Grand Duke Sergius would die by their hands.

For, once they were chosen by Fate to assassinate Sergius, they had to do it. To have failed to make the attempt would have meant that they themselves would have been stabbed to death by their fellow Nihilists.—Pearson's Weekly.

Eleven men of a German detachment were killed and twenty-two wounded in a fight with natives in German Southwest Africa.