

MUTINY OF RED HUSSARS

Serious Disaffection in the Czar's Favorite Regiment.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: What technically was a mutiny, closely resembling the mutiny of the Preobrazhensky Regiment just before the dissolution of the Duma last year, has occurred in the ranks of the Life Hussars, better known as the "Red Hussars," at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The existence of serious disaffection came to light when Colonel Molestov, commanding the regiment, ordered the punishment of several soldiers, but the other soldiers refused to inflict it. They also refused to shoot the usual salutation to the commander on parade.

The upshot of the affair was the arrest on "Monday at Tsarskoe-Selo of the commander of the "Red Hussars," Major Petrov, Solovo, aide-de-camp to a young friend of the Czar. The General was summoned to St. Petersburg and placed under domiciliary arrest in the Winter Palace.

The fourth squadron of the regiment has been deprived of its insignia of carrying the regimental colors. All the officers have been arrested, and the regiment will probably be transferred to Melitopol, where the Japanese prisoners lived, and where the Preobrazhensky Regiment was sent last year by way of punishment. A series of courts-martial will follow in due course.

From personal investigations it is concluded that the mutiny was not caus-

ed by political agitation, but by the result of the loss of all the bonds of discipline due to the present long-drawn crisis. The soldiers are vaguely dissatisfied, but they don't know exactly what they want. Hence anarchy is more probable than a swift, clean-cut military revolution. The singular fact about these mutinies is that they occur in the regiments most closely connected with the Czar. The Hussars are even dearer to him than was the Preobrazhensky Regiment, for the Czar served in the sixth squadron, and the regimental life spoke most strongly of how proud he felt at being entitled to wear the uniform of the famous regiment.

NARAL MUTINY THREATENS.
A despatch to a London news agency from Stasopulos says: The Vice-Admiral of Vilna, who recently was appointed successor of Admiral Skrjafoff, in command of the Black Sea fleet, has sailed out and arrests the disaffected sailors of his ship and placed 600 of them aboard a cruiser, under a strong guard. The Pruski Regiment and additional arrests were made, and it is probable will be necessary to call another general cruiser. The members of the fleet are exasperated, because no one has been preferred against them, and it is said that a mutiny is likely to occur.

HEALTH

LUMBAGO:

This distressingly painful affection is muscular rheumatism, located in the large muscles of the loin.

The attack usually comes on quite suddenly, sometimes seizing the sufferer in the middle of a walk without the slightest premonition. The pain is intense, and is increased by the slightest motion of the body.

The victim of lumbago or any other form of muscular rheumatism becomes painfully aware of the fact, which perhaps had not before realized of the great flexibility of the body, and of the intimate relation between the different parts of the body; for it seems impossible for him to make any motion whatever, of the head, or of the arms without feeling a sharp twinge in the back. He dare not turn in bed; lift his head, or even raise his arms, for every movement seems to be originated and performed in the same back muscles.

There may be a little swelling of the affected region, but usually there is no external sign of the great well of misery lying just beneath the skin. The pain lasts a few days or a week, and may then disappear as rapidly as it came, although there is often considerable soreness or an occasional twinge for a day or two.

Lumbago may be distinguished from pain in the back due to other causes by the fact that the agony is extreme whenever the slightest movement is made, and is absent or at least nearly quiet when the patient lies perfectly quiet in bed, and also that the muscles are tender and gently squeezed. The affection is more intense in men than in women, and attacks older chiefly the muscular rheumatism of children taking the form usually of a crease. Why this should be so it is difficult to say.

Lumbago occurs more frequently in gouty persons, although that is no explanation, since we do not know why the joints should suffer in gouty individuals more than the muscles of the neck.

In mild cases the drinking of an abundance of water, to which some baking-soda is added, may give a measure of relief. Soaking the parts with a cloth dipped in ammonia and hot water will soon soothe the suffering, and after the rubbing a cloth wet with this solution may be laid on the parts and covered with a hot-water bag.

The diet should be light, without meat, or highly seasoned food, and especially without beef, tea or meat broths of any kind. The bowels should be kept open.

One who is subject to lumbago should be careful to avoid a chill, and should live frugally, avoiding the use of much sugar or highly seasoned food in his diet, and drinking only plain water or milk.

Sometimes the attacks are prevented or made less frequent by the wearing of a broad flannel belt over the underclothing. "Youth's Companion."

PROPER TREATMENT OF BURNS:

In cases of burning death may be due first to sepsis; secondly, to shock, and thirdly to septicemia, says the London Hospital.

The medical man seldom gets to the case in time to treat the first condition; the second is essentially a septic condition, while the whole success in preventing the third depends upon the immediate local treatment. It is therefore the last condition which must be considered here. Among the public it is a generally accepted idea that the thing to do in the case of a burn is to dust flour over it or to cover it with oil, and indeed, even in some comparative late text books on surgery a mixture known as "Caron oil" is advocated.

The use of such applications cannot be too strongly deprecated, indeed if the lay mind could be taught that the best thing to put on a burn before the doctor is called is a hot compress, it would contain some boracic acid. If there is any in the house, it is probable that the majority of deaths due to septicemia after burns would be prevented.

For the whole aim and object of the local treatment is to prevent sepsis; flour and olive oil may be soothing and may allay the pain, but there is no antiseptic property in them; rather they are excellent culture media for bacteria.

HEALTH HINTS.

Hot water taken between meals is good for nervousness. Glycerine aids digestion, and is frequently prescribed for it. A teaspoonful after meals is taken by many.

Hot milk, heated to as high a tem-

perature as possible, will be the best political agitation, but the bonds of discipline due to the present long-drawn crisis. The soldiers are vaguely dissatisfied, but they don't know exactly what they want. Hence anarchy is more probable than a swift, clean-cut military revolution. The singular fact about these mutinies is that they occur in the regiments most closely connected with the Czar. The Hussars are even dearer to him than was the Preobrazhensky Regiment, for the Czar served in the sixth squadron, and the regimental life spoke most strongly of how proud he felt at being entitled to wear the uniform of the famous regiment.

TORONTO, JUNE 18.—FLU:—On wheat, 90 per cent, prices are quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.45 in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba first, \$4.20 to \$4.75; second patents, \$4.05 to \$4.25. When No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 93¢c per bushel, No. 2 Northern at 93¢c, and No. 2 Northern of 91¢c. Ontario wheat is steady, with No. 2 quoted at 88¢c outside.

CORN:—No. 2 American corn is quoted at 61¢c per bushel, and No. 3 at 59¢c.

BRAIN:—Prices nominal at \$19 to \$20 outside in bulk; shorts are quoted at \$26 to \$21 outside.

CALL BOARD:

Oats—No. 2, white offered at 40¢c outside, without bids.

CANADA:—

UNITED STATES MARKETS:

GROCERY PRODUCE:

Apples—Good to choice winter stock,

\$2.50 to \$3 per bushel.

Beans—Hand-picked, quoted at \$1.50,

and prime at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Honey—Strained quoted at 12¢c per lb., and comb honey at \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen.

Hay—No. 1, timothy is quoted at \$14 to \$15 here, and No. 2 at \$12 to \$13.

Straw—\$8 to \$7.50 a ton on track here.

Potatoes—Ontario, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag on track, and New Brunswick \$1.30 per bag.

Poultry—Turkeys, alive, 12 to 13; chickens, alive, 12c per lb.; fowl, 8 to 9c.

DAIRY MARKETS:

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 85 to 90¢c; bushels nominal at 85 to 92¢c, large tubs quoted at 83¢c.

Creamery prints sell at 21 to 23¢c, and solids at 20 to 21¢c.

Eggs—Case lots sell at 17¢c to 18¢c a dozen.

Cheese—Large are quoted at 13¢c per lb., and twins at 13¢c to 15¢c.

HOG PRODUCTS:

Bacon—Long, clear, 11 to 11½¢c per lb. in case lots; mess pork \$21 to \$21.

Short, cut, 8 to 23¢c.

Hams—10 to medium, 15½¢c; bacon, 14½¢c; ribs, 11½¢c; shoulders, 10½¢c; backs, 10½¢c; breads, bacon, 12½¢c; hams, 12½¢c; ribs, 11½¢c; shoulders, 10½¢c; backs, 10½¢c; pails, 12½¢c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL:

Montreal, June 18.—Grain—Manitoba, No. 2 white, 49¢c; Ontario, No. 2 at 49¢c; No. 3 at 48¢c; No. 4 at 47¢c per bushel.

Flour—Choice spring wheat, 55¢ to 60¢.

Winter wheat, 55¢ to 60¢.

Barley, 55¢ to 60¢.

Rye, 55¢ to 60¢.

Meal—Manitoba, 55¢ to 60¢.

Flour—Saskatchewan, 55¢ to 60¢.

Meal—Winnipeg, 55¢ to 60¢.

Meal—Quebec, 55¢ to 60¢.

Meal—Western, 55¢ to 60¢.

IMPORTS HIGHER; EXPORTS LOWER:

Trade Increase for April and May Eleven Millions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadas trade figures for the first two months of the present fiscal year, ending May 31, show an increase of 10.8 per cent. over the same period of 1905. The value of the imports as compared with April and May of 1906, totaling \$6,291,352, is an increase of \$727,564.

The largest increased importation has resulted in a corresponding increase of revenue from dutiable two millions, the duties collected totaling \$9,585,091, an increase of \$1,532,361 over the corresponding period of last year.

On the other hand, the exports show a considerable falling off, due largely to the lateness of the opening of spring navigation. And the longshoremen's strike at Montreal. Exports for the month totalled \$30,921,349, an increase of \$5,348,892 from last year.

The exports of forest products decreased \$7,751,000 and animal products \$2,928,615.

For the two months the decrease in agricultural products was \$2,407,767; the products of the mine increased \$644,334.

The total trade for the two months was an increase of \$6,676,898.

MONTRÉAL'S FIRE LOSSES:

Nearly Three Million Dollars in the Past Six Months.

A despatch from Montreal says: There was received at the City Hall on Wednesday a striking document from the Fire Underwriters Association, saying that on account of great fire losses insurance companies, these companies had decided to cut half the amount of insurance that would be given to the public. This step was necessary in order to give a better safeguard to the companies. The document also claims that the city at once take steps to have all its buildings in the city placed in unoccupied lots.

Special experts have provided that the underwriters that have agreed to do the damage that would be done to the city.

It is claimed that the city will be better protected.

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CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM:

Comparative Helplessness Was a Great Shock to His Friends.

A despatch from Birmingham, Eng-

land, says: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain arrived here on Thursday from London. The health of Mr. Chamberlain is improving, but his comparative helplessness was a great shock to his friends who assembled at the railroad station to meet him. All hats were removed in respectful silence as big cars drove away.

MAJOR SCHMITZ GUILTY.

Conspiracy at St. Raymond—White

Was Thwarted.

A despatch from Quebec says: Major Eugene Schmitz was on Thurs-

day night found guilty of extorting

from keepers of French restaurants

several sums of money.

Abe Ruef, who was indicted for simi-

lar offenses, pleaded guilty to the charges and agreed to witness

against Schmitz.

When the verdict was announced

to his chagrin, he apparently did not understand, and asked Barrett: "What?"

"GUILTY," said Barrett.

Schmitz's hand dropped to the table, but showed no other signs of emotion.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING STATE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, June 18.—Flour—On

wheat, 90 per cent, prices are quoted at

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