

POLITICS THE DEATH BLOW

Russian Workmen Refuse to Stand By Their Leaders.

FEELING MORE HOPEFUL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The political situation is somewhat brighter. Several prominent liberals are rallying to Count Witte's side. They promise discriminating support of the Cabinet in making effective the reforms promised in the Czar's manifesto. The Premier has also received other assurances of confidence, causing, at least temporarily, a more hopeful feeling.

The Workmen's Council announces that the strike will end at noon on Monday. This is doubtless due to the dissensions and dissatisfaction, the lack of support in the provinces, and the declaration of the St. Petersburg railwaymen of their intention to resume work. The advocates of the strike contend that they have achieved great political success, but it was the very fact of their insisting upon the political side of the movement that ensured failure. If the leaders had based the strike on the question of hours and wages, the workers would have been far more solid in their support.

Conditions are almost orderly, but the sudden cessation of work by the tramwaymen, who had hitherto held aloof from the strike, led to trouble. Cossacks were dispersing some men who were tampering with the tracks, when a party of strikers attacked them, killing one of the Cossacks and wounding others. A fight followed, and a workman was mortally wounded. A few were slightly injured.

The workmen at Riga have declared against further strikes. They have asked the consuls to announce that vessels arriving there henceforth will be protected by the workmen themselves, and will be able to load and discharge without hindrance.

An official announcement is made that the Cronstadt rioters, after the present enquiry has been completed, will be tried by court martial, as a state of war existed in Cronstadt at the time of the disturbances. None has been, or will be, condemned summarily.

JEW-BAITING IN KISHINEFF.

A Bucharest despatch to the London Chronicle says that a mob devastated a number of Jewish shops in Kishineff on Sunday, robbing and burning. The houses on one street were entirely destroyed. The Jews and students combined to fight the criminals. A large number on both sides were killed and wounded. The despatch adds that great numbers of Jews in Bessarabia are dying from starvation.

A FINANCIAL PANIC.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says that a financial panic is prevailing there. He adds that Russia is drifting toward ruin. The gift of liberty from which she reasonably expected happiness and prosperity has been transformed by a handful of revolutionaries into a terrible curse. Trade, commerce, and industry are at a standstill. The workmen are poverty stricken, yet are disinclined to work. The schools are closed. Locomotion is suspended. The railways and telegraphs are working fitfully. Everything is topsy-turvy. Soon all the world will discern the terrible ravages made by the chaos of the past few weeks. The export trade has terribly declined in consequence of the strikes. The losses thus inflicted on the population are enormous. Gold is steadily flowing out of the country. Russians who hold Government or other securities are selling out at any price, and purchasing English, French, and especially German securities with gold, which they immediately send or take abroad. On Thursday the banks were crowded by panic-stricken bondholders, who frantically demanded foreign money for Russian scrip. Many intelligent men and women drive to the banks and insist that their banks to transform their scrip into gold, and telegraph to open accounts with the Bank of England or the Bank of France. Several times on Thursday and Friday the managers of financial institutions had to explain to their frightened clients that strangers cannot open accounts with those banks without further formalities.

In addition to the outflow of gold, for which there is no export trade to make good, the service of the foreign debt will, as usual, absorb large sums, which cannot be replaced without more foreign loans. The correspondent points out that the outlook will become worse unless the political situation changes for the better.

It is feared that the price of the rouble will fall, owing to the financial panic and the enormous transference of gold abroad, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times. The banks at Moscow refuse to transfer gold.

According to the Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, the reactionaries are unusually busy. They are confident that unless the strike is ended by next Monday they will succeed in securing the appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch as dictator, in which event they would retain Count Witte as nominal Prime Minister.

FINANCIERS ALARMED.

A despatch from Paris says:—The continued gravity of the situation in Russia is causing great uneasiness among financiers. The Bourse is nervous and sensitive to alarmist reports. This was evidenced on Thursday, when a Berlin rumor was circulated that Russia was trying to renew her treasury bills, and that the payment of the next coupon was doubtful. It seemed for a short time that a panic was inevitable. A contradiction arrived in time, however, to prevent this, but Russian securities declined sharply and closed weak.

PEASANTS SACK ESTATE.

A despatch from Kursk, Russia, says:—Agrarian disorders are increasing. The estate of Prince Kasatkine Rostkofsky, in the Novoskol District, has been sacked by peasants, who attacked and wounded the Prince and Princess. The police commissary has sent an urgent appeal to the Governor for regular troops to aid the Cossacks, who are powerless to cope with the disorders.

NEW CZAR HAS APPEARED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A false Emperor has suddenly made his appearance near Penza, and already his followers number 50,000. This is the startling report received on Thursday afternoon in a despatch from Simbirsk. Penza is in the heart of the vast region extending westward from the Volga, where agrarian uprisings on a large scale have been occurring, and if the report turns out to be true that the pretender to the throne has placed himself at the head of the peasantry, the Government will soon face, besides its other troubles, a formidable agrarian rebellion. It required a year to suppress the famous rebellion led by Pugatcheff, who impersonated the dethroned and murdered Peter III in the time of Catherine II. That uprising was started in the same region, on the banks of the Volga.

PANIC SEIZES THE CAPITAL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail predicts serious trouble there. "Preparations have been made," he says, "for fierce street fighting. Batteries of machine guns have been ordered out. Terror has seized upon Russians and foreigners alike. There was an absolute panic at the Bourse Wednesday. Officials at the Ministry of the Interior declare that they can guarantee nothing, least of all the preservation of law. Everybody is looking to his revolver, but the workmen, revolutionists, and the Black Gang are all well armed. Every day sees the situation narrowing, every hour quickens the advent of massacre and a reign of terror. The revolutionary hand is now raised even against Count Witte, who confesses his helplessness. Trust in Providence and machine guns is the only consolation he affords to the terrified population. Regiments are back from Cronstadt, leaving the mutineers there uncowed and inefficiently guarded. The Government's last stand will be made in St. Petersburg, because countless millions of scrip, money, and the administrative, naval, and military property are here. Between these huge hoards and the commune now stands alone the army, on whose loyalty all depends. The authorities are determined to repress vigorously all attempts at disorderly demonstrations. The choice, therefore, rests with the strike committee whether there will be peace or bloody anarchy. Delegates of the workmen are holding meetings in a dozen parts of St. Petersburg. Their demeanor is confident. They unanimously declare for an armed struggle, while 50,000 roughs chuckle at the prospect of an early harvest of blood and pillage. The strike committee is urging the stoppage of the telegraphs."

The correspondent intimates that the abandonment of the policy of repression, the removal of martial law throughout the empire, the immediate and full amnesty of political prisoners, and the early convocation of the Zemstvo Congress as an advisory board, pending the introduction of reform measures, are essential conditions for the appeasement of the country.

A despatch to the London Standard from Odessa says that despite the honest endeavors of the new civil government, insecurity on the streets day and night is increasing. The military and police patrols assault and rob citizens. Military discipline is becoming alarmingly lax. The Consuls are keeping steamers under their respective flags in the

harbor ready to embark foreigners who are nervous and depressed.

Admiral Birleff, Minister of Marine, and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian navy, will resign his post as soon as a successor has been found. The Ministry has offered the post to Admiral Rojestvensky, and is awaiting an answer from him.

DEVASTATING PROPERTIES.

Disquieting news from the interior is still coming in. The peasants are devastating the properties of landlords in the district of Tchernigoff, and the rough element expelled from the towns is inciting the peasants to deeds of violence in the vicinity of the townships. Special administrative measures adopted at Tchernigoff and Saratoff indicate that the authorities understand that the far more real danger of successful anarchy lies in the spread of the agrarian disorders than in the political strikes on the part of classes which only represent three million out of one hundred million people.

CHURCH IS GRIEVED.

A despatch from London says: Antonius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, replying to the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter of sympathy with the Russian Church, in regard to the disturbances in Russia, says:—"The Russian Church mourns over her children, in whom civil strife has darkened the commandment of Christ regarding love and good-will toward our neighbors, whoever they may be, whether our fellow-believers or disbelieving Jews, all violence against whom it has always condemned and condemns with unalterable steadfastness, as opposed to law, piety, and the duties of civil life."

RIOTOUS TROOPS.

A despatch from Pekin says: "Russian troops in Northern Manchuria are copying the methods of those in Vladivostok. They are revolting against their officers. Riotous soldiers shot two officers in an outbreak a few days ago, and Harbin is threatened with an extensive mutiny. The oppressive conduct of the officers, joined with their profane living and abundant supply of wine, provokes the troops, who are suffering from bad rations, insufficient clothing and paper-soled boots."

COUNT WITTE'S HEALTH.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph sends an interesting picture of Count Witte attending a Cabinet Council for many hours on Monday until long after midnight, his physician meanwhile waiting in an adjoining room to see him. Then, being afflicted with a severe headache and unable to sleep, the Premier devoted the whole night to arrears of official work. "My private opinion," says the correspondent, "is that unless these conditions change, Count Witte's marvelous staying power will be subjected to a very dangerous strain."

GLASGOW'S TERRIBLE FIRE.

Thirty-nine Lives Were Lost in Cheap Lodging-House.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—A model lodging-house was burned here on Sunday. Thirty-nine persons perished in the flames. Twenty-eight were removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

The flames were first noticed at 6 o'clock Sunday morning on the fourth floor of the building, which was occupied by 330 men. An alarm was raised and the firemen were speedily in attendance, but flames and smoke were then issuing from most of the windows on the fourth floor. An extraordinary scene was created by a procession of almost naked men issuing from the door of the building, and against their frantic efforts to escape the firemen had actually to fight for admission.

Reaching the upper floors, the firemen found that the narrow passages were becoming congested with men who dropped to the floor overcome by smoke.

The fire was confined to the fourth floor, and was speedily extinguished, but the flames had been fed by the wooden partitions of the cubicles, which threw off volumes of smoke, resulting in the suffocation of the inmates.

The dead were mostly workmen in the prime of life. They presented a horrible spectacle, their blackened faces bearing evidence of terrible struggles to escape.

Many men were sleeping in the attic floor above the burning fourth floor and these had narrow escapes. The flames burst through the floor, and it was impossible for the men to descend. The windows were securely fastened, and the men had to break them so that they could climb through to neighboring roofs.

It appears to be the custom of the lodgers to sleep in a nude condition, and the march of the survivors to the police station was a fantastic one. Some snatched the covers of the beds and others their trousers, while many wore nothing. The local authorities had to be called upon to supply the men with clothing and warm meals. Owing to their migratory habits and the absence of permanent homes, many of the dead will never be identified. The identification of others is rendered difficult owing to the absence of clothing.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Ontario—For No. 2 white holders ask 80c, with 79c bid, at outside points; red and mixed, 79c, bids 78c; goose, 75c to 76c spring, 74c to 75c.

Wheat—Manitoba—86c for No. 1 northern and 84c for No. 2 northern at lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—For 90 per cent. patents exporters bid \$3.10 to \$3.15, buyers' bags, outside, with \$3.20 asked. Blends for domestic consumption sell at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Manitoba—Unsettled, \$4.50 to \$4.90 for first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.60 for second patents, and \$4.20 to \$4.50 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran in car lots at outside points \$12.50 to \$13 per ton, shorts \$16.50 to \$18. Manitoba bran \$15.50 to \$16, shorts \$17.50 to \$19 at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—Steady at 35c to 36c outside.

Barley—No. 2 52c to 53c, No. 3 extra 51c to 52c, and No. 3 at 46c to 47c outside.

Peas—75c to 76c outside.

Rye—74c to 75c outside.

Cornwheat—57c to 58c outside.

Buck—New American 55c Toronto freights, and 57c off main line.

Rolled Oats—\$5.95 for barrels on track here, and \$4.80 in bags; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Unchanged, with a good demand for all kinds and a fair supply coming forward.

Creamery 22c 23c
do solids 21c 21c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 19c 20c
do medium 17c 18c
do tubs, good to choice 17c 18c
do inferior 15c 16c

Cheese—Quotations are unchanged at 12c to 13c.

Eggs—New laid, have a firm tone at 21c. Lined are unchanged at 18c to 19c.

Poultry—Good plucked poultry are quoted: Fat chickens, 8c to 10c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 7c to 8c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks, 10c to 11c, thin 6c to 8c; turkeys, 12c to 13c; geese, 9c to 10c.

Game—Venison, carcass, 8c to 9c per pound; haunches, 12c; ducks, canvas bags, \$1.50 per pair; red heads, 80c to 90c; bluebills, 65c; ruddy, 30c to 40c; rabbits, 25c to 30c per pair.

Potatoes—Ontario on track here, 60c to 70c per bag, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern stock, 90c to 95c out of store, and 75c to 80c on track.

Baled Hay—Unchanged at \$8.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here, and \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted steady at \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Grain—Good demand from English market for Manitoba wheat, and bids were about a cent firmer.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patent, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.60; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.95; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17; shorts, \$24 per ton. Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19.50 to \$15; shorts, \$10; milled mouille, \$21 to \$24; straight grain mouille, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—\$2.45 per bag.

Cornmeal—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$6 to \$6.50, and pure clover, \$6 per ton in car lots.

Cheese—Asking prices are 12c to 12c for Quebecs and 12c to 12c for Ontario.

Butter—Asking prices are 24c to 24c for finest creamery and 23c to 24c for under-grades.

Eggs—15c to 20c, and selected stock at 24c.

Provisions—Firm feeling for live hogs; prices advanced a fraction, \$6.25 being paid for choice lots, while medium grades sold for \$5.75 to \$3. Offerings of good turkeys and ducks rather scarce on this market, but other fowls and chickens are plentiful. Good demand for poultry, and prices are about steady.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Nov. 21.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 88c; Winter nominal. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 white, 52c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Canal freights—Firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Excepting a few choice butchers', the general quality of the offerings was only medium to fair. A large number of rough and mixed canners were placed on sale, and there was a considerable supply of feeders and stockers, the most of which were not of the best. Exporters' were scarce, and the enquiry for them slow. Export ewes were unchanged, while lambs were weak in price. Hogs were steady.

Export cattle, choice \$4.00 \$4.25
Do, medium 3.75 3.90
Do, bulls 3.00 3.25
Do, light 2.75 3.00
Do, cows 2.75 3.00
Butchers', picked 4.10 4.30
Do, choice 3.90 4.10
Do, medium 3.30 3.65
Do, light 2.75 3.00
Do, bulls 2.00 2.25

Canners	.....	1.75	2.25
Stockers, choice	.....	3.25	3.50
Do., common	.....	2.00	2.25
Do., bulls	.....	2.25	2.40
Heavy, feeders	.....	3.50	3.60
Short-keep	.....	3.75	3.90
Milch cows, choice	.....	40.00	50.00
Do., common	.....	28.00	33.00
Sheep, export, ewes	.....	3.85	4.25
Do., bucks	.....	3.00	3.50
Do., culls	.....	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	.....	5.00	5.50
Calves, each	.....	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects	.....	5.50	0.00
Do., lights and fats	.....	5.00	5.25

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD HERO.

Little Boy Gave Up His Life to Save a Girl.

A despatch from New York says:—A hero under circumstances that might well have tried the courage of a grown man, little Abraham Diamond, five years old, on Tuesday gave up his life in Jamaica, L.I., to save the life of a little girl even younger than himself. Facing a locomotive charging down upon him at the Brenton avenue crossing, this child pushed the little red-cloaked figure of the girl from the tracks barely in time. The next instant he was ground under the great driving wheels, which cut off both legs and an arm. He lingered for hours before death ended his sufferings.

On the same track, not fifteen feet distant, Kingston Blauvelt, the playmate of Abraham Diamond and a year his senior, stood, too horror-stricken to move, and he, too, was struck by the engine that hurled him fifty feet, fracturing his skull.

The two boys died in adjoining cots in the Jamaica Hospital on Wednesday night. They had bidden each other good-bye with a courage that was marvellous, for they knew they must die. Turning to his mother, little Abraham said with his last strength:—"Don't cry, mamma. You have Selby."

Selby Diamond is Abraham's six-year-old brother. The two were crossing the tracks on Wednesday, when Abraham's instinctive bravery in saving the little girl ended his own life.

WILL BUY OUR CATTLE.

Japanese Breeders Will Make Large Purchases.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Japanese Consul, Mr. T. Nosse, has received word that his Government and many cattle-raisers in Japan are surprised and pleased at the condition in which the cattle recently purchased in Canada arrived.

When the Japanese press announced that K. Kozu, a breeder, had started for Canada to buy cattle, instead of going to Great Britain or the United States, as was the custom of Japanese buyers, the Japanese Government sent one of its cattle experts after him by the next steamer to buy stock for the Japanese Experimental Farm.

This was T. Ishizaki, and he bought a large number of Ayrshires and Shorthorns in Ontario. These were taken on the long journey across Canada. They had a rough 16-day passage of the Pacific, a rail journey across Japan, and finished with a 50-mile walk to the Government farm, where they arrived in such fine shape everyone was surprised, and finally they stood a searching series of health tests.

Mr. Nosse says Japanese cattle buyers are already aware of these facts, and large purchases will likely be made each year. The Japanese breeders are reported to have more faith in Canadian pedigrees than in those of the United States.

STEEL INGOT THEIR TOMB.

Miners Buried in Metal That Incinerated Them.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: The strangest funeral services ever recorded took place at the plant of the Midvale Steel Works on Saturday. November 10 John Zorkin and Joseph Gazda were engulfed in 82,000 pounds of molten steel flowing from a leaky furnace into a pit where they toiled. In the flash of an eye not a vestige of the two men was left and scarcely a puff of smoke arose to indicate their complete incineration. In deference to the feelings of the members of the men's families the company buried 8,000 pounds of steel, supposed to be that part of the mass into which it is thought the bodies were absorbed, with all the formalities and rites usually attending an ordinary funeral.

TWO YOUNG MEN KILLED.

Crushed Between Freight and Pilot Engine.

A despatch from Belleville says: A shocking double fatality occurred in the Belleville yards at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. David Wrennich and William Dicks, both switchmen, were standing on the footboard of pilot engine No. 71 and were pushing a freight car ahead of them. The steam issuing from the exhaust of a passing engine prevented them seeing another approaching pilot until the crash came. The contact threw the box car off the trucks and Dicks and Wrennich were caught between the car and the pilot. Dicks' head was completely severed from the body and Wrennich was horribly mangled. The latter was twenty years of age and unmarried, while Dicks was thirty years of age and leaves a wife and three children.