

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Troops Have Been Sent to Rescue General Linevitch.

NO SEARCH WARRANTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: M. Durnovo's sweeping orders to search houses and arrest suspicious persons are being carried out on a wholesale scale throughout the country, the police having authority to enter any house without a search warrant. Arrests are now counted by thousands. They have been made on a scale such as was not known even in the time of Alexander II.

Following the lamentable condition of affairs it is not astonishing to hear that martial law has been proclaimed along the entire Siberian railway, while General Zakamelski, in charge of a picked force, has been sent to bring the mutinous soldiers back or shoot them. Thus the people have the extraordinary sight of troops being sent to rescue General Linevitch.

Simultaneously troops have been sent from Moscow to relieve Vindan, which, together with Millau is in a bad state.

Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff remains a prisoner of the revolutionists in the Caucasus, who let no news out. All that is known is that the town of Novorissisk is completely in their hands.

Governor Asanchevsky of Tomsk, whom the revolutionists repeatedly refused to allow to leave, has escaped disguised as a postman. He brought 75 pounds of letters, the first mail received from there for weeks.

PLOT TO MURDER CZAR.

A St. Petersburg despatch to London under Monday morning's date says a plot by anarchists to assassinate the Czar was frustrated by accident. Trusted artillery officers are implicated. The chief conspirators are two students, who, with the army officers, have been arrested.

The plot was discovered by one of the officers losing a carefully drawn plan of the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, denying rumors that Minister of the Interior Durnovo will replace Prime Minister Witte, says that the financial situation, in which the Government is most vulnerable, necessitates the retention of Count Witte. There will be need of all his resources to provide the 2,500,000,000 roubles (\$1,250,000,000), required in 1906 in a country whose credit is impaired and a vast proportion of whose inhabitants cannot or will not pay taxes, owing to the commercial and agrarian distress and the revolutionary propaganda.

IN MEMORY OF "RED SUNDAY."

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A general meeting of the Workmen's Council and delegates of all the proletarian organizations has been in session secretly, perfecting their future programme. All that is thus far known is that they are planning to turn the anniversary of January 22nd ("Red Sunday"), when the most serious rioting in St. Petersburg occurred, into a day of national mourning, during which it is planned to make demonstrations in memory of the "martyrs."

All the shops, factories and theatres will be closed, and the street car and railroad services will be stopped. Requiem masses will be celebrated, and processions, in which the workmen will wear sashes on their sleeves, will march through the streets. No paper will be allowed to appear, except with black borders. It is proposed to make a gigantic, peaceful manifestation, but if they attempt to carry it out the leaders fully understand that it is sure to precipitate bloodshed on a large scale.

A private despatch from Ufa, in European Russia, says that the Governor has been shot and severely wounded. His assailant was arrested.

LOSS OVER \$3,000,000.

A despatch from Moscow says: Statistics place the pecuniary loss by the strike that has just come to an end at \$3,125,000.

PLUNDERING COUNTY SEATS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A party of Estonians, calling themselves Social Democrats, are plundering country seats and setting fire to manor houses along the Baltic coast of Estonia. Many estates have been destroyed and the owners of them imprisoned. Owners who have escaped have formed themselves into corps, and are co-operating with the Cossacks and infantry in pursuing the marauders. bcwmanville

REPUBLIC IN THE CAUCASUS.

A despatch from London says: The correspondents at Odessa send stories daily of the orderly progression of the North Caucasian Republic, the name the successful revolutionists in the Caucasus have bestowed on their new Government. It is stated that the new administration is implicitly obeyed. Order is willingly maintained by the civil guard. All citizens enjoy peace and security. The Imperial ex-governor continues to be held a prisoner. He is quartered in a railroad car, but is well treated. Twelve hundred Cossacks, who were sent to crush the rebellion, fraternized with the insurgents, and withdrew after a time, during which they were treated as guests, to Ekaterinodar. They were ordered thence to Poti, to repress the republican movement but refused to go. The battleship Panteleimon formerly the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky, whose name was changed because of the mutiny that occurred on board of her, and

a torpedo boat destroyer were sent the other day to Novorossisk, from Sebastopol, on a similar mission. Their arrival has not been reported, and it is surmised that they are likely to become the nucleus of a republican navy.

APPALLING VANDALISM.

A despatch to the Paris Eclair from Warsaw says that the Russian troops operating from Dirousk are encountering almost insuperable difficulties in suppressing the rebellious Lells, who number 60,000 and are well armed. The revolutionists are displaying a cruelty and vandalism which are appalling. In the neighborhood of Hapsal and Meria every castle has been razed, resulting in the total loss of priceless art treasures.

No vessel is allowed to leave any port of the Baltic provinces without the permission of the revolutionists. The northern Baltic provinces are a vast ruin, the result of the havoc wrought by the terrorists.

Although the troops are now gaining the upper hand, the famous Guards regiments have suffered more than one severe defeat.

RIOTERS DISPERSED.

A despatch from Moscow says: "Against the brilliant conduct of the troops and police the resistance of the insurgents in Moscow has been shattered. The legions have been dispersed and are fleeing in disorder. Many of their chiefs have been arrested, and the others have fled far and wide."

With these words Governor-General Doubassoff begins a long account of the rising here, which he issued on Thursday. Continuing the account says: "Though organized revolt has been crushed, some of the most desperate fanatics remain, and continue to fire on the troops. I cannot suffer the shadow of this terror to hang over the people during the joyful Christmas festival. I have, therefore, given positive orders that by Christmas eve (next Saturday), according to the Russian calendar, every quarter of the city must be swept clear of the last traces of revolution, and I have called on the peaceful part of the population for its co-operation in running down the revolutionists, and in restoring tranquility."

KILLED IN SLEEP.

A despatch from Riga, Livonia, Russia, by courier to St. Petersburg says: About 5,000 armed workmen before daylight on Tuesday morning invaded and took possession of the Provodnik rubber factory, and the military, as this message is forwarded, are bombarding the factory. The revolutionists killed the policemen who were guarding the building and a detachment then crept into an adjoining structure where a patrol of dragoons was asleep, and murdered eight dragoons and six stablemen and wounded eleven others. One man managed to escape, and gave the alarm to the troops, two regiments of which with artillery and six quick-firing guns, arrived at the scene by daylight. In the meantime the revolutionists had thrown up barricades and a terrific fire was opened by the troops upon these defenses and on the factory.

In the midst of the confusion existing as this despatch is written, it is impossible to ascertain the number of killed or wounded, but many men have been killed, and over a hundred wounded have already been carried to the hospitals.

The soldiers are almost insane with fury. The territory in which the factory is located has been picketed off by guards who threaten to kill any person approaching. The correspondent had a narrow escape. He unwittingly entered the prescribed territory through a side street, and was twice fired upon before he had an opportunity to explain.

SNEEZED, THEN ARRESTED.

German Haled Before Court and Fined for Disturbing Peace.

A Berlin despatch says: One of the most remarkable trials ever held in Germany was that of Herr Pirna, in Saxony for sneezing, blowing his nose and coughing too loudly in the streets at night. Policeman Lamm swore that the prisoner coughed very noisily at midnight when most people were already asleep. When asked to cough less violently he sneezed and used his handkerchief in a way unusual in polite society when promenading the street. The court imposed a fine of three marks (75 cents), solemnly warning the defendant to desist from his evil courses.

ENTOMBED BY EXPLOSION.

Twenty-one Workmen Meet Death in West Virginia Mine.

A Bluefield, West Virginia, despatch says: Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion of mine gas in the shaft of the Cooper Mine Company, at Coaldale, W. Va., at noon on Thursday. Immediately following the explosion, which was heard for several miles, rescue parties set to work to explore the wrecked shaft. All hope of recovering alive the miners entombed by the explosion was shattered by the pouring forth of gases from the different entries. If the twenty-one men were not all killed instantly by the explosion, it is believed that they must have succumbed to the great accumulation of gas following the explosion.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Wheat—Ontario—Chicago and Winnipeg prices are firmer, 78c for No. 2 white and 77c for red and mixed, at outside points. Goose and spring, 73c to 74c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Quotations at lake ports steady, at 89c for No. 1 hard, 86c for No. 1 Northern and 83c to 83½c for No. 2 northern.

Flour—Ontario—Quiet, exporters bid \$3.10 to \$3.15 for 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, at outside points. Domestic sales at \$3.35 to \$3.45. Manitoba steady, \$4.50 to \$4.80 for first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40 for second patents, and \$4.20 to \$4.30 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran scarce, at \$15.50 to \$16 per ton, in car lots, outside, shorts \$17 to \$18; Manitoba bran, \$17 to \$17.50, shorts \$18.50 to \$19.50, at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—34c to 35c, outside, for No. 2. Early—46c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3, outside.

Peas—77c to 78c, outside.

Rye—In demand, at 70c, outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, at 51c to 52c, outside.

Corn—Canadian—Holders ask 44c, Chatham freights, 42c bid; American No. 3 yellow is easier, at 50c to 50½c, at Toronto, and 2c to 4c more at outside points.

Rolled Oats—\$5 in barrels and \$4.75 in bags on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices are quoted unchanged. Creamery 24c to 25c do solids 23c to 24c Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 21c to 22c do tubs 21c to 22c do medium 20c to 21c do inferior 19c to 20c Cheese—13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—Quotations unchanged at 24c to 25c for fresh gathered, 23c to 23c for cold storage and 20c to 21c for limed.

Poultry—Fair lots are coming forward but the demand is not brisk. Prices are steady. Fat chickens, 8c to 9c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 6½c to 7½c, thin 5½c to 7c; ducks, 11c to 12c, thin 6c to 8c; geese, 10c to 11c; turkeys 13c, with 13½c for choice small lots.

Potatoes—Steady; Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—Easy in tone and quoted unchanged at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots here and \$6 for No. 2.

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

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 9.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 95½c asked storage paid; Winter, nothing doing. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 2 corn, 48½c. Oats—Irrregular; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley—Strong; 47 to 56c. Rye—Dull; No. 1 on track, 72c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 91½c elevator; No. 2 red, 95½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal, f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Trade in all lines of stock continued active at the Western Cattle Market this morning. The run was heavier than it has been for some time, but everything was pretty well cleared up, and in butcher cattle prices were firmer.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.60 to \$5, good to medium at \$4 to \$4.50, others at \$3.75 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and cows at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots \$4.10 to \$4.50, good to choice, \$3.75 to \$4, fair to good \$3 to \$3.50, common \$2.50 to \$3, cows \$2 to \$2.75, bulls \$1.75 to \$2.25, and canners \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stocks and Feeders—Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4, good feeders at \$3.40 to \$3.65, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, bulls at \$2 to \$2.75, good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50 rough to common at \$2 to \$2.70 and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—The range of prices quoted is unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—The market is quoted at \$4 to \$12 each and 4c to 6½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep are quoted steady at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt. for export ewes \$3.25 to \$3.50 for bucks and \$3 to \$3.50 for culls. Lambs are firmer at \$6 to \$6.30 per cwt. for ewes and weathers and \$5.50 to \$6 for mixed culls, etc.

Hogs—Quotations are 15c higher, at \$6.25 for choice lightweights and \$6 for heavies.

LESS LIQUOR WAS USED.

Decline of Over 360,000 Gallons Consumed in Canada Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Excise returns just issued, showing the quantity of spirituous liquor consumed in Canada afford satisfaction to the temperance reformer. During the last fiscal year 3,112,843 gallons, valued at \$5,947,126, were entered for consumption, as compared with 3,481,287 gallons, of the value of \$6,656,602, in the previous twelve months, being a decrease of 368,444 gallons in quantity and \$709,476 in value. There is an increasing foreign demand for Canadian spirits, the quantities exported for the last five years being as follows:

	Proof gallons.
1900-1901	148,154
1901-1902	151,799
1902-1903	157,666
1903-1904	180,291
1904-1905	211,525

There has been an increase in consumption of malt liquors. The quantity

of malt by pounds given in the returns as consumed in 1905 was 75,509,810, as against 75,430,347 for the year previous. There were 30,330,070 gallons manufactured, being an increase of 3,004,085 gallons.

Volataries of the fragrant weed show no signs of diminishing devotion, for in the last fiscal year 8,115,904½ pounds of tobacco, 6,708,800 cigarettes, and 93,084,295 cigars went up in smoke. Compared with 1903-04 this is a gain of 401,199½ pounds of tobacco, 4,522,300 cigarettes, and 5,739,266 cigars.

ROJESTVENSKY'S WILD STATEMENT

Declared That British Fleet Was Ready to Crush His Squadron.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: With official permission, the Novoe Vremya published on Wednesday a letter from Admiral Rojestvensky, averring that the British fleet was concentrated at Wei-Hai-Wei during the battle of the-Sea of Japan in readiness to annihilate the Russian fleet, in case the Japanese fleet had proved unable to defeat it.

Mr. Spring-Rice, the British Charge d'Affaires, without waiting for instructions from his government, demanded an explanation from Foreign Minister Lamsdorff of the statement contained in the Admiral's letter.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky declares "this was unknown even to the Admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese, who concentrated his forces at Wei-Hai-Wei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

SENSATION CREATED.

The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Wei-Hai-Wei expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians in the event of Admiral Togo proving unequal to the task, has aroused a considerable sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojestvensky's letter was published with the permission of the Minister of Marine, and no doubt is entertained that it will be the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain.

REPUDIATED IN RUSSIA.

A London despatch says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he has had a conversation with Count Witte, in which the Premier stated that the Emperor and his Ministers alike were astonished at Admiral Rojestvensky's allegation that the British admiral had concentrated his ships at Wei-Hai-Wei, expecting an order to destroy the Russian fleet in the event of Admiral Togo being defeated in the battle of the Sea of Japan. Count Witte said he was taking measures to clear up the matter, but he added it was self-evident that no level-headed man in Russia would attach importance to the allegation which the Minister of Marine, he said, had not noticed until it appeared in print.

HOUSE TO MEET MARCH 15th.

Federal Government Has Fixed Date of Session.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has decided to call the next session of Parliament during the second week in March. The date on which they have agreed is Thursday, March 15, but unforeseen exigencies may cause them to postpone it until the following week. They expect that by that time the Tariff Commission will have completed most of its work, and will be ready to draft a tariff bill embodying the changes considered necessary.

STEEL PLANT AT SANDWICH.

May be Commenced in Spring—Options are Renewed.

Sandwich, Jan. 3.—There now seems no doubt that the United States Steel Company will complete the purchase of the property it has under option here and build the \$10,000,000 steel plant talked of some months ago. All of the options have been renewed and representatives of the United States Steel Company have taken soundings all along the shore in front of the property under option. This is taken to mean that the location of the docks is being decided upon and that the erection of the new plant will probably begin as soon as spring opens.

BRITISH TAR IS HEALTHY.

Navy Reports Show That Sailors Are Getting Stronger.

A despatch from London says: The British sailor is looked upon as the personification of health and strength, and a belated report just issued for the year 1904 shows that he is getting healthier as the years go by. The average number of sick men daily was 3,467, giving the rate of 31 per thousand, and showing a decrease of 5 in comparison with the last seven years' average.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Increase in Exports and Imports During Past Month.

A despatch from London says: The returns of the Board of Trade for December show an increase of imports of \$4,004,340 over the same month last year. The exports increased \$2,900,300.

HOLOCAUST IN JAPAN.

Hundred and One Persons Burned to Death in a Fire.

A despatch from Tokio to the London Daily Telegraph, says that on Thursday an explosion set fire to a mine at Akita, on the main island of Japan, and that 101 persons were burned to death.

SETTLE OLD DISPUTE.

The Great Lakes Fisheries Question, May End.

A Washington despatch to the Chicago Tribune says: Secretary Root is about to settle the great lakes fisheries question with Great Britain, and practically all the other controversies existing with Canada, save that of reciprocity. An agreement will be made shortly, it is expected, by which the United States will buy out all the Canadian sealers, and agree to pay the British Government annually a small per cent, of the value of the seal caught.

With this agreement will terminate the dispute which about fifteen years ago brought the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war. As soon as this matter is disposed of Secretary Root and British Ambassador Durand will take up the question of the revision of the treaty of 1817, limiting the armament of each power on the great lakes. Then will be discussed the minor questions in connection with the transmission of goods in bond, and the regulation of immigration.

11 HORSES DESTROYED.

Outbreak of Glanders in an Ottawa Livery Stable.

An Ottawa despatch says: For some time past the existence of glanders in the stable of Joseph Landreville, Sparks street, had been suspected by the veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture, and the animals were placed under close surveillance. Finally the disease developed plainly, and on Thursday, by order of Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Dominion, Inspector Morse destroyed eleven horses, which showed symptoms of glanders. The loss will be a severe one to Mr. Landreville, as the Government allows only \$50 per head for each animal killed, while the eleven horses made away with were worth on an average \$150 each.

REVENUE FROM ASYLUMS.

Large Increase in Receipts From the Paying Patients.

A Toronto despatch says: The revenue from paying patients at the Provincial asylums for the four months ending December 31 was \$66,712.51, compared with \$36,786.08 for the corresponding period of 1904, an increase of \$29,926.43. The largest increase for any month was \$11,313, in December. During the four months the department collected arrears totalling \$29,938.67, which amount is included in the revenue previously mentioned. The increase is largely due to the systematic plan of making collections from relatives, able to afford it, of patients who have agreed to pay for their maintenance, and from trustees or guardians of patients who have property or incomes.

LARGEST BANK IN KINGDOM

Balance Due Depositors is Ten Million Sterling.

A Glasgow despatch says: At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Savings Bank in Glasgow, the Lord Provost, who presided, said for the first time in the bank's history the balance due to depositors had reached ten million sterling. The bank was the largest of its kind in the kingdom. No fewer than one hundred thousand depositors had ten pounds at their credit. Glasgow depositors had more at their credit than Liverpool and Manchester combined.

CHARGE WILL BE MURDER

Victim of Indian Shooting Dies in Brantford Hospital.

A despatch from Brantford says: Alexander Green, Indian, who was shot at a dance at Fairfield Plains, Christmas Eve by another Indian, John Hill, died at the hospital at midnight Saturday. Hill is in jail, and authorities announce he will be charged with murder. The shooting was the result of a dispute over a girl for whom both were rivals at a dance. Hill pleads self-defence.

CANADA'S REVENUE \$71,000,000.

But Over \$5,000,000 Was Added to the Public Debt.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Financial Department's report on the public accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, shows total revenues of \$71,182,772, a surplus of \$7,862,089 over the outlay on consolidated fund. After meeting the capital expenditure, however, the result is an increase of \$5,356,448 in the public debt. The net rate of interest fell from \$2.46 to \$2.26.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Courtney, refers to the wonderful prosperity that characterized the last year. This applied not alone to the public accounts, but to the railway traffic receipts, immigration, bank clearings and bank deposits. It is satisfactory to know that Dominion loans maintain their high position in Britain. It is pointed out that during the next seven years loans aggregating \$143,168,665 will have to be refunded. Of this amount \$134,895,331 will have to be refunded between 1906 and 1910. Against this large sum sinking funds to the amount of \$45,365,000 have already been accumulated. After these debts have been paid off there will be no more loans maturing till 1938.

The bounty payments during the year were \$2,234,655, and the railway subsidies \$1,275,629.

The balance to creditors in the Government and Post-Office Savings Banks at the close of the year was \$140,995 less than in June, 1904.