

DEADLY CHEMICALS FOUND

Russian Terrorists Turn to Cyanide of Potassium.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARRESTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: An important arrest of six social revolutionists lavishly provided with explosives and bombs, who it is believed were planning an attempt on the life of Governor-General Doubasoff, of Moscow, was made here on Friday evening just previous to their departure for Moscow. A seventh member of the party, a student, threw away a bomb and escaped. The police also took into custody eight terrorists belonging to another group, at whose residence was found cyanide of potassium and other deadly chemicals sufficient, it is said, to kill half the population of St. Petersburg, and thousands of revolutionary proclamations. It is suspected that the terrorists, failing to reach prominent persons here by open violence, are about to try the more subtle means of poison.

TERRORISTS ARE ACTIVE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Official Messenger prints the weekly summary of violent political crimes and seizures of bombs, explosives and weapons. The record consists mainly of a long enumeration of cities where the terrorists have been active. These include St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kiev, Nishni, Novgorod, Vilna, Warsaw, Samara, Kursk, Sebastopol, Kazan, Tiflis, Riga and other principal cities where officials have been killed, patrols fired on, bombs, weapons and dynamite seized or post-office, banks or other State institutions attacked. A number of the crimes were committed by mere boys.

Despatches tell of a grammar scholar wounding a reactionary teacher at Khar-koff and the arrest at Berdicheff of a 15-year-old lad having three loaded bombs in his possession.

There is evidence that a bomb explosion which occurred at Vilna on Feb. 12 was part of a general plot, with ramifications throughout the empire, aimed at preventing the participation of the moderate parties in the election, and the chief of the secret police here has sent orders to the gendarmes of all the cities to do everything possible to guard against similar attempts. Details of the explosion at Vilna show that six local revolutionists were on their way to blow up a club-house where moderates were in session, when one of the former slipped on the icy sidewalk and exploded a bomb.

The Czarevitch, the first battelship of the Russian Far Eastern fleet to return to European Russia, has arrived at Libau.

POLICE INCITING MURDER.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of

RIISING IN THE CONGO.

France Heads the List, With Denmark a Good Second.

A Geneva despatch says: Figures published by the Swiss Government show that there has been 16,640 suicides in Switzerland in the last thirty-five years. In the same period suicides in Germany have totalled 332,600, and in France, 274,000. France has the highest percentage of any European country, the figures being 239 per million inhabitants. Denmark is next, with 234 per million, followed by Switzerland, 225; Germany, 206; Austria, 158; Sweden, 147; Belgium, 124; Britain, 89; Italy, 60, and Holland, 56.

REDUCTION BY MAGNETS.

New Scheme of Producing Iron Invented in Sweden.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. C. E. Solum, Canadian agent at Christiania, Norway, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says that considerable attention has been directed to an invention of two Swedes, who have discovered a new method of producing iron ore. The ore is crushed into a fine dust, and then the iron is drawn out by the aid of strong magnets, after which it is molded into brick form.

STARVED AMIDST WEALTH.

Fatal Economy of a Woman Worth a Million.

A despatch from New York says: Miss Maria Corsa, 56 years old, whose fortune is estimated at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, is dead at her home in the Bronx. Her death was caused by starvation and exposure, due to her life of seclusion and economy. She lived entirely alone in one room of the Corsa residence, denying herself even the necessities of life and refusing the warmth of a fire, which might have been built with coal which had been in the cellar for years. Miss Corsa died Monday night after thirty-six hours of medical treatment, which was provided by neighbors. On Sunday morning the daughters of a neighbor found her unconscious, and other neighbors took charge of the woman. Dr. Edward C. Fodvin worked all day to restore her, but she died without regaining consciousness. Miss Corsa was born in Port Morris. Her father and mother were both old Knickerbocker families, and with the Schuylers, Valentines, Berriens and Briggs were among the first settlers in Fordham.

WHOLE FAMILY DEAD.

A Terrible Tragedy at Dominion in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S., says: A terrible tragedy occurred at Dominion No. 1 early on Friday morning. Four charred and blackened corpses—those of Anton Stetka, his wife and two children, a boy and a girl aged four and two—were found among the ruins of his burned dwelling. Great mystery surrounds the occurrence. The fire was discovered by Conductor Cathcart, who came through Dominion in charge of a train of empty cars. The engineer gave the alarm, and the trainmen rushed up to the burning building and rapped on the door. The house was burning fiercely inside, and the flames were just beginning to break through.

FOUND THE VICTIMS.

According to some neighbors, who hurried to the scene, the fire had apparently started downstairs. The people had been in the habit of keeping fires in the kitchen only. The parents and children all slept in the same room. It was supposed all the inmates had made their escape.

At 3 o'clock the walls of the house fell in, and after a search among the ruins, the bodies were discovered. The children were locked in each other's arms and the skulls of the wife and children were broken and that of the husband entirely removed.

Stetka and his wife were Austrians and had been residing in the Dominion for about three years. About six months ago they purchased a house from Henry Mitchell, and had practically paid for it, but during the past few days expressed a desire to return to Austria. This is said to be due to something that occurred about three months ago. On a pay night, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Stetka is alleged to have been the victim of an attempted assault by a Newfoundland named Snelgrove, who was subsequently arrested and committed to the Supreme Court. He now lies in jail awaiting trial.

Crown Prosecutor Hearn stated that he believed there was nothing to indicate foul play. It was learned by Crown Prosecutor Hearn that the whole family were preparing to leave the country before the trial came on, as the woman expressed a disinclination to appear in court to give her evidence. The furniture, including the bedsteads, had been piled up in one of the rooms, preparatory to departure, and the theory is that they had the mattresses on the floor near the kitchen stove, and a spark from the fire ignited the bedding. The fact that the children were found clasped in each other's arms is taken as evidence that they were smothered while sleeping.

THOUGHT TO BE AN ACCIDENT.

TOOK MONEY AT PISTOL POINT.

Belleville Highwayman Held Up Two Ladies in a Public Street.

A despatch from Belleville says: A daring hold-up occurred in this city on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. Two ladies, Mrs. F. Osborne and Miss Yates, were proceeding homeward on Bridge Street east, which is one of the thickly populated streets in the city, when a man confronted them and with a revolver pointed at them, demanded their money. The ladies were so terrified that they were unable to make any outcry, and both delivered their pocketbooks to their assailant. The man then hastily decamped, and although police were soon upon his trail, his whereabouts could not be discovered. The police are badly handicapped, as the ladies were unable to give a description of the man. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the city, as the hold-up is the first which has occurred here for years.

A new public school is to be erected in Brantford, to cost \$45,000.

WEDDING AT WHITE HOUSE

Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt Married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth.

A Washington despatch says: In the beautiful white and gold east room of the White House, a few minutes after noon, on Saturday, the venerable Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, of the Protestant Episcopal church, pronounced the fateful words which united in marriage Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in Congress from the first district of Ohio. The floral decorations were most elaborate. Two huge vases each filled with easter lilies and fern fronds occupied each of the mantels and two handsome tables bore jardinières of flowering rhododendrons. At the great centre windows was a floral bower. A semi-circular platform was constructed before the windows. On this the ceremony took place, so that all in the room had practically an unobstructed view of it.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

At noon the President and the dainty bride, resting her hand lightly upon his left arm, proceeded to the east room, the orchestra rendering the march from Tannhauser. Her bridal dress was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy, tulle and silver, brocade. The material from which the gown was developed was manufactured especially for Miss Roosevelt, and the design was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of material for the dress was made. The gown had a long train of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made high without a collar, was trimmed with rare old point lace, and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves just met the long white gloves. A voluminous tulle veil almost completely enveloped the bride.

PRESENTS NOT ON VIEW.

Only the family and intimate friends were permitted to see the wedding presents. Among the hundreds received by Miss Roosevelt are the following:—President Loubet of France, magnificent gobelin tapestry, made expressly for Miss Roosevelt; Emperor William of Germany, bracelet; the Emperor of Japan, two beautifully chased vases of silver and a piece of Japanese embroidery. Republic of Cuba, necklace of selected pearls; the Emperor of Austria, diamond and pearl pendant; the Empress Dowager of China, dower chest filled with rare articles; the King of Italy, Mosaic table depicting scenes in Italian life; Pope Pius X., Mosaic representing a great painting in the Vatican; the King of Spain, pieces of antique jewellery. King Edward of England sent a gift, the character of which has not been disclosed.

CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR.

Boy Killed in a Strange Manner in a Galt Factory.

A Galt despatch says: Nelson Allison, aged fifteen, an employee in the C. Turnbull Company woolen mill, met a shocking death on Saturday morning. Allison and another boy entered the elevator on the ground floor with a bundle of goods which they were to take to the second floor, where it is supposed that Allison instead of pulling the rope, which would have stopped the elevator, pulled the other one, and, becoming excited when the elevator continued to go on up, attempted to leave it and get out on the third floor. A wooden arm across the opening of the elevator shaft blocked this attempt, and he was caught and carried up to the arch, where his neck was broken. No one was an eye-witness of the accident. When he was found a few minutes later he was quite dead.

A refinery to treat silver ores will be established at Hamilton.

CHINESE ATTACK MISSION

Outrage in the Province of Nganhwei is Reported.

The correspondent at Shanghai of The London Standard telegraphs:—"News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nganking province of Nganhwei, the left bank of the Yangtze Kiang River. No loss of life is reported.

"On Wednesday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the Secretary of the French municipal Council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant was arrested.

"Many of the great provincial Viceroy are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude which they would hardly dare to assume so openly unless they thought that Pekin approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

"In some quarters Japan is believed to view with equanimity the possibility of armed intervention being necessary since it would provide her with occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

"In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the municipal Council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China squadron.

ON GUARD IN PEKIN.

The Pekin correspondent of The Lon-

don Times says that all the Legation guards have been warned that danger is impending. The Secretary of the German Legation has obtained an additional field battery.

The position in China is becoming increasingly ugly. The trouble will probably spread from the south to the north.

The Government, eager to save the dynasty, is seeking to placate the foreigners. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, on the pretence of suppressing the Chun Chuses, who are absolutely quiescent, is sending six regiments with artillery to Chinchow. It is presumed that the real reason for the despatch of these troops is that the army is honeycombed with secret societies, and the Government wishes to remove a dangerous weapon from the neighborhood of the capital.

AN UPRISING PREDICTED.

A despatch from San Francisco says: C. E. Young, an eye-witness of the recent riot in Shanghai, arrived here on Wednesday from the Orient on the steamer Doric. He tells of the intense anti-foreign sentiment that exists among the Chinese and predicts that an uprising will take place within the next few months. Young says that 200 Chinese were killed in the riot in Shanghai and that only the presence of the foreign gunboats at Shanghai prevented the wholesale slaughter of Americans and Englishmen. Young represents a local firm, but because of the boycott he was unable to transact any business with the Chinese merchants.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white 79c to 79½c, red 78½c to 79c, mixed 78c to 78½c, goose and spring 74c to 75c, at outside points.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard 89c, No. 1 northern 86½c, No. 2 northern 84c, No. 3 northern 82½c, at lake ports; all-rail quotations 3½c more than these prices.

Flour—Ontario—Exporters bid \$3.15, in buyers' bags, at outside points; high patents, at Toronto, bags included, quoted at \$3.75; 90 per cent. patents \$3.60; Manitoba first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; second patents, \$4.10, bakers', \$4.

Millfeed—Bran, in bags, outside, \$16.50; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Oats—35c to 36c, outside.

Barley—No. 2 49½c, No. 3 extra 46c to 46½c, No. 3 43c to 43½c.

Peas—79c, outside.

Rye—70c, outside.

Corn—Canadian, 43c. Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 49c to 49½c; mixed, 48½c to 49c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat—51½c to 52c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market for choice stock continues fairly active and steady. Creamery 24c to 25c do solids 23c to 24c Dairy lb rolls, good to choice, 21c to 22c do large rolls 18c to 19c do medium 18c to 19c do tubs 20c to 21c do inferior 17c to 18c Cheese—Unchanged at 13½c for large and 13¼c for twins.

Eggs—Are quoted lower at 21c to 22c. Storage are easier in sympathy at 15c to 16c.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c; thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 8c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys 14c to 15c, for choice small lots.

Baled Hay—No. 1 is worth \$8 per ton in car lots on track here, and No. 2 is weak at 80.

Baled Straw—\$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Grain—The demand by cable for Manitoba spring wheat was very limited and trade was quiet.

Oats—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c. Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba No. 3, 48½c; No. 4, 47c to 47½c.

Corn—American mixed, 52½c; No. 3 yellow, 53c ex-track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.20; 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, \$19; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$20; milled mouille, \$21 to \$24; straight grain mouille, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, \$1.90 to \$1.95; cornmeal, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, mixed, \$6 to \$6.50, and pure clover, \$5.50 to \$6 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21; light short cut, \$20; American short cut, \$20; American cut clear fat back, \$19 to \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7½c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12c to 13½c, according to size; bacon, 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.50; alive, \$7.25, selects and mixed lots.

Eggs—New laid, 23c to 24c; selects, 20c to 21c; No. 2 candled, 15c to 17c per dozen.

Butter—Choice creamery, 22½c; undergrades, 21½c; dairy, 19c to 20c.

Cheese—Ontario, 13c to 13½c; Quebec, 12½c.

Ashes—First pois, \$5.25; seconds, \$4.70; thirds, \$3.75; first pearls, \$7.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 90½c, carloads; Winter, nothing done. Corn—Barely steady; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 2 corn, 45½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Barley—Western in store quoted at 45 to 52c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 in store, 71½ to 72c asked.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 88½c elevator; No. 2 red, 92½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94½c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Business opened steady at the Western Market to-day. Buyers stated that the bulk of the exporters' brought forward were little better than short-keepers. Dealers did not care to pay more than \$4.75 for exporters', save in cases where the animals were of superior quality. The nominal range to-day was \$4.40 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Quite a number of mixed loads of exporters' and butchers' were received. The sales of these were readily made. One lot brought \$4.70 per cwt.

For straight butchers' heifers, stalled and equal in quality to exporters', fancy prices were paid. But these cattle easily rank above any others in the butchers' line. Some small select lots sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Good butchers', in loads, sold at \$4 to \$4.25. Cows were in demand to-day, and their values were firm. Good ones brought \$3.50 to \$3.60; common \$2.50 to \$3, and canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

The run of short-keep feeders was larger than usual to-day. Buying in them was active and values were steady, the top figures reaching \$4.40 per cwt.

Hogs are now quoted at \$6.75 per cwt for selects, and \$6.50 for lights and fats. The deliveries were small, and the packing houses are keenly competing for supplies.