

SHOT DOWN LIKE RABBITS

Terrorists Inaugurate Carnival of Murderous Attacks

BUTCHERY OF POLICE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal, the terrorists and revolutionists on Wednesday inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiev and even faraway Chita, where Acting Chief of Police Gorpichenko was slain almost on his own doorstep. The revolutionists' campaign flamed out with especial virulence at Warsaw, where over a score were slain in the streets and many more were wounded. Among the killed, according to the latest official advices were two sergeants of police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Hebrew merchant and a woman.

SHOT DOWN LIKE RABBITS.

The returns are not all in. Policemen and soldiers were shot down like rabbits in the streets. Their assailants who travelled in small bands, almost all escaped among the terrorized but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of ten men who had invaded a vodka shop and killed a soldier. These were bagged by a passing patrol. Bombs were employed in an attack on the police station of the Volk precinct in Warsaw, where a sergeant, two patrolmen and a soldier were wounded.

MURDER IN LODZ.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lodz, where six soldiers, three patrolmen and the wife of a police captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station, and two soldiers and two terrorists killed in the streets; Radom, where a bomb was thrown into the police station and killed the wife and children of the police captain; Wlatsavsk, where the chief of police was slain, and Plock, where at a given signal the policemen on all the posts were simultaneously attacked and several of them wounded.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE AGRARIAN DISORDERS

and especially several attacks on post trains, the railway between Samara and Zlatoust, which already was carrying guards on all its trains, was placed under martial law.

THE DAY IN WARSAW.

A despatch from Warsaw says: There were many sanguinary conflicts here on Wednesday with revolutionists, who have organized wholesale massacres of policemen, gendarmes and infantry patrols. These conspirators shot and killed seventeen policemen, four gendarmes and seven infantry patrolmen, and wounded a score more. Soldiers fired a volley into a crowd, killing fifteen and wounding with bullets and bayonets 130 others. The massacre is supposed to have been planned by revolutionists in revenge for the arrest recently of 110 Socialist workmen in the iron working suburb of Braga. It was a Catholic holiday and no one suspected that a massacre was in preparation. The weather was beautiful, the city was calm and thousands of people were crowding outgoing excursion trains. Simultaneously the attacks on policemen began at 10 o'clock in the morning. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon news began to arrive from all parts of the city revealing the concerted nature of the attacks. In Ostrowska street four men attacked a sergeant of police, but the latter was able to bag three of them, who were armed with revolvers. In a fight in Torgovia street revolutionists shot down two patrolmen and a Jewish merchant was killed by a stray bullet.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

The London Tribune's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs a description of the pitiful scenes witnessed by him after the disturbances of Wednesday.

"The hospital's surgeons, fatigued by their labors," he says, "were unable to attend to cases, and wounds diagnosed as fatal were left to take their course. The scenes in the morgue were horrible. In one I counted 32 civilian bodies, all dirty and dressed as they fell."

"The people have grown callous with too much death. I was shocked to hear young girls laugh heartily at the sight of a woman whose brainpan had been torn off by a bomb."

"In one hospital I saw a youth who, when bayoneted yesterday (Wednesday), feigned death. The soldiers trod over him and their heavy boots crushed his fingers to pulp, but he successfully stood the ordeal. He was carried to the morgue, when it was discovered that he was alive. He is now progressing favorably."

EVERY POLICEMAN KILLED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The murderous daring of the terrorists reached its climax on Thursday at Ploetsk, 58 miles north-west of Warsaw, where, at a preconcerted signal, every policeman on the streets was killed or wounded.

Reports from all over the country show the absolute helplessness of the police to cope with the revolutionists. Even the rowdies in the capital are having their own way, the police seldom daring to interfere with them. Reports

of various outrages that have been committed with impunity fill columns of the newspapers daily.

In Courland the nobles have issued an urgent appeal to all the land owners to organize armed bodies in self-defence.

In the south, Tiflis is apparently at the mercy of armed robbers. Tartar bandits are scoring the country around Shusha, Evlakah, and Agdam. A mail coach was held up and ransacked only five miles from Agdam. The passengers were made prisoners. Their fate is unknown. The situation in the central provinces is no better. It is feared that the Autumnal recruiting will increase the disorders. Altogether nearly half a million recruits will be called to the colors.

Owing to their fear of demonstrations, the St. Petersburg authorities have prohibited military bands from playing the National Anthem in the Summer gardens, restaurants and similar places where the public gathers. The Cossacks who are not participating in the manoeuvres are now proceeding to Krasnoye Selo, as they are all required there for police work.

WORKMEN AND COSSACKS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: There was a serious affray on Friday between workmen and Cossacks at Kolinno, near this city. There were 20 casualties.

It is reported that the police have discovered a large quantity of weapons, presumably belonging to the revolutionists, near Helsingfors, Finland.

News was received on Friday of another collision between Cossacks and peasantry in the Province of Penza. The mob showed such determination and fury that the troops were forced to retreat, carrying off several of their number badly wounded. Five of the peasants were killed and several score wounded.

A detachment of 30 Cossacks had been despatched from the Town of Penza toward a neighboring village to arrest two agitators. The villagers sounded the tocsin on the church bell, whereupon 500 peasants armed with scythes and other rustic weapons gathered and advanced to the rescue of the prisoners. Undaunted by the Cossacks' whips and sabres, the peasants charged and forced the Cossacks to take refuge behind a stone wall. A volley from the Cossacks failed to check the peasants, and finally the Cossacks fled. The peasants are reported to have fought more like wild animals than human beings. In their fury they seized a priest who was hurrying up to assist the wounded, and beat him almost to death before the wife of a sick peasant whom he had aided recognized him and intervened.

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED.

Trouble Arising out of Attack by Greeks on Bulgarians.

A despatch from Sofia says: The anti-Greek outbreak at Anchialos turns out to have been more serious than was at first believed. Five hundred houses were burned, including all the public buildings. It appears that the primary cause of the trouble was the conduct of the Greeks, who tried to prevent a Bulgarian meeting. The promoters of the meeting invited the neighboring peasantry to attend. When they began to arrive the Greeks received them with rifle shots. The peasants forthwith returned to their villages to procure arms. They returned and attacked the Greeks, who barricaded themselves in a church, where there was fighting all day. The police were unable to disperse the peasants and the Greeks refused to cease their fire on account of the hostile attitude of their bishop, who commanded them. Then the troops were summoned. The nearest of them were distant 70 kilometres and they arrived too late. The peasants had already set fire to several houses. Eight charred bodies have been found thus far.

CAPTAIN WAS REWARDED.

Canadian Government Makes Presentation for Life Saving.

A despatch from New York says: Capt. R. C. E. Prager, captain of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Maine, was on Wednesday afternoon presented with a silver cup by the Canadian Government in recognition of his services in saving seven men from the wrecked Nova Scotian schooner Kipling in mid-ocean on Jan. 11th last. The presentation took place on the floor of the Maritime Exchange, and was made by Acting British Consul-General C. Clive Baley.

BETTER FRUIT-PACKING.

Western Expert Engaged to Give Demonstrations in Ontario.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. M. Stuart, a western expert in fruit-packing has been engaged by the Department of Agriculture to give demonstrations before the fruit-growers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. He takes the place of Mr. Boies, who is now in the employ of a leading Ontario exporting firm.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Flour—Ontario—Exporters bid \$2.75 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba—Quotations unchanged at \$4.40 to \$4.60 for first patents, \$4 to \$4.10 for seconds, and \$3.90 to \$4 for bakers'.

Bran—\$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, outside; shorts, \$18 to \$18.50.

Wheat—Ontario—70c to 71c for old and new, red or white.

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake port prices are easier at 79c for No. 1 Northern, and 76½c for No. 2.

Oats—Old firm at 34c to 35c, outside; new dull at 30c bid, outside.

Barley—Nominal, 45c to 48c outside.

Rye—6c asked, 58c bid, outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, American, 59c to 59½c, at outside points.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Is firm on a good demand for creamery and light receipts.

Creamery, prints 23c to 24c

do, solids 22c to 23c

Dairy, prints 20c to 20c

do, pairs 18c to 19c

Bakers' 16c to 17c

Cheese—Prices are unchanged at 12½c to 12¾c for large and 13c for twins.

Eggs—17½c to 18½c per dozen.

Potatoes—Unchanged at 55c to 65c per bushel for loads.

Baled Hay—\$10.50 for No. 1, in car lots here; No. 2 mixed, dull at \$7.50; new No. 1 is offering more freely at \$9.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—The market for oats holds steady at the recent decline, and there is a fairly good turnover at around 36c per bushel for No. 4 oats in store, 37c for No. 3, and 38c for No. 2.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.20, and straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.10 in wood; in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.95; extra in bags, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Rolled Oats—\$2.20 to \$2.25 in bags of 90 lbs.

Commeal—\$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag; granulated, \$1.65.

Millfeed—Ontario bran in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, in bags, \$20 to \$21.50; Manitoba bran in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 to \$22.

Hay—No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50 per ton on track; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, mixed, \$8 to \$8.50.

Beans—Prime pea beans in car lots, \$1.45 per bushel; hand-picked at \$1.60 per bushel.

Peas—Boiling in broken lots, \$1.20 per bushel.

Potatoes—40c to 50c per bag of 90 lbs, nominal.

Honey—White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per lb section; extract, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c per lb.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 21.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Spring strong; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; winter unsettled; No. 2 red, 74½c asked.

Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 56c.

Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

Rye—Quiet; No. 1, c.i.f., 60c asked.

Barley—No demand. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Aug. 21.—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 76½c elevator; No. 2 red, 77½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 79½c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Another moderately light run of cattle at the City Market this morning resulted in a brisk tone to trade and firm prices for almost all lines.

Export Cattle—Choice at \$4.75 to \$5; medium to good, \$3.40 to \$4.60; bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bulls, light, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows \$3.50 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium to good, \$4.25 to \$4.40; bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Stocks and Feeders—Stockers choice \$3 to \$3.65; light, \$2.25 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.40; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; short-keep feeders, \$4.35 to \$4.50; heavy feeders, \$4.20 to \$4.35.

Milch Cows—The range of prices offering is about steady at \$20 to \$50 each.

Calves—Prices are quoted unchanged at 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.60, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Lambs are firmer at 6c to 6½c per lb.

Hogs—Today's run was inclined to be heavy, and prices are quoted 50c per cwt. lower at \$6.90 per cwt. for select and \$6.65 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

LOOKED INTO RIFLE BARREL.

Fred, McDougal of Mount Pleasant Receives Bullet in His Cheek.

A Brantford despatch says: Fred, McDougal, a youth of twelve years, accidentally shot himself with a rifle while out hunting at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, on Wednesday. He looked down the 22-calibre rifle and it discharged unexpectedly. The bullet entered his cheek and came out near the temple. The lad was brought to Brantford hospital, and while his condition is serious it is hoped he will recover.

TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE

Many Persons Killed and Immense Loss at Chilian Capital.

A despatch from Lima, Peru, says: lives, and many hundreds were injured. At about 8 o'clock Thursday evening there was a tremendous earthquake at Valparaiso, Chile. As at San Francisco, the shock was followed by the outbreaking of many fires. The flames extended from the Plaza Orden towards the north, and have not yet been extinguished. Many houses have been destroyed, and nearly all of them are more or less damaged either by the earthquake or the fire. Business is at a complete standstill. The banks are closed. The gas supply is unavailable, and the electric lighting system is completely knocked out. Consequently the city at night is in darkness. The greatest panic prevails among the inhabitants. Many families are fleeing from the city. The weather is fair and the sea is calm.

WORSE THAN FRISCO.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 19.—The story of the earthquake disaster in Chili has been coming in here over the Mexican cable, of which this city is the terminus, all day.

These only add to the horror of the situation, and with every message the loss of life and damage to property increases, and yet only the meagre details of the extent of the widespread disaster are known. One message said today that the San Francisco calamity was not to be compared with the devastation wrought by the earthquake in Chili, not to mention the loss by fire. Slowly reports are coming into Valparaiso, one whole village having been swallowed up by the earthquake, and the loss of life is increased by the hundreds with every report.

Several small settlements and villages within a few miles of Valparaiso have been completely destroyed and only a small percentage of the inhabitants escaped.

Melipilla, with 3,300 inhabitants; Casa Blanca, with 1,500, and San Miguel are reported in ruins, with heavy loss of life and the thousands of injured suffering for want of attention.

One of the largest towns outside of Valparaiso from which reports have been received is Los Andes, with a population of 7,000, and the message says this city is in ruins and not a structure remains. Numerous other towns and settlements some distance from Valparaiso are known to have suffered terribly, but detailed reports may not be received for many days. The coast country from the Pacific to the Andes Mountains has been twisted and torn by the earthquakes and not a city escaped serious damage.

Valparaiso's devastation is about complete, and this evening the fires are almost under control because they have burned themselves out. The firemen and police and soldiers worked faithfully against the greatest odds, but only the soldiers, who are under discipline, could be depended upon. The others were interested in the welfare of their families and the saving of other human lives. The modern Valparaiso is practically in ruins and the loss of life is still very indefinite, but two reports give estimates of 5,000 in that city, with over 500 dead bodies, while the injured will number as many more.

No estimate of the loss of life outside Valparaiso and Santiago are given beyond the words "many thousands." It may be ten, or it may be 25,000, and complaints are bitter against the cable company for refusing to accept appeals to the outside world. The company will accept only class matter, and the cash must be there for the message. One cable to an Eastern financial institution said: "Public appeals refused, account official had no cash with him." It was stated at this end of the cable that only personal messages were being accepted.

LOSS OF LIFE LARGE.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says: According to the information received here, a large number of buildings have been destroyed in Valparaiso, and the loss of life is said to have been large. The disturbance was general throughout Chile, and was felt at some points in the Argentine Republic.

News of the disaster is extremely meagre, owing to the fact that telegraphic communication is cut off, the shocks having thrown down the telegraph lines.

The newspapers on Friday night published telegrams from Mendoza, an entrepot for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile, which it communicates with by the mountain passes of Uspalata and Portillo, to the effect that many houses in the Los Andes district were destroyed by the earthquake, and that there have been a large number of casualties.

Telegraphic communication with Chile is still interrupted. Santiago and Valparaiso are completely cut off. The Pacific cables are only working from Iquique northward. It is certain that a number of houses have been wrecked at Los Andes, also known as Santa Rosa de Los Andes, a town in the Province of Aconcagua, Chile.

DISASTER WIDESPREAD.

A despatch from Hamburg says: An exporting firm here has received a cablegram stating that numerous districts in Chile have been partly or totally destroyed by an earthquake, especially Valparaiso, which has been demolished. Fires are burning everywhere there. Many ships with their cargoes were lost. More than a hundred persons lost their lives.

TIDAL WAVE IN HAWAII.

Believed to be the Result of South American Shocks.

A Honolulu despatch says: Reports by wire from Hawaii and Maui give details of a five-foot tidal wave on those islands. In the enclosed Bay of Maunaloa, on the Island of Maui, water rushing in through the narrow entrance piled up waves twelve feet high, which carried away the wharf and all its supports. The surf that accompanied the wave was unprecedented for heaviness. The tidal wave is regarded here as the result of the Valparaiso earthquake. Thirty years ago a great shock in South America was followed by similar disturbances in Hawaiian waters. Mild tidal disturbances continued all day Thursday.

KILLED BY STREET CAR.

Man Named Roux Dragged Two Hundred Yards at Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: A saddler named Roux from Tinwick, Arthabasca, was killed here on Wednesday night in a street car accident. Roux was knocked down by a car proceeding at a high rate of speed, and dragged a distance of two hundred yards before the car could be brought to a standstill. Before his remains could be taken from beneath the wheels it was found necessary to raise the car by means of jacks. The motorman disappeared.

TREATY MADE WITH INDIANS.

Dominion Government Secures Surrender of 80,000 Square Miles.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has made a treaty with the 3,000 Indians inhabiting the Hinterland territory, between the height of Land and James' Bay. By the treaty the Indians formally surrender 80,000 square miles of land, the title of which will be vested in the Ontario Government.

GALICIAN SHOT DOWN.

Affray in the West Which May Have Fatal Ending.

A Brandon despatch says: A shooting affray that may end fatally occurred about 3 o'clock on Thursday in a C. P. R. boarding car at Kennay Junction, when a Galician was shot through the chest by some person unknown. A boarding car standing at Kennay was occupied by a number of Galician laborers. In the early hours of the morning the victim of the shooting was aroused and seeing some one moving about in the car got up, with the result above stated. A struggle took place, as the victim's face is badly bruised. He is in a precarious condition, and will not recover.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Five Young Men in the Cells at Neepawa, Man.

A despatch from Neepawa, Man., says: Detectives who have been on the scent of a forgery case in Eden district landed five young men in the cells at Neepawa on Wednesday. The name of Samuel Currie, Councillor for Ward Two of Rosedale, was forged to a spurious order for payment for road work, which had not been performed, but as the regular municipal form was used and the Councillor's name seemed genuine the Clerk issued a check for payment.

DAMAGING THE WHEAT.

An Unprecedented Hot Spell in the West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Excessive heat still prevails in almost unprecedented intensity; indeed, some of the old-timers declare that no such protracted spell of hot weather has been experienced since 1886. It is feared that it is playing havoc with the wheat crop, and the damage throughout the grain fields, which are still in process of filling, may run, according to experts, from three to five bushels per acre.