SALES BRISK PRICES FIRM

LOCAL MARKET.

London, March 5.

The market today was well-attended by the farmers and buyers, and it was a brisk market, as the dealers and grocers realize if the weather gets anway mild it will put the roads in bad shape for a few days, and consequently the farmers will not be able to get in with their produce. Sales were brisk and prices firm in most lines.

Grain—There was fully twenty loads of oats offered, and the demand was quite brisk. Prices ranged from $1 50 to $1 55, mostly at $1 53. A couple of loads of wheat sold at 93c per bushel.

A load of clover seed sold at $12 25 per cwt. This is a record price according to statements of the buyers.

Hay and Straw—There was upwards of 50 loads on the stand and they were nearly all sold by noon. Sales were made at $14 per ton for inferior, and $15 to $15 50 for timothy. Straw sold at $7 50 to $8 per ton.

Butter and Eggs — Butter was scarce and firm at 29c to 30c per pound for rolls and 28c for crocks. Eggs were easier at 25c per dozen, wholesale. A few lots sold at 26c.

Vegetables—Potatoes sold at 85c to 90c per bag. They were in good demand. Rhubarbs sold at 90c to $1 per dozen. Green onions, 35c per dozen. Lettuce, 35c per dozen bunches.

Apples—Sales slow, at 50c to 80c per bag, and $1 25 to $1 75 per barrel.

Poultry—Sales were brisk in this line and prices firm; turkeys sold as high as 17c per lb; chickens, 11c to 12c per lb, alive; ducks, 11c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Prices were higher, most of the sales being made at $7 25 per cwt.

DAIRY MARKET

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 4.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 23c to 30c; dairies, 20c to 28c.

Cheese—Easy, 12½c to 13c.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 4.—Butter—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 6,518 packages.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,131 boxes.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 4.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, March 4.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, March 4.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, March 4.—Beans—Spot, $2 20, nominal; May, $2 21, nominal.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 4.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: March, 10.65c; April, 10.71c; May, 10.78c; June, 10.64c; July, 10.54c; August, 10.36c; October, 10.01c; December, 10.02c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 11.65c; middling gulf, 11.90c; sales, 50 bales.

New York, March 5.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 10.64c to 10.70c; May, 10.80c; July, 10.55c; October, 10c; December, 10c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 4.—Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices unchanged; American middling, fair, 6.73c; good middling, 6.37; middling, 6.11; low middling, 5.77; good ordinary, 5.23; ordinary, 4.83.

The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,100 American.

Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 17,500 American.

Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, G. O. C., March, 5.72½; March and April, 5.72½; April and May, 5.74½; May and June, 5.75½; June and July, 5.74; July and August, 5.70½; August and September, 5.61½; September and October, 5.53; October and November, 5.45½; November and December, 5.43, December and January, 5.42½.

SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 4.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.37c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.87c; molasses sugar, 3.12c; refined steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, March 4.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9s 10½d; centrifugal, 11s 11½d; beet sugar, March 10s 2¼d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 4.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 50; yellow, $4 10; Acadia, $4 50; Ontario beet, $4 45; in bags, 5c less, except for beet.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.—Peas were the most active feature of the breadstuffs market this morning, with a good export demand and a fair inquiry from interior points. Buyers also seemed more willing to take Ontario wheat. Rye is in plentiful supply and barley is very dull. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 22; No. 2 northern, $1 18; No. 3 $1 13½; feed wheat, 67c; No. 2 feed, 62½c; Ontario No. 2 white, 95c outside; No. 2 red, 95c; No. 2 mixed, 94c to 94½c; goose, 91c to 92c.

Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow American, 67c, Toronto freights; No. 3 mixed, ½c less; inferior, 64c to 65c.

Barley—No. 2, 71c to 73c.

Peas—87c.

Rye—No. 2, 84c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 67c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52c to 53c outside, 54c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c outside.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $6; seconds, $5 40; strong bakers, $5 30; winter wheat patents, $3 60.

Bran—Full cars, $23 to $24 80, bags included, outside.

Shorts—Scarce, $23 to $24.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 4.—Canadian cattle are steady at 10½c to 13c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, March 5.—Cattle—Steady; prime steers, $5 65 to $5 90. Veals—Receipts, 100 head; actice and 50c higher, $5 to $9 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; 5c to 10c lower; fairly active on light, slow on heavy; heavy, $4 75 to $4 80; mixed, $4 80 to $4 85; Yorkers, $4 85 to $4 90; pigs, $4 to $4 50; roughs, $4 to $4 25; dairies, $4 60 to $4 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; sheep in good demand and steady; handy lambs active; heavy slow; yearlings, 6 25 to $6 75.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.—Trade slow, prices firm; 89 loads in today, including 1,530 catle, 1748 sheep and lambs, 640 hogs and 170 calves. Quotations:

Export cattle, choice, cwt.	$4 85	@	$5 15
Export cattle, medium	4 75	@	4 85
Export bulls	4 00	@	4 25
Export bulls, light	3 50	@	3 75
Export cows	4 00	@	4 25
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 75	@	4 90
Butchers' cattle, medium	4 00	@	4 30
Butchers' cattle, common	3 50	@	3 75
Butchers' cows	3 00	@	3 50
Butchers' bulls	3 00	@	3 50
Stockers, choice	3 25	@	3 50
Stockers medium	2 75	@	3 00
Stockers, common	2 25	@	2 50
Stock bulls	2 25	@	2 75
Feeders, heavy	4 50	@	4 65
Feeders, short-keeps	4 60	@	4 70
Milch cows, choice, each	40 00	@	50 00
Milch cows, common, each	25 00	@	35 00
Springers, each	25 00	@	40 00
Export ewes, cwt.	4 25	@	4 75
Export bucks	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, grain-fed	6 50	@	7 00
Lambs, common	5 00	@	6 00
Calves, cwt	3 00	@	6 50
Hogs, selects, cwt, off cars	5 00	@	5 00
Hogs, fats and lights	4 85	@	4 75

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; steady to a shade higher; beeves, $4 to $6 10; csows and heifers, $1 90 to $5; Texans, $3 75 to $4 75; calves, $3 25 to $7; westerns, $4 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2 80 to $4 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; steady; light, $4 20 to $4 55; mixed, $4 25 to $4 50; heavy, $4 25 to $4 52½; roughs, $4 25 to $4 30; pigs, $3 60 to $4 30; bulk of sales at $4 40 to $4 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; strong; natives, $3 40 to $5 80; westerns, $3 40 to $5 75; yearlings, $5 25 to $6 40; lambs, $5 40 to $7; westerns, $5 50 to $7.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 5.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 3½d. Futures steady; March, 7s 3⅜d; May, 7s 4d; July, 7s 5⅝d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 5s 1¼d; do, old, 5s 4d. Futures quiet; March, 5s 1d; May, 5s 2⅝d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 8½d.

Flour—Winter patents, 29s 6d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast dull, £4 10s to £2 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 85s.

Pork—Prime mess western weak, 68s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 37s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 35s; short ribs, 16 ot 24 lbs, dull, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, easy, 35s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, easy, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 32s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady, 38s; American refined, in pails, steady, 39s.

Butter—Good United States, £4 16s to £5 5s.

Cheese—American finest white, new, steady, 59s; Canadian finest white, new, steady, 63s; American colored, finest, new, steady, 62s; Canadian colored, finest, new, steady, 63s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, weak, 28s 6d; Australian, in London, easy, 30s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Quiet, 37s 3d.

Petroleum—Quiet, 7d.

Rosin—Common, 9s 4½d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 23s 6d.

WOOL MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 4.—Wool—Local prices are: Washed wools, 19c to 20c; unwashed, 10c; rejects, 14c to 15c.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 4.—Hides—Ruling prices here are: Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; do, country hides, 4c to 4½c; calfskins, 8c to 9c; veal kips, 6c to 7c; lambskins, 90c to $1; horsehides, No. 1, $2 25 to $2 50; No. 2, $1 25 to $1 50.

Horsehair—25c.

Tallow—Rendered, 4½c to 5½c.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 4.—Baled Straw—$9 to $10 per ton, on track here.

Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at $16 to $17 in car lots on track here.

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Afternoon Sales: Shawinigan, 100 at 64; Halifax Railway, 10 at 96½; Twin City, 100 at 81¼; Toronto Railway, 5 at 100; Power, 3 at 86½, 10 at 87, 25 at 86¾; Eastern Townships Bank, 5 at 151; Mackay, common, 20 at 55; Coal, common, 15 at 39½; Montreal Railway, 14 at 177½; Iron, preferred, 25 at 55; Tri-City, preferred, 2 at 70¼; Iron, bonds, 3,600 at 74; Winnipeg Electric, bonds, 2,000 at 99½; Scotia, bonds, 3,000 at 104, 500 at 104; Woods, common, 5 at 77.

PHONE 433
FIRE
J. A. NELLES & SON
INSURANCE
Board of Trade Bldg, 380 Richmond St.

TORONTO

Afternoon Sales: N. S. Steel, 20 and 25 at 59¾; C. P. R., 7 at 144¼; Winnipeg, 5 at 146; Mackay, common, 25 at 54½, 20 at 54⅝; do, preferred, 10 at 61½; Sao Paulo, 5 at 119½; Soo, 10 and 10 at 97; Canada Permanent, 8 at 122; Mexican L. & P., 1 at 149.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 4.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper 50⅛	51⅛	49⅞	50¾
American Sugar 114	115	114	115
American Smelting.. 59¼	60⅛	59	59⅞
Anaconda 32¼	32¾	32⅛	32⅝
Atchison, com. 68½	68½	67¾	67⅞
Baltimore & Ohio... 79⅛	79⅛	79	79
Brooklyn Transit ... 39¾	40⅝	39¾	40¼
Canadian Pacific 143¼	144	143¼	143⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron.... 16¾	..	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio.. 27	27	26⅞	27
St. Paul 109⅝	110½	109½	110⅛
Rock Island 11⅛	11½	11⅛	11¼
Rock Island, pfd..... 23	..	..	..
Distillers 29	..	..	..
Erie, com. 12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
Erie, 1st pfd..... 25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝
Erie, 2nd pfd..... 18	..	..	..
Illinois Central 125⅞	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash... 89	..	..	..
National Lead 47½	49¾	47½	49
Great Northern 117¾	118⅜	117¾	118
Northern Pacific 121½	122½	121⅛	122⅛
Mexican Central 17½	17½	17¼	17¼
Missouri Pacific 31¼	32¼	31¼	31¾
Kansas & Texas..... 18	18	17¾	18
Kansas & Tex., pfd. 47½	..	..	..
Norfolk & Western. 59¾	..	..	..
New York Central... 94¾	94⅞	94½	94¾
Ontario & Western.. 29⅞	..	..	..
Pennsylvania 112⅞	113⅜	112½	113¼
Pacific Mail 26	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car... 19½	20	19½	19¾
Reading 95¾	96½	95¼	96⅛
Republic Steel 15½	..	..	..
Southern Pacific 68¼	69	67¾	68⅜
Southern Railway .. 10	10	9⅛	9⅝
Southern Ry., pfd... 28	28	27½	27½
U. S. Steel 29	29¾	29	29½
U. S. Steel, pfd..... 92¾	93	92⅜	93
U. S. Steel, bonds... 88⅛	88¼	88	88
Union Pacific 111⅞	114	111⅛	113¼
Wabash, com. 6¾	..	..	..
Western Union Tel.. 48	49½	48	49½

WILL NOT RETRACT

Prof. Macnaughton Would Welcome Libel Suit Over R. M. C. Statement.

Kingston, March 4.—When seen this afternon Prof. Macnaughton, of Queen's University, had no notion of any slander suit in connection with his address before the Canadian Club in Toronto on Monday, regarding the Lancaster episode at the Royal Military College. "I would rather welcome such a case," he said, when asked if he had anything to say. "I am not afraid. Let them go ahead." The professor made it plain that he had neither a retraction nor an apology to make to Mr. Lancaster. He stood by what he had said in his address.

RACES AT SOMBRA.

Sombra, March 5.—The Sombra Horse Race Association held a matinee on the St. Clair River yesterday. The free-for-all was won by Algonac Boy, owned by Gilbert, of Algonac, in three straight heats, with Syphlo second. The named race was won by Marsh Hay, of Parsen's Island, in three straight heats, with Dan Hatch second and Courtright Boy third.

BIG BANQUET OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS

Will Be Held in the City Hotel on Friday Night.

The London Branch of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers held its regular semi-monthly meeting last week, when five new members were initiated and a very profitable time was spent.

According to all reports the banquet which is to be held on Friday evening, March 6th, in the City Hotel, promises to be a grand success.

The principal object of this banquet is to bring the friends of this organization together, when many points of interest both to local engineers and visiting friends and brothers will be dealt with.

Among the speakers of the evening will be representatives from the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, the City of London, local board of trade, educational departments, as well as the executive of this organization.

PRESIDENT AND CZAR

St. Petersburg, March 5.—A visit to Russia this summer by M. Fallieres, President of France, is regarded in diplomatic circles as a practical certainty in view of the extensive trip that has been planned for the French President, during which he will return the visits of the monarchs of Sweden and Norway and also pay a visit to Copenhagen.

Owing to the projected visit of King Gustave to Russia, M. Fallieres will not start on his tour until about the end of July. He will be escorted by a squadron of warships, which will go to Cronstadt, as on previous occasions.

NOT ENOUGH OF EXITS

Continued from Page One.

splendid fire drill is performed by the children.

"The school, with over 700 pupils, can be emptied in less than a minute, and all the rest of it.

"There are three exits, two of which open out on one hallway.

A Supposition.

"In the fire drill practically these two exits are used. So far so good.

"Now, suppose that one of these exits was cut off by fire.

"The whole fire drill would be absolutely tied up.

"There would be half the youngsters in that school left without any escape save where the others were getting out.

"No fire escapes—nothing at all.

"The danger under these circumstances is not so much from the actual firfle as from stampede.

"Now, I will venture my reputation that there would be one of the worst possible stampedes if one of its exits was cut off.

"My idea of safety in a school is that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent a stampede.

Fire Drill.

"The fire drill is first-class, and the teachers deserve praise for its efficiency. But there is something else needed.

"There should be twice ars many exits as there are, and plenty of room to get away. Grown people stampede just as badly as youngsters, and it is a matter of fact that some very narrow escapes from death have happened in some of the best schools, even during fire drills.

"My contention is this: In case the fire drill is disarranged by one of the exits being cut off, which is a possibility, there is not sufficient means of escape for the youngsters. I think I am right."

The Other Side.

On the other hand, several well-known educationists are of the opinion that the schools are well enough protected.

"I know of no school that a fire escape would improve," said Mr. C. M. R. Graham, chairman of the board of education.

"The fire drills are splendidly conducted. I have seen St. George's school emptied in 54 seconds without warning, and that speaks volumes for its efficiency.

"The halls are very wide, there are three exits, all on different sides of the school, and all the other schools are well protected. I don't think an accident like that could happen in our schools."

Chief Clark.

"The schools are all right in this city," said Fire Chief Clark. "I do not think such an accident could possibly happen in this city. There are plenty of exits and the pupils are well drilled."

City Engineer Graydon.

"The schools and public buildings in this city are well protected," said City Engineer Graydon.

"I do not fear any trouble from them. There are excellent fire drills in our schools and there are sufficient exits. I do not think there is any danger."

Architect Nutter.

"The horrible accident in Cleveland illustrates the necessity of careful construction," said City Architect Nutter.

"There should be fireproof floors between different stories, as that would afford better protection.

"The buildings in this country are constructed of very inflammable material, whereas the modern idea is to construct buildings with the least possible timber in them.

"Cement floors are very much more sanitary and are a great protection in case of fire.

"It all illustrates my contention that there should be any number of exits, and situated on different sides of the building.

"There should be more exits than one on all public buildings. There is no protection against a stampede save lots of doors out of which to escape."

Have the Exits.

Other opinions were sought, and most of those interviewed declared that the only way to guarantee absolute safety was to have any number of exits.

165 PERISHED IN SCHOOL

Yesterday in Collinwood was comparatively warm, and Herter declares that he maintained the fires at a lower rate than usual. Fearing he had not sufficiently warmed the building he was, according to his story, on his way to open the furnace drafts when he was met by the three little girls running from the basement, who told him there was a fire below. These three little girls are now being sought by the police and by the fire commissioners. It is considered possible by certain members of the Collinwood school board that they may have, through carelessness, started the blaze which cost the lives of so many children.

Incendiary Origin.

L. R. Gardner, a member of the board, is positive in his assertion that the fire was of incendiary origin. In that portion of the building where it was discovered there was no electric light wires, there was no waste or rags; there was no direct means of creating heat. There were in the building between 310 and 325 pupils and 9 teachers. Two of these are among the dead that lie in the extemporary morgue at the Lake Shore and Michigian Central shops in Collinwood, this morning.

School Was Overcrowded.

The school was overcrowded and quarters had been provided for the younger children in the attic. Strange as it may seem, more of the pupils escaped from this part of the schoolhouse than from any other.

The children were under good discipline, they had been practiced frequently in the fire drill, their teachers without exception retained their self-possession, showing great courage in the face of imminent death and yet more than half of these little ones died horribly, because of faulty building arrangements. The school house was two stories and a half in height, the walls being of brick and concrete. Inside it was a shell, which burned with almost inconceivable rapidity. The entire interior was a mass of smoking ruins lying in the cellar within thirty minutes after the alarm of fire was sounded.

Doors Not Locked.

Miss Anna Moran, the principal of the school, denies that the doors opened inward, and insists that they were never locked during school hours. She said: "When the bell rang, I, and I suppose, other teachers, thought it was a regular fire drill. Every child in the school has gone out over and over again from the second floor to the open air in one minute and thirty seconds. You can judge from that how quickly we reached the first floor. When we neared the front door we saw the flames coming up the basement stairs and without knowing it we led those little children into the very face of the fire. Only one of the double outer doors was open. The other was fastened by a spring at the top. Before the janitor got it open the children had wedged themselves into the vestibule, and the others in a panic stumbled and climbed and crowded over them. It was frightful—so near safety. If I could have turned my line back they could have had some chance on the third floor, but they kept coming down, and we could not stop them or do anything to save them. Men from the outside were trying to pull the children out, but the crush was so tight, no human strength could clear a passageway. Dozens died within a foot of absolute safety."

A rigid invesitgation into the cause of the fire is promised. Gov. Harris last night announced that the state authorities would look into the matter in a most minute manner. He issued instructions to the department of workshop and factory inspection to commence an investigation at once.

Fire marshals are earnestly seeking to establish the cause and place the responsibility for the fire. The officials of the coroner's office are also working to the same end. The school board of Collinwood has taken up the matter and will look into it carefully. So far, however, no clues of value and no definite information have been obtained.

Brave Teacher Perishes.

Miss Catherine Weller, one of the nine teachers, lost her life in a vain effort to marshal the pupils of her class and lead them to safety. She died in the crush at the rear door. Her room was on the second floor, and when the fire alarm was sounded she marched her pupils out into the hall, thinking it was only a fire drill. There the truth dawned upon both teacher and pupils and control was lost. The children in their frenzy plunged onto the struggling mass ahead of them. Miss Weller attempted to stem the rush, but went down under it, and her body was found an hour later piled high with those of her pupils. Miss Weller formerly lived in Detroit, and was educated in Toledo. Miss Fisk, another teacher, was taken out alive, but she cannot live.

Burning through the cross-supports of the first floor, the flames passed upward until all three doors crashed into a smoldering pile in the basement. After the fire had practically burned itself out, the work of rescuing the bodies was begun by firemen and railroad employes from the Lake Shore Railroad shops. The railroad company turned over one of its buildings near by to be used as a temporary morgue, and there the charred and blackened little bodies were removed as fast as they could be dug from the ruins. Within fire hours practically all had been recovered. They were placed in rows in the Lake Shore shops. Identifications were made only by means of clothing or trinkets. The fire had swept away nearly all resemblance to human features in the majority of instances. Distracted parents soon began to gather, and the work of identification began on the blackened and mangled corpses.

The grewsome task of taking out the corpses and bits and human remains was one of horror.

About the burned schoolhouse there are but few residences. In one of these Mrs. Clark Sprung lived. Her little boy, Alvion, aged 7, was a pupil in the second grade. When the fire started the mother ran over to the school and arrived when the first floor was a mass of flames. At a window on that floor she saw the face of her boy. He recognized her and pleaded for help. Rushing across the street, Mrs. Sprung secured a stepladder and placed it against the window. Climbing up, she reached for her boy. She caught him by the hair. It burned off in her hand, and the lad fell back into the flames.

Some Awful Scenes.

The suburb of North Collinwood contains about 8,000 people, and within a half hour after the outbreak of the fire nearly every one of them was gathered around the blazing ruins of the schoolhouse, hundreds of parents fighting frantically with the policemen and firemen, who were busily engaged in saving the lives of the children caught in the burning building, and doing their best to extinguish the flames.

The police were utterly unable through lack of numbers, to keep away the crowd that pressed upon them, and the situation soon became so serious that a number of the more cool-headed men in the throng took it upon themselves to aid in fighting back the crowd, while others worked to help the firemen and the police.

Among these latter men was Wallace Upton, who reached the building shortly after the front door had caved in, and disclosed to the horror-stricken crowd the awful scenes that had been enacted there. Just in front of Upton's eyes was his own 10-year-old daughter, helpless in the crush, badly burned and trampled upon, but still alive. The fire was close upon her, and if she could not be saved at once she would not be saved at all. Upton sprang to help her, and with all his strength sought to tear her from the weight that was pressing her down, and from the flames which were creeping close. Although he worked with desperation of despair, his strength was unequal to the task. He fought on until his clothing was partly burned from him, and the skin of hic face and hands were scorched black. Other men attempted to induce him to move, but he refused until he saw that his girl was dead, and that he could not save her life by sacrificing his own. He then withdrew from the schoolhouse, and although so seriously injured that he may die, lingered about the place for several hours refusing to go to a hospital or to seek medical attention.

Miss Anna Moran, the principal of the school, and two of the teachers, Miss Gollmar and Miss Rowley, escaped by one of the windows in the rear. They remained with the panic-stricken children until they could do no more for them, and then sought their own safety.

Mis Laura Bodey, the only teacher on the third floor, formed her pupils in line and marched them down to the second floor, where, finding the flames rushing up the stairway, she turned them around and hurried them back again to the third floor. She here broke a window with a chair and getting on to the platform of the fire escape lifted out her pupils one by one and sent them down. Four or five children who broke from the line she had formed and ran down the stairway were killed.

The panic that had worked such fearful results inside the building spread to the hapless crowd outside, but only for a brief time. Organized efforts at rescue were soon under way. Firemen played streams upon the piles of bodies in the doorways, and tried to drag out bodies with rakes and other implements.

Ambulances and automobiles were soon available to take the wounded to hospitals. After the fire had been controlled somewhat piles of charred little bodies were still visible in the doorways. In the rear door bodies burned beyond recognition, lay piled five feet deep. A man who reached the scene after the fire broke out declared that the back door was locked. He attempted to break it down but failed. He then smashed in the windows with the aid of others, and rescued a number of children.

The flames rapidly shot up through the central halls. It is said the children were terrified beyond all control, and the teachers although they struggled bravely to marshal their charges out of the building were utterly helpless.

Those who were familiar with the structure and were early on the scene believe that most of the loss of life was due to the fact that all of the rooms were dismissed at once.

Pupils pouring down the stairs made for the doorways already full of children escaping from the lower floors. The exits were soon choked. The desperate ones behind pushed and struggled for their lives, driving the human wedges the tighter in place. Neighbors living across the street, who were first to reach the burning building, said the lower halls were already filled with flames when they arrived. They helped out such children as they could reach, but were forced to see many die beyond their aid.

The doors and windows were packed with terrified little ones, whose panic left them helpless to escape. Many children descended the fire escapes, but feared to jump on reaching the bottom. These were pulled down to make room for others.

Fearful scenes were enacted around the burning schoolhouse. Fathers and mothers raved, cursed and prayed. Many tried to break through the crowd and some got far enough to dash toward the flaming doorways. One big man in overalls and jumper was restrained by force.

Explaining in broken English that his "kinder" were in the building he struggled desperately with the three men who held him. Finally they threw him to the ground and sat on him, forcing his great form down in the ankle-deep mud. The building was completely destroyed, only the outside brick walls remaining standing. The floors and roof fell into the interior early in the fire, making the rescue of intact bodies absolutely hopeless. As soon as firemen and volunteers could get close enough attempts were made to pluck bodies from the death heaps at the doors. It was found that the flames had practically incinderated the bodies.

Miss Anna Moran, principal of the school, who escaped, says that the children made a mad rush for the door as soon as the alarm of fire was sounded, but were driven back by the choking smoke. Later the flames prevented their escape.

The United States imported from France during the year 1906 walnuts to the value of $12,884,658; from Germany, $3,101 worth; from France, in fruits and nuts, a total of $2,479,799, and from Germany $56,691.

Is Pres. Castro Bluffing Uncle Sam ?

Caracas, Venezuela, March 4.—Even unofficial news from the United States that Venezuela is threatened with a display of force unless she submits to arbitration of American citizens' claims of unjust dispossession of the properties in this country, hasi not as yet extracted a word from President Castro.

Foreigners here think, from the president's stubborn character, that he is making more than a mere bluff, withf ultimate surrender in mind. In their opinion he will actually resist if force is used against him.

In the meantime there is every prospect of decisions adverse to Americans in cases still pending in th Venezuelan courts.

Most of his advisers think the president's attitude unwise, but he is paying no attention to them, and has the support of almost the entire people.

Thousands Suffer In Chinese Floods

Pekin, March 4.—The Chinese Government has been informed by some American engineers, who visited the district, that the Peiho changed its course for a distance of sixty miles between Tung Chou and Tien Tsin following the inundations of last August and September. This was the first the Government knew of the occurrence, its own officials having failed to report the matter.

The floods in the Peido valley have impoverished tens of thousands of people, and foreigners have expended and are still expending considerable sums of money to relieve the winter famine in this region.

The missionaries expect to continue to aid the sufferers until next May, but unless the Government forces the river back into its old course the inundated region will remain a permanent lake, and a large exodus of the villagers will be necessary.

NEGLECTED MOTHER DIED ALONE

Tweed, Ont., March 5. — The coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Richard Lindsay, who, with two newborn babes, was alleged to have died at her home near Jackson's Corners, as the result of neglect on the part of her husband, was held here last evening. The jury decided that Lindsay was guilty of criminal neglect, and the man as a result was sent up for trial at Belleville. Lindsay had been sent for a doctor to attend his wife. He took a cow along with him to sell, and, succeeding in this, he forgot all about the doctor, and proceeded to spend the money for liquor. Alone with her young son, Mrs. Lindsay gave birth to twins. The boy ran to neighbors, half a mile away, but before these could reach her, the neglected mother had died, together with her two babes.

GIRL MURDERER ESCAPES GALLOWS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, March 5.—An order-in-council has been passed changing the death sentence passed upon Samuel Prior, of Wolseley, Sask., an English immigrant, who murdered a little girl on the prairie, to imprisonment for life. There was no reason for the murder. Prior is insane. He was to have been hanged on the 26th inst., but the balance of his life will be spent in confinement.

A Plea for Missionaries in Burmah

"Burmah and Its People" was the subject of a most interesting illustrated lecture in St. Andrew's schoolroom last night, by Rev. Ernest Grigg, of Burmah.

Mr. Grigg touched particularly upon the differences between the people of India and Burmah, the Burmese being far more enterprising and progressive than their neighbors.

While they are as crowded as the people of India, the soil is far richer and more productive and famines, such as have been the bane of India, have never been known in Burmah.

Mr. Grigg spoke also of the beauty of the country and illustrated his points by many splendid views of river scenes, pictures of the rice plantations and views of many of the cities.

Staple Industry.

Rice growing is the staple industry, and the people show the greatest skill in growing it and caring for it, producing a grade of rice that is so good that the supply is hardly equal to the demand.

Scattered through the country are about thirty-five tribes of people, those in the hills being of a more roving nature and less industrious than the people of the plains.

Missionary Work.

Speaking of the missionary work Mr. Grigg pleaded earnestly for more help in such a big field, saying that the people were particularly susceptible to the doctrines of Christianity, especially the hill tribes, owing to the legend which they believe that some day a white man is coming to teach them of the God whom they have lost.

The Buddhists try to suppress this legend and have done so to a certain extent, but it is still largely believed, and all missionaries are welcomed and well treated.

Prince's Visit Will Be a Brief One

While it is agreed on all sides that it would be a grand move to have His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visit London during old boys' week, as stated in The Advertiser yesterday, there is not one chance in a thousand that he will come to this city, as the following letter, read by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons, reads:

Government House, Ottawa,
March 3, 1908.

My Dear Sir Wilfrid,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in response to your invitation, has graciously signified his willingness to attend the tercentenary celebrations of the founding of Quebec by Champlain, provided they can be held during the last week of July.

The pre-arranged movements of the Atlantic fleet, which will accompany the Prince of Wales to Quebec, make it necessary for his royal highness to arrive on July 22, and to depart on the morning of July 29.

His royal highness regrets that for this reason his stay in the Dominion must be curtailed so as to make it impossible for him to visit places other than Quebec on this occasion.

Lord Elgin, who is anxious to do everything in his power to make the tercentenary a success, wishes to congratulate the Dominion on the important announcement which it is my privilege to request you to make to Parliament of his royal highness' approaching visit. Joining most sincerely those congratulations, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) GREY."

THE SCRIPTURES IN CHINA

Dr. Beaumont Receives Report of Colportage Extension in the East.

Rev. Dr. Beaumont has just received a very interesting report of the past year's work done by the native colporteur, Mr. Hsu, in China. It is sent by Mr. Bondfield, the British and Foreign Bible Society's agent at Shanghai. It must be remembered that all the remittances are sent to the secretary in London, England, and are acknowledged in the society's monthly accounts. The stipends for the Bible men, both in China and Japan, are forwarded severally, without any charge or deduction. The work of these worthy men is not limited to the mere sale of the Holy Scriptures. They are missionaries in the true sense of the word. They enter a heathen town or village, place their books—gospels, psalms and testaments—on a convenient stand, and soon have a crowd around them, gathered by mere curiosity. They then explain the books, and what they are about, and then proclaim the gospel briefly and earnestly. The result is generally a successful sale.

Mr. Hsu during the past year visited 433 towns and villages, preached the gospel to crowds of attentive listeners, and sold more than 3,000 copies of the Scriptures. The awakening people of China, instead of being hostile to the Holy Scriptures, as they formerly were, manifest an eagerness to receive them as an important part of our western civilization. There never were such splendid opportunities for their evangelization as there are at present. "This is the time for us to put forth our utmost strength in endeavoring to give the heathen Orientals the boundless blessings of the gospel of Christ," is the message of the society.

EXPLOSION IN CELLAR

Brantford Lady Seriously Injured in Mysterious Accident.

Brantford, Ont., March 5. — A frame dwelling on Darling street, corner of Alfred, was this morning badly wrecked by a gas explosion. Mrs. Smith, the occupant, was going down into the cellar with a lighted lamp, when an explosion took place. She was very badly burned on the hands and head, and was removed in an ambulance to the hospital for treatment. The firemen were called out to extinguish the fire, which started from the gas explosion. Mrs. Smith is in a critical condition at the hospital. There is no gas-pipe connection in the house.

ACCOUNTANT SUSPENDED

Action of Minister of Marine Causes Much Comment at the Capital.

Ottawa, March 4.—A. W. Owen, accountant of the marine and fisheries department, has been suspended by Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This has created considerable talk, seeing it follows the announcement that Col. Gourdeau, the deputy minister, has placed his resignation in the hands of the minister.

THE TEXTILE STRIKE.

Montreal, Que., March 4.—It is expected that the strike of the Hochelaga cotton operatives of the Dominion Textile Company will be settled this afternoon and that the mills will be in operation again tomorrow morning. There was no sympathetic strike of the St. Henri operatives today, but it is claimed that if the strike is not over tomorrow they will go out.