LOCAL MARKET.

London, Monday, Aug. 27.

It was a dull morning at the market, very little stuff being offered.

There was a good demand for the eight loads of hay on the stand; prices paid were $10 50 and $11 per ton; the buyers are looking for hay to drop in price, but there will not be much change until after the Western Fair.

Grain—There was only one small load of old oats offered, which sold at $1 12 per cwt; old oats are wanted by the buyers. One load of new wheat sold at 70c per bu.

Mr. McIntyre purchased a deckload of live hogs at $6 25 per cwt; the packers say them will be cheaper later on.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 69½c to 70c; red, 69c to 70c; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 81½c; No. 2, 78½c.

Oats—New, 31c, low freights east and west of Toronto; old, 33c to 34c outside.

Barley—No. 2, 47c; No. 3 extra, 44c; No. 3, 42c, all outside.

Rye—59c outside.

Peas—68c to 70c outside.

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

Flour—Ontario, $2 75 bid, $2 80 asked, for 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, outside, for export; Manitoba, $4 40 for first patents, $3 90 for second patents, and $3 80 for bakers.

Millfeed—Bran, $14 50 to $15, in bulk, outside; shorts, $18 to $19.

Butter—The market continues firm, with prices unchanged; little choice butter is offering.

Cheese—Firm, 13c to 13½c.

Eggs—Easy, at 16c to 17c.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 25.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 7-16d; spirits, 8d.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Aug. 25.—Credit balances, $1 58; shipments, 37,935 barrels.

DAIRY MARKETS.

VANKLEEK HILL.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Aug. 25.—There were 1,436 boxes of cheese boarded here today. Bidding was started at 12c, but after a wait, resulting in no sales, it was finally raised to 12⅞c, and at this figure the board was quickly cleared.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 25.—Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-seven white and 495 colored cheese boarded; Kerr bid 12⅝c and got 2,622 boxes; balance unsold.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 25.—Forty-three hundred and twenty-seven cheese were offered on the board today; sales, 250 white and 425 colored, at 12⅞c; one lot of 180 boxes was sold for 12c.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Cheese—Sales, 9,000 at 12c.

RUSSELL.

Russell, Ont., Aug. 25.—On the regular cheese board tonight 600 boxes were boarded; 12 11-16c bid; 100 sold.

WINCHESTER.

Winchester, Ont., Aug. 25.—At the meeting of the cheese board this evening 149 boxes were registred, 475 of which were white and the balance colored; 688 boxes were sold at 13c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 25.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 7,307 packages.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,692 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 19c to 23c; dairies, 17c to 20½c.

Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 25.—This was an off day on the London Dairyman's Exchange, only four factories being represented: North Branch, 65 boxes; Blanshard and Nissouri, 95 boxes; Firby, 75 boxes; Dunboyne, 140 boxes; a total of 375. Blanshard and Nissouri sold at 12½c.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 25.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅜c to 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c to 3¼c; refined steady. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 25.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9s; centrifugal, 10s 6d; beet sugar, August, 9s 4½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Sugar—Prices here are quoted as follows: Extra granulated, $4 38; yellow, $3 98, in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 22.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Baled Hay—About steady, at $9 to $9 50 per ton for No. 1, in car lots here; old is firm, at $10 50 for No. 1 and $7 50 for No. 2 mixed.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are unchanged, at $5 50 to $6 per ton.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 25.—Cotton—Futures opened firm; September, $8 87; October, $9; November, $9 11; December, $9 16; January, $9 25; February, $9 30 to $9 35; March, $9 36; April, $9 37 to $9 40; May, $9 43.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Aug. 25.—Beans—Cash, $1 44; October and November, $1 46, nominal.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 10¾d. Futures dull; September, 6s 2¼d; December, 6s 3¾d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 9d; do, old, nominal. Futures steady; September, 4s 8⅝d; December, 4s 7⅛d; 4s 2⅝d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 9½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 8d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £3 5s to £4 10s.

Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 65s.

Pork—Quiet; prime mess western, 88s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs steady, 59s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 50s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 53s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 53s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40s lbs, quiet, 53s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 49s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 57s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, easy, 29s 6d.

Lard—Quiet, prime western, in tierces, 45s; American refined, in pails, 45s 3d.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 26s 6d; Australian (in London), 31s 6d.

Butter—Steady; finest United States, 95s; good do, 85s.

Cheese—Strong; American finest white, 59s 6d; do, colored, 60s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Firm, 46s 9d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 9½d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 21s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, £15 7½d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Aug. 25.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8½c to 9c per lb; sheep, dressed, 14½c to 15c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,250 head; active and 10c lower; prime steers, $5 60 to $5 75, a few at $5 80; shipping, $5 to $5 50; butchers, $4 25 to $5 25; heifers, $3 50 to $5 15; cows, $3 to $4 35; bulls, $2 50 to $4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4; stock heifers, $2 50 to $3 25; fresh cows and springers $2 to $3 lower, $18 to $52. Veals—Receipts, 1,400 head; active and steady. $4 25 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,600 head; fairly active and a shade higher; heavy and Yorkers, $6 70 to $6 80; Yorkers, $6 75 to $6 80; pigs, $6 70 to $6 75; roughs, $5 25 to $5 50; stags, $4 to $4 50; dairies, $6 40 to $6 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,000 head; active; lambs and ewes 25c higher, others steady; lambs, $5 to $8 50; yearlings $6 to $6 25; wethers, $5 75 to $6; ewes, $5 25 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5 50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 26,000; steady to 10c lower; beeves, $3 85 to $6 60; cows and heifers, $1 40 to $5 20; stockers and feeders, $2 40 to $4 30; Texans, $3 60 to $4 50; westerns, $3 60 to $5 25; calves, $5 50 to $7 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; strong; mixed and butchers, $6 to $6 50; good heavy, $6 10 to $6 45; rough heavy, $5 50 to $5 80; light, $6 to $6 50; pigs, $5 40 to $6 25; bulk of sales at $6 to $6 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; weak to 10c lower; sheep, $3 50 to $5 60; lambs, $4 75 to $8.

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 27. 12:30 p.m.

	Ask.	Bid
Canadian Pacific	170	169⅞
Minneapolis & St. Paul	156¼	155
Montreal Street Railway,	282	281½
Toronto Street Railway	118	117½
Twin City Electric Railway	116	115⅝
Detroit Electric Railway	95½	94¾
Halifax Electric Railway	110	101½
Toledo Railway	34	32
Packers	80	79
Rio Grande Tram	46¼	45¾
R. & O. Navigation	83¼	82
Montreal Power	96¼	95½
Dominion Steel, com	29½	28¾
Dominion Steel, pfd	80	78½
Dominion Coal, com	78	74
Illinois	99	94
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	70⅞	70½
Montreal Telegraph Co	175	165
Bell Telephone Co	152	..
Ogilvie Milling, com	..	250
Mackay, com	75	73¼
Mackay, pfd	78½	72½
Lake of the Woods, pref	115	..
Lake of the Woods, com	96½	89½
Laurentide Paper, pfd	113½	110
Mexican Electric	58	56
Ohio Traction	31	29
Montreal Cotton	127	126
Dominion Textile, pfd	104	102½
Bank of Montreal, xd	256	252
B. N. A. Bank	..	145
Molsons Bank	228	226
Merchants' Bank, xd	175	172½
Royal Bank	240	238
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	280
Eastern Townships Bank	..	160
Quebec Bank, xd	150	141
Union Bank	155½	154¼
Bank of Commerce	178	177½
Sovereign Bank	139½	138¾
Imperial Bank	..	233
Hochelaga, xd	152¼	150
Havana, com	48	44
Havana, pfd	90	..
Textile Bonds A	96	95
Textile Bonds B	98	95
Textile Bonds C	96	95¼
Textile Bonds D	98½	95
Montreal L., H. & P. Bonds	102	99
Halifax Tramway Bonds	..	102
Bell Telephone Bonds	109	105
Canada Colored Cotton Bonds	109	95
Dominion Coal Bonds	102	99
Winnipeg Railway	..	106
Dominion Steel Bonds	84	83
Montreal Railway	..	104½
Ogilvie Milling Bonds	118	115
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	108½
Lake of the Woods Bonds	112	105
Sao Paulo Bonds	96	94½
Mexican Electric Bonds	78	77½
Mexican Power	81	80

Morning Sales: C. P. R., 100 at 170⅝, 150 at 170¼, 100 at 169⅞; Bell Telephone, 26 at 152; Twin City, 50 at 115⅝; Toronto Railway, 25 at 117½; Power, 50 at 96½, 50 at 96¼; Detroit Railway, 50 at 95¼, 25 at 94¾; Scotia, 5 at 69, 100 at 70, 200 at 70⅞, 5 at 70½, 130 at 71, 30 at 70½; Woods, common, 25 at 90; Toledo Railway, 10 at 33; Mexican Power, bonds, 7,500 at 80; Ogilvie, bonds, 3,000 at 115; Sovereign Bank, 10 at 139¼; Hochelaga Bank, 5 at 152; Bank of Commerce, 50 at 177½; Royal Bank, 15 at 236; Union Bank, 3 at 154¼.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER.

Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 27. 12:15 p.m.

	Ask.	Bid.
Bank of Montreal	..	254
Ontario Bank	..	134½
Merchants Bank	..	172
Bank of Commerce	..	177
Imperial Bank	236½	236
Dominion Bank	269	266⅞
Standard Bank	246	244
Bank of Hamilton	..	220½
Bank of Nova Scotia	300	288
Ottawa Bank	230	228
Traders' Bank	..	142
Western Assurance	89	..
National Trust	..	155
Consumers' Gas	205½	205
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
C. P. R	170½	169½
C. P. R. new	167½	165
St. Catharines, N. & T.	..	75
Detroit Railway	..	94
Rio Janiero	47	..
Toronto Electric Light	163	161
Canada General Electric	144	142
Dominion Telegraph	120½	..
R. & O. Navigation	..	65
Niagara Navigation	..	131
Northern Navigation	106	102
St. L. & C. Navigation	150	145
Toronto Railway	118	..
Twin City Railway	115¾	115½
Winnipeg Railway	130	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	137½	137¼
Dominion Steel, com	30	28
Nova Scotia Steel, com	71	69½
Mackay, com	74	73¼
Mackay, pfd	..	72½
City Dairy, com	..	30½
City Dairy, pfd	..	90½
Mexican	57	56
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	..	121
Canada Permanent	127½	126
Dominion Savings	..	89
Metropolitan	200½	199
Molsons Bank	..	224
Agricultural Loan	..	123
Union Bank	..	152
Dominion Savings	..	70
Development Bonds	89¼	89
Sao Paulo	..	94
Rio Bonds	77	76½
Twin City Rights	2⅛	2
Mexican Bonds	..	79¾
Hamilton Provident	..	122
Huron & Erie	192½	..
Landed B & L	..	122
London & Canada L & A	..	108
Toronto Mortgage	112	..
London Loan	114½	110
Ontario L. & Deb	..	138

Morning Sales: Twin City, 25, 25, 25 and 25 at 115½, 25, 10, 50, 50 and 75 at 115¾, 25 and 25 at 115⅝; City Dairy, 4 at 30½; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 70, 75 at 71; City Dairy, preferred, 2 at 90, 4 at 90½; Sao Paulo, 50 at 137¼, 10 at 137½, 25, 25, 25 and 50 at 137⅛, 50 at 137, 20 at 137⅜, 25 at 137½; Mexican L. and P., bonds, 1,000 and 3,000 at 80; Electrical Development, bonds, 6,000 at 89¾; Niagara Navigation, 25 at 132; Imperial Bank, 7, 1 and 2 at 236; Bell Telephone, rights, 2, 3, 25 and 42 at 2¼, 2 at 2½, 5, 6, 1, 30 and 1 at 2; Toronto Electric Light, 50, 25 and 25 at 163, 25 at 162½; Traders' Bank, 25 at 143; Bank of Commerce, 50 at 177¼.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Essex, Aug. 27.—Henry Clay, a Windsor barrister, who is defending George Holmes, proprietor of he Amherst Hotel, Amherstburg, has raised a point of law which involves the jurisdiction of the presiding magistrates. The defendant is charged with selling after hours. Information was laid before the magistrate here. Clay contends the act stipulates that the complaint must be laid before the magistrate in the district in which the offense was committed. Magistrates Beeman and Church have remanded the complaint to examine the law.

USEFUL AT ALL TIMES.—In winter and in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

Real people are too busy to notice shams.

Reformed spelling is the kind some people use all the time, but the reforming is original with each.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, summer complaint, seasickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

REBELS WREAK RED VENGEANCE

Continued from page one.

impossible, some of them headless, armless or legless lying among the blood dripping wreckage. Pieces of flesh and clothing clung to the shattered rafters overhead and some lodged in the branches of the elm trees which border the roadway, separating the Premier's residence from the river. When the Associated Press this evening succeeded in securing permission to pass the cavalry guarding the approaches to the house, the dead and wounded already had been removed to a neighboring hospital, but by the light of flaring torches the police still were picking out from the wreckage bits of flesh and placing them in towels for transportation by ambulance to the morgue.

At the hospital the correspondent saw frantic attendants trying to arrange the shattered bodies into some semblance of human form for identification by weeping and wailing relatives outside.

The terrorist, who carried the explosive into the house, was literally converted into pulp by the force of the explosion. Inside the gendarme officer's coat, which he had on, was found the death sentence of Premier Stolypin that he had tried to execute. The police refuse to make public the contents of this document.

The tragedy created a tremendous sensation here, and extra editions of the newspapers were sold in the streets until midnight. In the clubs where officials and officers gather the most intense indignation prevails, and the prediction freely was made that the revolutionists would pay dearly for such senseless crimes, and no doubt was entertained that their only effect would be to drive the Government to more severe methods of repression.

WORK OF THE REDS.

Awful Deed Was Revenge For Stern Repression By Government.

From information obtained from revolutionary sources it is certain that the crime was committed by the fighting organization of the social revolutionists in retaliation for the war which the Government has been waging against them. Since M. Stolypin's accession to the premiership over 1,000 of their members have been arrested, 400 in St. Petersburg alone, and many of these have been deported.

To fight this crusade the fighting organization, which is composed of a wing known as Matimists, and who believe in setting up a purely socialistic state upon the ruins of the autocracy, have deliberately entered upon a duel with the Government such as that which characterized the famous fight of the Nihilists in the late seventies, and which ended in the assassination of Emperor Alexander II.

Within a single year at that time a little coterie of Nihilists, under the direction of Jeriaboff, made 28 attempts against the Emperor and higr officials, fourteen of which were successful.

Plotters In Hiding.

At the head of the present organization is a prominent revolutionary, who is considered to be an organizer equal, if not superior to Jeriaboff. All the members of the organization had due notice that today's attempt on the Premier would be made, and went into hiding.

It has become known that an attempt upon M. Stolypin was frustrated ten days ago by the discovery of the beginning of a subterranean passage from the wall of the Grenadier Church adjoining his residence formerly was a favorite method of the Nihilists, but has not been used of recent year.

Emperor Nicholas, when apprised of today's disaster, sent his personal congratulation to Premier Stolypin on his escape, and the cabinet ministers and many members of the diplomatic corps tendered expressions of sympathy.

News received here from Peterhof is to the effect that feeling runs high against the revolutionists in court circles.

As a result of the inquiry it was learned tonight that the men who threw the bomb came from Moscow, via Warsaw. They took lodgings in Morsakaia street, and today hired a carriage in which they visited one of the open-air summer theaters prior to going to Premier Stolypin's. The chief of the assassins, whose body is now guarded by troops, is apparently about 25 years of age. He wore a brand new uniform, beneath which he had on a civilian vest of very dirty linen.

A few days ago a retired officer named Bodorykin attempted to warn M. Stolypin of threatened assassination, but he was refused admission to the premier. On the order of Deputy Minister Makaroff, Bodorykin has been examined before a magistrate.

Premier Stolypin's three-year-old boy had his right hip broken and received a gaping wound in the head. Both the boy and the 15-year-old daughter of the premier, who died, were covered with sand and dirt, the balcony upon which they were sitting collapsing in ruins from the explosion. At the moment of the explosion, M. Stolypin was closeted with two marshals of the nobility, who declare that there were two or three explosions.

M. Stolypin's first question was for the members of the family. He himself freed his children from the piled up debris with which they were covered. Later in the evening he visited them twice in the hospital.

At a late hour tonight there were 28 corpses and 24 wounded persons in the St. Petersburg Hospital, all brought from the Stolypin residence.

For over an hour after the explosion there was a scene of the greatest confusion at the villa. A great concourse of spectators gathered there, handling horrible remnants of the tragedy and carrying some of them away as souvenirs. The police apparently had lost their presence of mind, for they did little or nothing until the arrival of M. Makaroff, the assistant minister of the interior, under whose orders the villa and grounds were cleared and an investigation of the tragedy begun.

According to statements of the survivors, none of the overpowering fumes accompanying the use of melinite, lyddite or pyroxoline, were noticed after the explosion, and it is thought the bomb was charged with camphor and dynamite, which are extensively used in loading the revolutionists' bombs, and which explosive was employed in the assassination of Alexander II. Among its advantages is the fact that it is safer to handle than ordinary dynamite, and it is also more powerful.

Was Prepared For Trepoff.

A revolutionist with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press conversed, conjectured that the bomb probably was one prepared last summer for the assassination of General Trepoff, and which was gotten up so as to resemble a handsome, gilded vase, or else was one similar to it.

A woman was to have presented the bomb to General Trepoff, but she lost her nerve, owing to a long wait in his anteroom, and departed without seeing the general. Later the woman was arrested, but the bomb, which was a very expensive article and difficult to prepare, is said to have been held in reserve for another occasion.

While the correspondent of the Associated Press was at the Stolypin villa, a piece of torn, bloody paper was taken from the fragments of flesh representing the dead revolutionists. This was the Premier's sentence of death, passed on him by the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists, and which, contrary to the usual custom, was not sent to the premier in advance.

With what was left of the revolutionists three revolvers, two of them automatic pistols, were found.

After the outrage the long avenue of lime trees, in which the Stolypin residence is situated was barred at both ends by cavalry, and no one was allowed to pass, except high official personages going to the house to express their condolences, and ascertain the full extent of the calamity. Additional troops soon arrived from all directions, and excited crowds gathered in the neighboring streets.

According to one account, the premier, just previous to the explosion, had received Count Alexei Alexievich Mukhanoff, a former marshal of the nobility Tchernigov, who was a member of the lower house of parliament, and whose arrest had previously been ordered for political reasons.

When M. Stolypin accepted the premiership he was perfectly conscious of his personal danger. One of his remarks at a recent interview was:

"I have no doubt that attempts will be made upon my life, but I hope that order will be restored and stability established in Russia before they are successful."

EXPLOSION WAS TERRIFIC.

An Eyewitness Tells of the Awful Havoc Wrought.

M. Moukhanoff, a member of the late Parliament, who, at the time of the explosion, was waiting to see Premier Stolypin concerning permission to hold a congress of the Constitutional Democratic party, says:

"I was sitting with some twenty other visitors, including several ladies, at a long table, in the waiting-room, M. Stolypin then being engaged with M. Polivanoff, a marshal of the nobility of the Province of Zimbirsk, and the president of the Zimbirsk Zemo deputation. After waiting for some time I changed my seat and joined M. Petisoloff, a chamberlain of the court, in a bay-window, overlooking the avenue leading up to the house. A few seconds after the arrival of the carriage bearing the assassins, which attracted my attention, because visitors usually come in smaller carriages, I was suddenly hurled backward against the wall, which my head struck. I was so stunned that I did not even hear the explosion.

"When I recovered consciousness, I saw that the ceiling and one of the walls were gone, and that the room was heaped with debris from the floor above. The first words I heard came from the lips of a mother superior, who was standing among the ruins in a corner of the room, praying before an ikon, 'Sauvi Sauvius,' and crossing herself. She was one of the six who escaped uninjured. The occupant of the chair I had occupied was killed.

"I then went into the garden, where I came face to face with M. Stolypin. He had complete mastery over himself and was perfectly calm. I urged him not to go back into the house, saying, 'There may be wounded persons in there.' The premier's face was bespattered with ink, thrown there by the explosion.

"During the course of the evening, Madame Stolypin went to St. Petersburg aboard a small Government boat.

"It appears the assassins were well supplied with funds. They paid $125 in advance for the rooms they engaged. Before leaving these apartments, they disguised themselves and made the house porter drunk. The extraordinary power of the explosion is judged by the fact that the houses on the opposite side of the Neva were shaken and windows broken. One of the most painful features of the tragedy was the delay in securing medical aid for the injured, as over an hour elapsed before an ambulance arrived.

"M. Stolypin's one thought was for his daughter, and he kept exclaiming, 'For God's sake, fetch a doctor. Oh, my poor girl.'"

It was fully half an hour before the beginning was made to systematically clear the wreckage, during which the injured suffered agonies. At dusk, torches were lighted, and by the fitful light from these the work was continued, and the walls were shored up with strong beams. Many trees in the avenue were blown down by the force of the explosion, and the aspect of the house and the grounds was one of complete desolation. Parts of human bodies were thrown a great distance. An officer chanced to knock against a small tree, and a bloody, dust-covered head that had lodged among the branches fell at his feet.

Inquiry at the Calmeyer hospital today elicited the statement that Premier Stolypin's daughter was still alive, but that her condition was critical, and it was feared that gangrene would set in. M. Stolypin has received touching telegrams of sympathy from the grand dukes, Former Premier Witte and other persons.

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

STOLYPIN HAS COURAGE

At One Time He Braved a Furious Mob and Calmed Them.

London, Aug. 27. — An interesting story is told of M. Stolypin, the Russian premier, an attempt to kill whom on Saturday resulted in the death of 32 persons and the maiming of many others. When he was governor of Saratov the superintendent of police there was being attacked for carrying out orders that aroused their resentment. Stolypin, seeing what was happening, rushed up between the superintendent and the angry crowd, exclaiming, "If you want to kill the responsible official, it is I. The superintendent is but doing his duty executing my orders. He had no choice but to carry them out. It was I alone who issued them. He had no choice but to carry them out. It was I alone who issued them, and here I am." The crowd, surprised at Stolypin's courage, silently slunk away.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, commenting on the outrage, says: "No political reforms can heal the present moral gangrene which is eating away the soul of the nation. Political motives play hardly any part in the epidemic of loathsome crimes. The ideas of right and wrong are wholly perverted. Bestiality and humanity are now struggling for the upper hand and the chances are on the side of bestiality. If the Constitutional Democrats were in power tomorrow, the epidemic of crime would continue, for the struggle is not between this party or that, but between rascaldom and man of law and order."

FUR-STEALERS SENTENCED

Jacob and Simon Gebritski Given Seven and Five Years.

Chatham, Aug. 27.—Sentences were handed out Saturday, when Judge Bell gave the prisoners, Jacob and Simon Gebritski, seven and five years in the penitentiary respectively for bringing stolen goods into Canada and for receiving stolen property.

Defendants' counsel, argued that, as the family of the elder prisoner was in great need of what help they could get from the sons, and that Simon, if concerned, had only been so from the fact that he was drawn into it by his father, the sentence in that case should be light.

His honor, however, could not see it that way, and after administering a severe talking to the two, gave out his sentences.

When she had left the room after the conclusion of the trial, which has dragged along for some time, Mrs. Gebritski, the wife of the elder and mother of the younger prisoner, fainted.

Samuel, the other son, having expressed his willingness to return to New York City and face the charges there, the metropolitan police representatives who were here took him east this afternoon.

The case was a very interesting one, as the value of the furs stolen was large, $16,000, while the rivalry, and almost hostility, excited among the various persons concerned in the capture, because of the award of $2,500 held up, has served to increase what there already was.

The elder prisoner pleaded very hard for a light sentence, but the judge was obdurate.

Dedicated for Service Was German Evangelical Church

New St. Paul's Occupied for First Time by Congregation on Sunday.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, corner of Wellington and Grey streets, was dedicated yesterday, when Rev. W. H. Schild, of Bethany German Evangelical Church, Buffalo, preached at both morning and evening services.

About an hour before the time set for the morning service the congregation met in the basement of the church, where they held a short preparatory service. From the basement they proceeded to the auditorium, Miss Edna Kaiser leading the way, carrying the key of the edifice on a fancy cushion. Following her came Miss Rosa Hertel, daughter of the chairman of the building committee, and Miss Antoinette M. Eiermann, daughter of the pastor, each carrying a large bouquet of flowers. Next in order were the two ministers, Rev. Mr. Eiermann and Rev. Mr. Schild, with Mr. J. M. Moore, the architect, who supervised the building of the church. The members of the building committee and the church council then entered, the first-named carrying a Bible, and the others each carrying a piece of the communion set, and the baptismal basin. Next came the Sunday school, led by its teachers and officers; then the choir, and lastly the congregation. After the presentation of the key by Architect Moore, who delivered a short but appropriate address, the congregation sang an appropriate hymn, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Eiermann, thereupon opening the doors.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church as it will appear when completed.

When the public had been admitted, the regular service, in German, was proceeded with. The choir opened with a well-rendered anthem. Mr. Alfred Peine sang a bass solo, in which his rich voice showed forth to advantage.

Rev. Mr. Schild preached the sermon in German, taking his text from Jeremiah xxxi., 23. He went on to demonstrate to the congregation the glorious significance of their house of worship; their sacred duty toward their church, and the importance of their fervent prayer for the same.

In the evening, Rev. Mr. Schild preached in English. His theme was "The purpose for which we come to worship, and in which we should come to worship." He went on to say that the names of the great soldiers, who have, by deeds of valor, saved nations from destruction; the names of great scientists, who have made the great discoveries which have done so much for humanity, and, in fact, the names of great men in every walk of life, are cherished in our memories as sacred. When we consider the great benefits bestowed upon us by such men, it should remind us of how thankful we should be that God, the giver of all good gifts, the creator of all things, had given his son to die that we might have everlasting life. But even the good gifts bestowed upon us every day fail in time to remind us of our duty and obligation toward God, and we, like the children of Israel, need something to keep us constantly in remembrance of God. So we have our church, as they had their tabernacle.

Mr. Schild went on to show that after the church has been built only a part of our duty has been done. We must live in such a way as to be helpful to others. We should remember that we are setting either a good or a bad example at all times. Then we should be constantly preparing for the hereafter, as those who have been preparing all though life are ready to meet their creator.

Rev. Mr. Schild conveyed to the congregation the hearty congratulations of the German Evangelical churches of Buffalo and New York State.

The St. Paul's German Evangelical Church is the first German church to be erected in this city. For years the little body of Germans residing here have tried to get together and erect a house of worship, but without success until Mr. Eiermann came here from Buffalo thirteen months ago and, after laboring untiringly, managed to organize a congregation sufficiently strong to carry the work to completion. The church is a cement block structure, and has an exceedingly pretty appearance. The auditorium is square, with the entrance at one corner. The pulpit and choir and organ loft are at the back of the church, while two aisles run the entire length of the church. The seating capacity is nearly 300. On the auditorium floor are the secretary's room and the minister's study, both large and comfortable. In the basement is the Sunday school, which affords seating capacity for 300, and has two class rooms. A kitchen and toilet room are also situated in the basement.

The whole building, which was designed by Messrs. Moore & Henry, architects, impresses one with the idea of comfort and utility. Nothing appears to be wanting, and everything is in its proper place. It is so constructed as to admit of enlargement, at a comparatively small cost.

The congregation contemplate holding Sunday school in the morning at 9:30, the instruction being in English and German. Regular services will be in German in the morning and English in the evening, every Sunday.

A programme for this week has been arranged as follows:

Monday, 8 p.m.—The congregation is to be received into the membership of the German Evangelical Synod of America.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—English services, to which the ministers of the city will be welcomed.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Family gathering. No admission charged.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—German services. Examination of German confirmation class.

Friday, 8 p.m.—English services. Confirmation English confirmation class.

Sunday, 9:30 a.m.—Sunday school; 10:30, German services. Confirmation of the German and celebration of the communion. Seven p.m. English services. Confirmation of English and celebration of communion.

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