

A TRUNK FULL OF BOMBS

Strange Find in the Room of a Sister of Mercy.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Monday morning a Sister of Mercy, a gentle and lovable nurse in the Children's Hospital for Contagious Diseases, was found dead on her cot, a half-filled glass of poison by her side. Her rooms were closed up and the police were notified, merely as a matter of form. It was thought to be a love tragedy. It was remembered that a young man had been coming to see Sister Sobovna of late, and every time he went away her face was sad and she was slow to go and amuse the convalescing children, as was her duty and had been her pleasure in other days. But when the police came and opened her trunk quite another state of affairs was revealed, one indeed, which has given even the most insouciant population a thoughtful moment. The trunk was filled with bombs of the most perfected description, and the boxlike bed upon which the dead nurse lay was found stuffed with canisters of nitro-glycerine and other explosives of the most powerful description.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

Large Amounts in Succession Duties and Company Fees.

A despatch from Toronto says: The gross amount of succession duties received by the Provincial Treasury during the month of April was \$308,381. Of this \$150,000 was a deposit pending the final adjustment with the estate of the late Senator Fulford, which had previously paid \$100,000. The papers relative to the estate of the late Hon. A. G. Blair have arrived, but the amount of succession duties receivable has not yet been made out. The approximate net value of the estate is \$192,000, one-third of which goes to the widow, and the balance is to be equally divided between the seven children. The receipts of the Provincial Secretary's office for the four months ending Tuesday totalled 133,257.28, compared with \$70,685.55 for the corresponding period of 1905, or an increase of \$62,571.73. The increase was due largely to the increased number of companies obtaining incorporation and the fees received from them.

FIGHT AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

United States Sailors Attacked by Chilean Police.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba says: A conflict between police and sailors of the United States cruiser Tacoma took place here after an orderly banquet, which was given at the Cafe Leon de Oro by a number of first-class seamen of the cruiser. The sailors say they were returning to their ship in a reasonably sober condition, when they were suddenly attacked by the police with revolvers and machetes. A fierce fight ensued, with the result that Henry L. Lee, a fireman for the Tacoma, will probably die of a compound fracture of the skull, caused by a machete, and a gunshot wound in the right breast. Ten other seamen were taken to the ship suffering from machete wounds and clubbing. Not one of the policemen was badly hurt, though a number of them suffered from contusions. The captain and all the policemen who participated in the affair have been suspended by order of the civil Governor of Santiago upon the representations of Commander Tappen of the Tacoma and the American Consul, Mr. Holiday.

WELL-DIGGERS FIND COAL.

Discovery Made Within the City Limits of Calgary.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says: Two seams of fair quality of bituminous coal were struck by well-diggers at the home of Mr. B. G. Gordon within the city limits on Friday at a depth of nearly fifty feet.

CANTON, CHINA, DEVASTATED

Great Gunpowder Explosion Wrecks the City.

A despatch from Hong Kong says: Great destruction of life and property was caused at Canton on Wednesday evening by the explosion of a gunpowder magazine. Twenty-one bodies have already been recovered from the ruins. Hundreds of persons were injured. Fifteen buildings were razed and over a hundred others were wrecked. A section, two hundred feet long, of the massive city wall was thrown down. The historical many-storied Pagoda escaped with slight injuries. The officials and staff of the hospitals are doing their best to succor the sufferers. In the Shamien suburb, where the foreigners live, a terrific shock, caused by the explosion, was

felt, but the residents were unharmed. Some idea of the force of the explosion may be gathered from the fact that the roofs of houses a mile distant were blown off. A number of important Chinese and foreign mercantile establishments were demolished.

The bodies recovered from the ruins near the magazine were shockingly mutilated. Many corpses of men and women were without heads. The officer in charge of the magazine was among those killed, and when the body was recovered a pipe was found clutched in his hand, which suggests the possible cause of the explosion. The financial losses are enormous.

EATEN BY ANIMALS.

Baby's Body Found on the Railway Near Douglas, Manitoba.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., says: Dr. Moore, coroner, received word on Friday from Douglas that a baby about three months old had been found near the C.P.R. tracks at the east end of the village. The body was in a partial state of decomposition, chewed by swine and also a prey of crows. The discovery was made by a woman, who found the child had been clad in a light cotton dress, which was besmirched with dirt and flesh marks. The head of the child bore marks of bruises. Coroner Moore when seen on Friday said he had only received meagre details of the case, and did not know whether he would hold an inquest or not. Chief Provincial Constable Elliott of Winnipeg was also notified, and is conducting an inquiry into the gruesome find that was made. In the neighborhood there is absolutely no clue, and the inference drawn is that the child was hurled from a passing train, only to meet its death down the embankment.

WALKED IN HER SLEEP.

Niagara Falls Woman Wakes Up in a Cemetery.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Early on Thursday morning Superintendent Cameron of Victoria Lawn Cemetery was awakened by a knocking at the door. Upon the door being opened a strange woman was standing on the steps. She explained that she lived at Niagara Falls, where she had gone to sleep at home the night before, and awoke to find herself in the cemetery. She knew nothing of what happened between the time she went to sleep and the time of waking, which was 4 a.m., and evidently must have walked the entire distance from the Falls to the cemetery (ten miles) in her sleep. The woman was arrayed in sleeping apparel, and there can be little doubt that the story told by her is true.

MILLINERY WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Blaze on Wellington Street, Toronto, on Saturday Afternoon.

A despatch from Toronto says: Fire from an unknown cause, breaking out about 5.30 Saturday afternoon in the warehouse of the Knox Manufacturing Company at 50 Wellington street east, caused a loss of about \$145,000 to the Knox Company and to Mr. C. Klopfer, carriage hardware merchant at Nos. 44-46, the latter's damage being from water. For over an hour the downtown divisions of the fire department poured water into the building before the blaze was under control. To the brigade's good work it is due that the fire did not assume larger proportions and spread to neighboring buildings.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 7.—Call board quotations are:—

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 76c asked, 72c bid; No. 2 mixed, 75½c asked, outside, 72c bid.

Barley—No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3 extra, 52c bid; No. 3, 51c bid.

Peas—No. 2, 78c asked, outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 41c asked, 78 per cent. points, 42c bid track Toronto; 41c asked, 6c rate to Toronto, 40½c bid.

Rye—62c asked, outside; 60c bid for 10,000 bushels, 61c bid for 5,000 bushels.

Other prices are:—

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports—No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 83c.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white winter, 72½c to 73½c; No. 2 red, 72½c to 73½c; No. 2 mixed, 72½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c; outside; No. 2, mixed, 38c to 38½c.

Peas—77c to 77½c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 55½c to 56c, lake and rail, 57c to 58c a 1/2 rail; Ontario, 46c to 47c. Chatham freights.

Rye—Dull at 61c to 62c.

Barley—No. 2, 52c to 52½c, outside; No. 3 extra, 52c to 52½c; No. 3, 51c.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$2.75 bid; Manitoba, first patents, \$4.50; seconds, \$3.75; bakers', \$3.90.

Bran—\$23.50 bid, f.o.b. sacks included, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is fairly steady, with moderate receipts.

Creamery, prints 27c to 29c

do solids 25c to 26c

Dairy, prints 24c to 25c

do tubs 21c to 22c

Cheese—Firm at 14c for large and 14½c for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—Steady at 17c; splits, 14c.

Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb.; combs, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per doz.

Beans—\$1.70 to \$1.55 for hand-picked and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Ontario, 85c to 90c; eastern, 95c. in car lots here. Ontario nominal.

Baled Hay—\$13.50 to \$14 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$11 to \$12.50 for secondary grades, in car lots here.

Baled Straw—Firm at \$7 to \$8 per ton, in car lots here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—Firm at \$9.50 for light-weights and \$9 for heavies, farmers' lots; \$8.25 to \$8.50 for car lots.

Pork—Short cut, \$23.50 to \$24 per barrel, mess, \$21 to \$21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 11c to 11½c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 7.—In oats there is no change. For No. 2 Ontario white the quotation is still 43½c, while 43½c to 44c is quoted for the same grade Manitoba. Prices quoted to-day are:—

Buckwheat—55c to 56½c per bushel.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 65c ex-store.

Peas—Boiling peas, \$1 in carload lots, \$1.10 in jobbing lots.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.25 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; do in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20 to \$22; shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; Ontario bran, in bags, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; milled mouille, \$21 to \$22; straight grain, \$28 to \$29 per ton.

Rolls Oats—Per bag, \$1.90 to \$2.

Hay—No. 1, \$13.50; No. 2, \$12.50; No. 3, \$11.50; clover, mixed, \$11; pure clover, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton, in car lots.

Butter—There are no features, and quotations are 25½c to 26c.

Cheese—The market is very firm, and all cheese is being eagerly sought for as soon as it comes into the market.

Eggs—New-laid, 17c to 18c.

Provisions—Barrels of short cut mess, \$22.50 to \$23.50; half-barrels, \$11.75 to \$12.50; clear fat backs, \$24 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$22; half-barrels do., \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 11½c to 12c; barrels plate beef, \$13 to \$14; half-barrels do., \$7 to \$7.50; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half-barrels do., \$5.50; compound lard, 9½c to 10c; pure lard, 12½c to 13½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.50 to \$9.75; alive, \$7 to \$7.25.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, May 7.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red, 88½c in elevator and 90c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth 97c, opening navigation f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 91½c, opening navigation, f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 7.—Little change was noticeable in trade, and prices held very steady.

Butcher cattle were offered freely, but as the demand was strong prices held steady. Straight loads ranged from \$4.75 for good ordinary quality to \$4.90 for the best. The top price to-day for butcher cattle was \$5.25. The market for butchers' bulls was firmer, choice selling

BUILDINGS

Threats to Destroy C. P. R. Freight Sheds at Fort William.

A despatch from Fort William says: It is probable that a strike may happen at the local elevators unless the men employed receive considerable advance in wages. The company have already advanced the pay of the shovellers from 20 cents to 22½ cents per hour, and 28½ cents for overtime, but it is understood that the men are not satisfied. If the men strike, a serious blow will be given to western grain. Several hundred train loads of wheat are on their way to the lakes, whilst many are already awaiting unloading. A big fleet of boats is on its way for cargoes of wheat, and unless these can be handled much delay will ensue.

The Mayor received the following communication from J. G. Taylor, C. P. R. superintendent:—

from \$3.50 up to \$4.25, the latter price being paid for a few extra heavy cattle. Cows continue firm, selling from \$3.75 to \$4.30.

A few heavy feeders sold up to \$4.75, with a bunch of light stockers selling around \$3.

Milch cows are steady, choice from \$30 to \$50, and ordinary \$25 to \$30.

Calves—Steady at 3c to 6½c per lb.

The market for sheep and lambs continues quiet, offerings being limited. Prices are firm and generally unchanged.

Hogs are steady and unchanged at \$6.40, fed and watered.

GRAIN BLOCKADE THREATENED.

The Strike at Fort William Elevators Continues.

A despatch from Fort William says: The Western grain trade threatens to be paralyzed by the local elevator strike, which still continues. A big rush of wheat has been coming in from the West, but now it is impossible to unload this and a blockade is feared. It will also affect the shipment of coal, as no empties are available. Only one vessel has loaded at the Canadian Pacific elevators since the strike. Four men were working on Saturday, but none on Sunday. Vessels are going to Port Arthur to load at the Canadian Northern. The Huronic left without any cargo of grain. Eight vessels are now waiting for cargo. The men have had several conferences with the officials, but no settlement.

BOY DROWNED IN OLD WELL.

Sad End of Six-year-old Son of Bowmanville Engineer.

A despatch from Bowmanville says: A sad accident happened here on Sunday when Chas. Finley, the six-year-old son of R. Finley, the engineer at the rubber factory, was found drowned in a well. The little fellow went out to play about 11 o'clock, and not returning search was made for him, but it was not until about 1.30 that his hat was seen floating on top of the water in an old well at South Park, which is just across the street from the boy's home. He had evidently been in the water for some time. It is supposed that he lifted a board off the top and was throwing something in when he overbalanced himself and fell in.

AN ALL-ROUND INCREASE.

Customs Officers Throughout Canada to Have Salaries Raised.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It has been conceded for years that the outside officers of the Customs service have been underpaid. An extra vote of \$180,000 was obtained by Mr. Paterson at the recent session, and the Minister's idea is to spread this amount over the entire Customs service from Halifax to Victoria. The officials of the department are working out the details of the proposed all round increase.

INCREASE IN LICENSE REVENUE

Report on Operation of Liquor License Law of Ontario.

A despatch from Toronto says: Information regarding the operation of the Liquor License Act of Ontario is given in the thirty-first annual report of the license branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, which has just been published. The total collections for 1905-6 were \$657,813.44, as compared with \$637,762 in the previous license year. These figures included fees for licenses and fines, including sums imposed by municipal by-laws. Of the total \$330,430 was the revenue of the province from tavern, shop and wholesale licenses, transfers and fines, as against \$297,825 in 1904-5. The municipalities were paid \$241,019.57, compared with \$238,492 in 1904-5. For the financial year which

closed Dec. 31, 1906, instead of April 30, the end of the license year, the revenue of the province increased \$201,666 as a result of the legislation of 1906.

There was a reduction in the number of licenses for the license year 1905-6 of 145 as compared with the previous year. In the period covered by the report 2,745 licenses of all kinds were granted in the province. The report makes reference to the well known fact that the law is being strictly enforced in all parts of the province, including the municipalities in which local option is in force. The fines from prosecutions were \$29,035.55, as compared with \$21,004.33 in 1904-5. Commitments of prisoners for drunkenness during 1906 were 4,216. In 1905 they numbered 4,157.

FOREST PLANTING.

Methods of Planting on Easily-Worked Soils—When and How to "Heel In."

In planting trees in a forest plantation, three things absolutely necessary to attend to are: (1) Keep the roots of the trees moist, (2) spread the roots well when placing the trees in the ground, (3) tramp the earth firmly around the roots. In order to keep the roots of the trees from drying, they are carried in baskets and covered over with wet moss, or they can be carried in pails, partly filled with water, or, better still, with very thin mud.

If the trees arrive at a time when they cannot be planted immediately, they should be "heeled in." For this purpose select a shaded spot which the sun and the wind cannot get at, and here dig a V-shaped trench, with the sides sloping at quite an angle. Now take a pail or other vessel and in it put water and earth, so as to form a thin mud; or, simply dig a hole in the ground and pour some water in it. Take the seedlings and dip them in this thin mud, then place them in the trench, crowding them pretty closely (but not too close), throw the earth back over the seedlings and tramp it down thoroughly; then put down another row of seedlings, and so on. The seedlings will keep all right in this condition for two weeks or more; but it is not wise to keep them thus for a longer time, on account of the danger of injury to the roots when they are finally moved.

If the ground is soft and easily worked, the planting may be done with a spade. A spadeful of earth is taken out, and in the hole thus made a tree taken from the basket or pail is placed. The roots of this tree should be well spread out. Then the earth is put back and well tramped down. The tree should be placed in the earth about an inch deeper than it was in the nursery bed, in order to allow for heaving of the soil by frost, etc.

Some prefer to plough furrows as far apart as the rows of trees are intended to stand. Then the planters go along the furrows and at the required distances put down the tree, hold it in position and throw some loose earth about the roots, then tramp this earth down thoroughly, and then on to the next tree. The earth may be thrown back into place by another furrow ploughed alongside the first one.

The rate of planting will vary a great deal. In easily worked soil six men ought, after some practice, to be able to plant about five thousand trees per day. It is best to have some men do the actual planting while others carry trees to them. One man or boy can often carry trees to supply two men planting.

The number of plants per acre will depend on the spacing. Planting four feet by four feet, 2,725 trees will be necessary; for planting five feet by five feet, 1,750 trees, and for planting six feet by six feet, 1,210 trees.