

RUSSIAN CRISIS REACHED

Equivalent of Martial Law Declared in Second Ukase.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: By imperial ukase, dissolving the Douma, the Czar on Saturday night expressed his displeasure at the action of the first Russian Parliament. Its successor is to be convoked on March 5, 1907, but the date of the elections is not yet fixed. A second ukase declares the capital and the surrounding provinces to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infinitesimally different from full martial law. This measure of safety is to provide for the outbreaks which undoubtedly will be provoked by this daring measure.

Yet a third ukase relieves M. Goremykin of the Premiership, and appoints M. Stolypin Premier. He also retains his present post of Minister of the Interior.

TEXT OF THE UKASES.

The text of the ukases, dissolving the Douma and declaring the capital and surrounding provinces in a "state of extraordinary security," are as follows:

"According to paragraph 105 of the fundamental laws, we order the Imperial Parliament dissolved, and fix the time for the convocation of the newly-elected Parliament for March 5, 1907.

"Regarding the time for the new elections to the Imperial Parliament we will later issue special indications.

"The ruling Senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this into effect.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS.
"Peterhof, July 21."

The text of the second ukase follows: "In consideration of a report of the Council of Ministers presented to us regarding the necessity in the future for the preservation of order and public safety in the City and Province of St. Petersburg, we consider it necessary in the future for the preservation of order and public safety in the city and province of St. Petersburg, we consider it necessary to declare in the above city and province, instead of the State, of reinforced security which now prevails there, a state of extraordinary security. The prefect of the city and the governor of the province are entrusted with the rights thereto appertaining.

"The ruling Senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this into effect.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS.
"Peterhof, July 21."

The Czar's decision to autocratically dissolve the Douma finally brings the regime, and 30,000,000 stalwart suffragists, headed by the bulk of the popular Assembly into an open conflict, besides demonstrating the terrible truth that the bayonet-supported reactionaries are still confident of the issue of the impending bloody conflict. Thirty thousand guards have arrived here, swelling the forces guarding the capital, which is under martial law, to five army corps. All now depends on the army's loyalty. The task, however, is stupendous. The outlook is very black.

EPIDEMIC OF ASSASSINATION.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The political barometer is again falling. The confusion which seems to have taken possession of the upper spheres since the efforts to form a coalition Ministry failed, coupled with the alarming reports from the interior and the attitude of Parliament, make almost anything possible. There has been a marked renewal of apprehension that the crisis may end in a coup d'etat against Parliament. The assassinations of Vice Admiral Chouknin and General Kozloff, the discovery that behind the murder of the General was a big plot to kill not only General Trepoff, but Prince Putiatin and other courtiers, and the general epidemic of assassination, which has terrorized not only the local authorities, but even the police, together with the wild destruction of property by the peasantry in half a dozen provinces during the last few days, have again strengthened the small part of the court which believes in restoring to "extreme measures." The adoption by the lower House of Parliament of an address to the country will, it is feared, place in the hands of the reactionists the needed lever to move his Majesty. M. Petrjitski vainly warned the lower House on Tuesday of the seriousness of the proposed step, but the majority of the Constitutional Democrats, of which party he is a prominent member, seem to be convinced that they must hold the peasants at all hazards. The members of the extreme left seemed to court a fight, preaching open revolution from the rostrum. The Novoe Vremya, which often reflects the views of the court, says that the adoption by the lower House of an address to the country would go beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament, and virtually constitute an appeal from the Government to the people. The paper adds: "With its adoption Parliament would cross the Rubicon, abandon its professed policy of trying to restrain the country, and instead of pacifying it, deliberately pour oil on the flames."

BAD NEWS FROM INTERIOR.

Despatches from the interior continue to tell without interruption stories of the burning of manor houses, robberies, murders, collisions between peasants and rural guards, and the hurried despatch of troops here and there. The centre of the peasants' uprising is Voronezh Province, where the peasants in their mania for the destruction of property do not discriminate between friends and enemies, as evidenced by the complete devastation of the estate of M. Kokoshkine, one of the most prominent

Constitutional Democrats in the lower House. Wednesday's reports describe the situation in that province as "hopeless," from the standpoint of the landlords. The situation is almost as bad in Pottava and Smolensk Provinces. In Tambov Province eighty peasants are reported to have been killed or wounded by dragoons.

THREATENED COL. MINN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: It is reported that some of the soldiers of the Semimovsky guard regiment have served notice on their commander, Colonel Minn, that they intend to kill him at the first opportunity for forcing them to murder their fellow-citizens during the Moscow revolt, and that Minn, in fear of his life, fled from the camp at Kransnoyoslo.

KOZLOFF'S ASSASSIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The assassin of General Kozloff of the headquarters staff, who was murdered in the English Park at Peterhof on Saturday last, has been identified as one Lett, belonging to an organization the members of which have sworn to kill General Trepoff, General Prince Putiatin and 13 other persons intimately connected with the court. The assassin was chosen by lot.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

A despatch from Hamburg, Germany, says: Toward the end of last week Grand Duke Vladimir received an urgent, unsigned letter telling him to beware of travelling along the Treves route on Sunday. This communication was placed in the hands of detectives and the Grand Duke decided to postpone his journey. It was also handed to the railroad officials, who secured the line with the result that a dynamite cartridge with a fuse attached to the line was found on the Coblenz-Treves section of the road. The indignation felt here is unbounded, as Grand Duke Vladimir is immensely popular, owing to his genial manner and cheerful ways with all he meets.

PEASANT DEPREDATIONS.

A despatch from Moscow says: A landlord, fleeing from Bobrov, in the Province of Voronezh, where a peasant uprising has taken place, has arrived here, and gives a frightful picture of the devastation. He describes the losses in the province as colossal. The troops are powerless to cope with the peasants who are marching in large bands, destroying practically everything. Not more than one-tenth of the estate are spared. The movement was started by the refusal of the landlords in the northern part of the Bobrov district to agree to an advance of wages to the farm women.

ESTATES SACKED DAILY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The peasant war, which began in the Province of Voronezh, is spreading over the central provinces. Fifteen estates near the City of Voronezh have been burned by the peasant mobs since Sunday.

A strike of hired laborers a week ago was brutally suppressed by the Government forces. Enormous masses of peasantry then congregated and marched in a great column several miles in length to sack all the estates in the neighborhood. Troops arrived and tried to disperse the mob with volleys of musketry. Many hundreds of the peasants were killed and wounded, but the horde stubbornly refused to retreat. The approach of masses of peasants by other roads made the position of the troops untenable, and they retreated, leaving the estates defenceless. The Government has sent artillery to the scene.

The railway stations are packed with fugitives, and landlords and their families are camping by the roadsides.

A large landed proprietor named Drozolsky and his family wandered for days across the fields before they reached Voronezh.

TOWN A SEA OF FIRE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Refugees from the Town of Syzran, which was burned on Thursday, describe the town as a sea of fire when they last saw it. The population of 33,000 fled to the fields. It was useless to think of attempting to extinguish the flames. It is known that many lives have been lost. Anonymous letters, in which the fire was threatened, declare that a holocaust would be better than the misery of the present despotism. The bulk of the population is in the surrounding fields, without food or shelter, many being violently insane. The loss of life in the catastrophe, which exceeded one hundred, was largely that of children.

MASSACRE OF JEWS.

A despatch to the London Tribune from St. Petersburg says that the Jews at Syzran are being massacred.

The Town of Syzran is still burning. The deaths are calculated at hundreds. There are immense fires also at Alathyn and Atkarsk. Hundreds of houses in each town have been destroyed. Thousands of persons are camping out. It is believed that all the fires are of incendiary origin.

Montreal's population, according to the new city directory, is 405,000.

SEVEN DROWNED IN COLLISION.

Fast Ferry Cuts Steamer in Two Near Vancouver.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: Shortly after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Union steamship tug Chehalis was cut in two by the steamer Princess Victoria, the fast ferry that runs daily between Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle. Of fourteen souls on board, seven were drowned. The latter include Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, late registrar of Manitoba Medical College, recently surgeon on board the Anglican mission boat Columbia, plying up the northern coast; Mrs. Boyce, wife of the purser of the steamer Cassiar; P. J. Chick, formerly purser, recently retired; Chas. Benwell, son of J. J. O. Benwell, of Vancouver; Crawford A. White, deckhand, and two Japanese firemen. The tug, which was passing through the Narrows with a party interested in oyster beds at that point, was struck six feet from the stern, and sank immediately. Survivors say the steamer veered suddenly from her course, as there was plenty of sea room. An order for the arrest of Capt. Griffiths, of the Princess Victoria, has been issued.

CAR PLUNGED INTO CANYON.

Four Killed and Seven Injured in British Columbia.

A Nelson, B. C., despatch says: One of the most fearful disasters that has occurred in years in British Columbia happened on Saturday night, when the passenger train from Spokane to Nelson was derailed in Beaver Canyon, a narrow pass near the boundary. The buffet car was derailed on a trestle and hurled down the precipice, killing four men and injuring seven. The killed are: Judge W. B. Townsend, formerly of Rossland; Phoebe Smith, bartender on the steamship Kaslo; M. D. McKinnon, purser of the steamship Kaslo. Unidentified man. The injured are: Mrs. W. B. Poel, Nelson, passenger; Miss Wragge, of Cranbrook, passenger; Elouis Bergeron, of Stillwater, Minn., passenger; Charles Summers, colored porter on buffet car; Edward Jones, colored cook on buffet car; Conductor Ingham, Brakesman Paden.

RUSSELL SAGE DEAD.

Famous Financial Economist Passes Peacefully Away.

A New York despatch says: Russell Sage, the famous old man of Wall Street, died on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at his summer house, at Lawrence, Long Island. The end was a very peaceful one. Mr. Sage had been failing steadily for several months and for the past few weeks had been practically confined to his home. For three hours previous to the end Mr. Sage was unconscious. He had been very weak during the day and fell into a sleep from which he never awakened.

ENGLISHMEN ARE THRIFTY.

Over \$760,500,000 Now Deposited in Post-office Savings Bank.

A despatch from London says: The large class of investors of small savings in Great Britain deposited in the post-office savings bank in the year 1905 the sum of £42,300,616. When it is remembered that not more than £50 will be received from any depositor in the course of a year, it will be seen that the amount indicates widespread thrift. The balance due on Dec. 31, 1905, to all depositors was £152,111,139, an increase of £3,771,786 over the preceding year.

NATAL OPERATIONS.

Three Thousand Killed; Two Thousand Prisoners.

A London despatch says: Under Colonial Secretary Churchill imparted to the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon the official reply to the Government's inquiries in the alleged atrocities perpetrated on the wounded ulus in Natal during the operations against the rebel chief Bambaala. According to a telegram from the Governor of Natal, 3,000 natives were killed throughout the operations and 2,000 were made prisoners, including the wounded. The Natal Government had no information about wounded natives being killed by the native levies. The telegram confirmed the official version of Bambaala's head being cut off for identification, owing to the decomposition of the rest of the body and of its being subsequently buried with the latter.

CHILD KICKED TO DEATH.

Revolt Case of Cruelty Revealed at a Coroner's Inquest.

A Montreal despatch says: The Coroner's jury which investigated the death of the two-and-a-half-year-old child of John Dobuck, a Polish family residing at Point St. Charles, has rendered a verdict of murder, and the step-mother is accused of the crime. The medical testimony was to the effect that the child had been kicked to death, seven of its ribs having been fractured. The step-mother, who disappeared before the crime was discovered, is still at liberty, although the police have been looking for her for a couple of days.

20,000 EMIGRANTS.

Church Army Launches Propaganda to Raise \$500,000.

A London despatch says: Prebendary Carlyle, founder of the Church Army at Ramsgate, has launched a propaganda to raise £100,000 to send 20,000 emigrants to Canada next year.

EARTHQUAKES DO DAMAGE.

The Population Desert Socorro, New Mexico.

A despatch from Albuquerque, N.M., says: Refugees in large numbers are arriving here from Socorro, N.M., where great damage has been wrought by a succession of earthquakes since July 2. In that time not an hour has passed without one or more quakes. The centre of the disturbance is a zone 30 miles long by about 10 miles wide, running from the Ladrone Mountains southeast through Socorro, San Antonio and San Marcia. "The noise and the quakes are frightful," said Mrs. J. J. Leeson, a refugee from Socorro. "I have experienced earthquakes at Los Angeles and San Francisco, but never anything so sickening as these prolonged rockings and jerkings of the earth at Socorro. Water placed in a bowl will show continuous vibrations between the greater shocks, showing that the earth is never still. Not a house in town is safe to enter and chimneys and walls topple with each recurrent tremor."

BORACIC ACID IN MEAT.

Contractor for Supplies to British Army Fined.

A despatch from London says: Messrs. Dickerson and Co., contractors for supplies to the British army, and a dealer named Mileson were in the Brentford Police Court on Thursday, charged with selling potted meats containing 74 per cent. of boracic acid. In another case the meat contained 1/2 per cent., and in a third 38.8 per cent. of the acid. The samples of their goods were colored with oxide of iron and pink coal tar dye. The tins were sold at a penny each. They contained ham, tongue and chicken. The Dickersons prepared their own goods. The Dickersons were fined \$25 and costs of court, the magistrate expressed the opinion that the boracic acid in the meat might possibly be injurious to persons who were not in good health.

GIRLS WHO GO ASTRAY.

The Majority of Them Have Poor Homes and No Mother.

"In almost every instance where young people fall into evil and criminal ways," says Mr. S. J. Kelso, "it will be found that the home conditions were largely to blame. In a recent letter particulars are given of two young girls committed to the Mercer Reformatory for immoral conduct. In one case the girl's mother was dead, the father had married again and the second wife could not tolerate her round the place; in the other the father had left his family and gone to live with another woman and the girl had for years been growing up in the midst of wretchedness and depravity. A year or two ago the two girls tried to improve their conditions by running away, but they were arrested by the police and forcibly returned and compelled to remain under the above unhappy conditions. Little wonder that they are in the Mercer Reformatory now!"

BRITISH BOY SMOKER.

The Committee Thinks He Should Be Suppressed.

A London despatch says: The House of Lords Committee, which has been considering the case of the British boy smoker, is of the opinion that he should be suppressed. The manhood of Great Britain is gravely menaced by him, the committee say. It is recommended that nobody under sixteen shall be allowed to smoke. The committee wants those selling tobacco to boys punished and wants all the boys punished who are caught smoking or having cigarettes in their possession. It would have policemen, park keepers, schoolmasters and certain other public functionaries charged with the duty of enforcing this proposed law. The enactment of this law may be a long way off.

MR. BEIT'S MILLIONS.

Various Estimates on the Size of His Fortune.

A London despatch says: Those who are really in a position to give authoritative information regarding the amount of the fortune of the late Alfred Beit, the South African financier, and the terms of his will, have not yet given it to the newspapers. Estimates from \$125,000,000 to \$625,000,000 have been published, but it will probably be found when the terms of the will are given out that Mr. Beit's fortune was somewhat below \$50,000,000. About one-third of this amount, it is expected, will be bequeathed to national purposes in Great Britain and South Africa, mainly of an educational character. Mr. Beit had several married sisters in Germany and Austria, and presumably they, as well as his mother and brother, will inherit considerable amounts.

COLD STORAGE FOR FRUIT.

Department of Agriculture to Extend the Present System.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Agriculture proposes to extend its cold storage car service from dairy products to fruit. Several years ago the Government undertook to pay five dollars toward the cost of icing each car and to carry butter or cheese. This produced a demand for cold storage cars. Last summer an average of a hundred a day were used from July 1st to Sept. 15. It is expected the fruit men will find the cool cars an advantage in marketing their goods.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 24.—The first of Ontario flour from the new crop for August delivery, was at \$3 for export. Wheat prices are firmer, following Chicago.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, old crop are quoted at \$3.05 to \$3.10, buyers' bags, for export. Manitoba—Unchanged; \$4.40 to \$4.60 for first patents; \$4 to \$4.10 for seconds, and \$3.90 to \$4 for bakers'.

Bran—Ontario—Very dull at \$15 to \$16.50 in bulk, outside; short, scarce at \$17.50 to \$18.

Wheat—Ontario—78c to 79c for No. 2 red and white, outside; spring, 74c to 75c; goose, 73c to 74c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Quotations for delivery at lake ports are firmer at 85 1/2c for No. 1 northern; No. 2 northern, 83 1/2c.

Oats—38c to 39 1/2c outside for No. 2. Rye—62c to 64c outside.

Barley—49c to 51c outside for No. 2. Peas—80c to 82c outside.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 59 1/2c to 60c, Ontario points.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Inferior grades of butter continue to come forward freely, while prices are about steady, with a firm tone for the better grades.

Creamery grades 20c to 21c
do solids 19c to 20c
Dairy prints 16c to 18 1/2c
do pails 17c to 18c
do tubs 17c to 18c
Bakers' 16c to 17c

Cheese—At 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c for job lots here.

Potatoes—Prices are unchanged at \$1 for Ontario and \$1 to \$1.10 for Quebec.

Baled Hay—Quotations unchanged at \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here. Mixed, \$7.50.

Baled Straw—At \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 24.—Grain—Prices for oats show no change. Car lots of No. 2 white were quoted at 43c, No. 3 at 42 1/2c, and No. 4 at 41 1/2c per bushel, ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.60 to \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; do in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; extras, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bags, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21; milled mouille, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$23 to \$29.

Rolled Oats—Prices unchanged at \$2.25 per bag; cornmeal is slow of sale at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$24; half barrels do., \$12.50, clear fat back, \$23.50; long cut heavy mess, \$21.50; half barrels do., \$11.25; dry salt, long clear bacon, 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; barrels plate beef at \$13.50; half barrels do., \$7.25; barrels heavy mess beef, \$11.50; half barrels do., \$6.25; compound lard, 7 1/2c to 9 1/2c; pure lard, 12c to 12 1/2c; kettle rendered, 12 1/2c to 14c; hams, 14 1/2c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 16 1/2 to 17c; Windsor bacon, 16 1/2c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$11; alive, \$8 per cwt.

Eggs—Prices firm, being 17c and perhaps more for straight gathered stock when fine, and about the same for No. 1 candled. Selects are selling around 20c. Poor quality of straight gathered are not wanted, and some are offering at 16c and even less.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, July 24.—Flour—Dull. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 83 1/2c. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 56 1/2c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 39 1/2c. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, July 24.—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 83 1/2c elevator; No. 2 red, 84c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 88 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 83 1/2c f. o. b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 24.—There was a moderately fair run to-day, and trade was comparatively brisk at steady prices.

Stockers and feeders—The common rough Eastern stockers are simply a drag on the market, as they do not seem to be wanted at all.

Lambs are firmer, and sheep about steady at recent quotations.

Hogs—The scarcity of hogs is still holding the market very firm.

Export—Extra choice, \$4.75 to \$5.10; medium export, \$4.60 to \$4.65.

Good short-keep feeders, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Heavy Feeders—Good and heavy feeders at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Butchers—Choice picked butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.70; medium heavy butchers at \$4 to \$4.35; mixed lots and cows at \$1.75 to \$3.50; fat cows, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Light Stockers—\$2.25 to \$2.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady at \$4 to \$4.25.

Spring Lambs—6 to 7 1/2c per lb.

Calves—Prices range from \$3.50 to \$5.50 each.

Hogs—Selects, \$7.70; lights and fats, \$7.45.

Milch Cows—Choice, \$30 to \$40 each; common, \$17 to \$20.

Two brothers named Gauthier were drowned at Montreal on Friday. They were painting the sides of the steamer Gaspesian, and the scaffold gave way.