JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN DEAD

British Statesman Called at the Age of 78 With Great Suddeness

A despatch from London says: Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain died suddenly at his London residence, at 10.30 on Thursday night. The death of Mr. Chamberlain, which removes one of the most striking figures from British politics in the past generation, came as an entire surprise, as the condition of his health was not publicly known to be any worse than at any time in the past two or three years. Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis seven years ago, and his son, Austen Chamberlain, were with Mr. Chamberlain when death occurred at 10.30 o'clock Thursday night, at his London residence. The event cast a gloom over the London season, which is at its height. Mr. Chamberlain's last public appearance was at a garden party on the grounds of his Birmingham home, on May 6 last, when, with his wife and son, he received several hundred constituents. Mr. Chamberlain was wheeled out on the lawn and appeared very emaciated and feeble when he lifted his hat to friends and neighbors in acknowledgment of their salutes.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

The Canadian Government will deport all foreigners who are charges on the public.

Major R. W. Leonard has retired from the National Transcontinental Commission.

Ernest Austin, a young man of 33 years, committed suicide on the public thoroughfare by drinking carbolic acid.

R. M. C. Toothe, a London barrister, was fined $25 and costs by Magistrate Judd for seizing Henry C. Short by the throat when the latter made a face at him in the course of cross-examination in a county court case.

A ruling by Chairman McKeown at Fredericton, that anyone doing business with the Government must answer a summons, greatly widened the probe into the cost of the St. John Valley Railway and the charges against Premier Flemming.

Harvey L. Virgil, an automobile salesman, who killed Martin Longman, a street sweeper, by running him down in a midnight ride at Vancouver, was given two and a half years in prison. It was alleged that he framed up a perjured defense.

The Ontario Association of the Deaf, meeting in London, adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to remove the deaf of the Dominion from the classification of undesirables and another to continue the agitation to have the Ontario Government establish a home for aged and infirm deaf in the province.

Great Britain.

Nationalists and Orangemen had a serious clash at Omagh.

Sir Benjamin Stone, President of the National Photographic Record Association, is dead.

Edmund Payne, a comedian well-known to English theatre-goers, is dead, aged 49.

Fifty thousand rifles, it is rumored, have been landed for the Nationalists in Ireland.

The employers and employees of the International Paper Company signed a one-year agreement.

The Unionist Peers have assumed a more conciliatory attitude toward the Irish home rule amending bill.

Gen. Richardson of the Ulster Volunteers has issued an order permitting them to carry arms in the streets.

Rosalind, Dowager Countess of Carlisle, has sent to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, $1,500 for the Nationalist volunteers fund.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, states that the Nationalist volunteers, the armed followers of the Irish Nationalist party, number 114,000 men.

The Unionists in the House of Lords are anxious for a peaceful and early settlement of the home rule question.

United States.

Memphis, Tenn., will pay 5 cents for every rat killed.

Lassen Peak, a volcano near Red Bluff, Cal., is sending smoke a mile high.

It is persistently reported in Washington that the United States is about to interfere actively in the Haytien troubles.

According to an interpretation of the income tax law, which has just been made by the Department of Internal Revenue at Washington, all Canadians employed in American cities, but holding residence in Canada, are subject to the tax of one per cent. on their incomes.

General.

Martial law has been extended through Bosnia and Herzegovina because of continued rioting.

"Before I resign half the people of Mexico City will die with me," is the remark President Huerta is credited with having made.

Captain Bojareoglo, a Russian army aviator, was killed by being thrown from a great height, owing to a collapse of his monoplane.

Two hundred persons were killed at Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, in fierce riots between Mohamedan Croats and Serbs which grew out of the assassination of the Archduke Francis.

FARMER SHOT DEAD.

Angry Chinaman Kills Him at Bromhead, Sask.

A despatch from Estevan, Saskatchewan, says: Geo. Bidler, a farmer, was shot and killed on Tuesday evening at Bromhead by Lee Han, a Chinese restaurant proprietor. The Chinaman was arrested, and appeared on preliminary trial before Magistrate Spera, who committed him for trial. Bidler had been drinking during the day, and late in the afternoon proceeded to the Chinaman's, where he threatened to clean out the place. Lee Han told him to stand off, and backed toward the rear door to get out of the way of Bidler, who continued to advance, and as the Chinaman could not get out of his way, after warning Bidler he would shoot, he fired the shot, killing Bidler instantly. Threats were made to lynch the Chinaman, and the police to avoid trouble, hurried the other Chinamen out of the town to Estevan.

MARCONI'S PROPHECY.

Expects to Talk Across Atlantic Before End of 1914.

A despatch from London, England, says: "Mr. Marconi contemplates being able to telephone from Carnavon, Wales, to New York, before the end of this year," was the statement made on Wednesday by the manager of the company, in testifying before the Dominions Royal Commission on Imperial communications. It was added that Mr. Marconi also anticipated increasing the speed of the wireless telegraph to 300 words a minute.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Two Man and Two Women Brought to the Surface.

A despatch from Quebec says: Diver Schinseng, of Mr. Wotherspoon's diving crew, recovered four more bodies from the Empress wreck on Thursday, these being those of two men and two women. One of the women had jewels on her fingers, otherwise, owing to the condition of the bodies, there would be but little chance of identification.

POSTAL REVENUE GROWS.

Returns at the Montreal Office Show Increase.

A despatch from Montreal says: The report of the Montreal postoffice for the month just ended shows an increase in all departments over June, 1913. The revenue this past month was $15,000 larger than in the corresponding month last year. The increase in revenue came from sale of stamps, newspaper postage and permits.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 7.—Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, No. 1 Northern, 93c; No. 2, 91½c.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, No. 2 C. W., 43c; No. 3 C.W., 42½c.

Ontario wheat—Outside, 95c to $1.

Ontario oats—40 to 41c, outside and 43c to 44c, on track, Toronto.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, on track, Port Colborne, 74½c.

Peas—No. 2, 98c to $1.03, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 63 to 64c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 57 to 59c., nominal.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.25; in smaller lots, $2.37½; per barrel, $5, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 88c to 90c, in car lots outside, nominal.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $23; shorts, $25; Ontario bran, $23; middlings, $23 to $27; good feed flour, $30 to $32.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.50 in jute bags; strong bakers', $4.80 in jute bags; in cotton bags ten cents more per barrel.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, is offered at $3.70 to $3.75, seaboard, in bulk, $3.70 to $3.75, Toronto.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98 lb. sacks, $2.35.

Country Produce.

Wholesalers are now selling to the trade at the following prices:—

Eggs—Strictly new laids in cartons, 24 to 26c; extra firsts, 23 to 25c; ordinary firsts, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—New, large, 14½ to 14¾c; twins, 14½ to 14¾c; old, large, 16½c; twins, 17c.

Butter—Creamery prints, fresh made, 23 to 25c; farmers' separator prints, 19 to 20c; dairy prints, 17 to 19c; bakers', 15 to 16½c.

Beans—Primes, bushel, $2.15; H. P., $2.30 to $2.25.

Honey—Buckwheat, 7c a pound in tins, 6½c in barrels; strained clover honey, 10c to 10½c a pound in 60 lb. tins; 11c in 10 lb. tins; 11½c in 5 lb. tins; comb honey, No. 1, $2.55 per dozen; extra, $2 to $2.25 per dozen; No. 2, $2 per dozen.

Poultry—Fowl, dressed, heavy, 15 to 16c; light, 13 to 14c; live, fat, 10 to 12c; chickens, dressed, milkfed, 22 to 23c; ordinary, 18 to 19c; live yearling, 13 to 14c; broilers, 20 to 22c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 30c; alive, 15 to 16c

Onions—Egyptians, 112 lbs, $7.

Potatoes—Ontarios, $1.40 to $1.50 per bag out of store; New Brunswicks, $1.50 to $1.60 out of store; new potatoes, bbl., $5.25 to $5.75.

Maple syrup—Pure, Imperial gallon, $1 to $1.10; wine gallon, 75c to 85c.

Provisions.

Wholesalers are selling to the trade on the following price basis:

Smoked and dry salted meats, rolls—Smoked, 14½ to 15c; hams, medium, 18 to 18½c; heavy, 17 to 18c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; long clear bacon, tons, 14c; cases 14½c; backs, plain, 20c; special, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 23 to 24c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces, 12½c to 12¾c.

Baled Hay.

Local merchants are buying on track, Toronto, at the following prices:—Baled hay, choice, No. 1, $14 to $14.50; extra No. 2, $12.50 to $13; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 3, $8 to $9; baled straw, $8 to $8.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, July 7.—Cash:—No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 86½c; No. 3 Northern, 85c; No. 4, 81c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 39½c; No. 3 C.W., 39¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 39c; No. 1 feed, 38½c; No. 2 feed, 38¼c. Barley—No. 3, 52½c; No. 4, 49½c; rejected, 47½c; feed, 47c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.37½; No. 2 C.W., $1.34½; No. 3 C.W., $1.22½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 7.—Wheat—July, 83½c; September, 78½c; No. 1 hard, 88 to 88½c; No. 1 Northern, 87 to 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 83 to 85½c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 63 to 63½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34½ to 35c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, July 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 85½c to 85¾c; July, 86½c. Linseed—Cash and July, $1.57½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 7.—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8.25 to $8.50; good medium, $8 to $8.15; common cows, $5 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $4; choice fat cows, $6.50 to $7; choice bulls, $7 to $7.25.

Calves—Good veal, $8.25 to $10.50; common, $4.75 to $7.

Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 900 lbs., $7 to $7.25; light stockers, $6 to $6.25.

Hogs—$8.50 fed and watered, $8.75 off cars, and $8 to $8.10 f.o.b.

Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $6; heavy, $3.50 to $4.50; bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; spring lambs, $11 to $11.75 by the pound; yearling lambs, $8 to $8.50.

Milch cows—Market easier, at $50 to $80.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 7.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 78 to 79c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 44 to 44½c; do., No. 3, 43½ to 43¾c. Barley—Man. feed, 55 to 56c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5 to $5.25; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.75; do., bags, $2.15 to $2.20. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.55; do, bags, 90 lbs., $2.15. Bran $23. Shorts $25. Middlings $28. Mouillie, $28 to $32. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $14.25 to $16. Cheese —Finest westerns, 12¾ to 13c; do., easterns, 12 to 12½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 24½ to 24¾c; seconds, 22½ to 23c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 26 to 27c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20 to 21c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.10 to $1.40.

FISHES BODY FROM RIVER.

Foul Play is Feared in Death of Frank O'Leary.

A despatch from Haileybury says: While angling at the end of the Haileybury wharf Joe Sherill fished up a body at the end of his line. It had apparently been in the water some time, but was identified as that of Frank O'Leary, a camp cook. Sherill's line hook caught in the clothing and the fisherman wondered what had happened, until the body came to the surface.

From the appearance of the body foul play is feared in the death of O'Leary. There is a wound on the back of the head. Doctors think this was sustained before he got into the water.

BALLOONIST DROWNED.

Dropped in the River Near Windsor From His Airship.

A despatch from Halifax says: The career of Joseph Stanley Purcell, the Halifax aviator and balloonist, was tragically ended Thursday evening, when he was drowned in the Avon River at Windsor while making a landing from a balloon. The wind carried him over the river, and when it was seen he was likely to hit the river, boats were sent out. The aviator was a strong swimmer, and immediately struck out to reach the shore, but within 20 yards from the Avondale shore he suddenly sank, supposedly because of cramps.

Sir Francis J. Campbell, who died in London, aged 78, was ex-Principal of the Royal College and Academy of Music for the Blind. He was born in Tennessee, and lost his sight when four years old.

PRINCE OF WALES NESTEGG

His Financial Advisers Have Made Some Profitable Ventures For Him

A despatch from London says: When the Prince of Wales next year attains to his twenty-first birthday he will enter into the personal control of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, now being administered for him by the King, and the accumulations of which will represent a nest-egg of over £1,000,000 sterling. From an authoritative financial source it is learned that advantage is being taken of the present state of the markets to make considerable investments in securities, which two trustees of the Cornwall Duchy estate consider bargains at the present prices. These trustees, who are inspired and guided by Lord Revelstoke since King George's accession have already done very well for the Prince. Not very long ago they purchased £80,000 worth of securities, which have appreciated in the past six months in capital value by 1 per cent.. Though King George is by no means on the same close and friendly relations with prominent and influential personalities in the financial world as was his father, King Edward, his Majesty nevertheless has many sources open to him through which he can carry on financial operations under vastly more favorable conditions than the ordinary investor, and the probability is that the value of the Prince of Wales' investment capital when it is made over to him next year will be considerably over £1,000,000 sterling.

Comment on Events

The Yearly Vacation.

There is an art in spending a vacation the same as there is in spending money. During the next two months thousands of hard working employees will be given a chance to rest after a year of close application to business. Each will have his or her own idea as to how the time will be spent and it will not be difficult at the expiration of the holiday for the casual observer to pick out those who have benefited physically and mentally and those who return to their duties all tired out from strenuous entertainment. After a year of steady work the mind and body become fagged; they require a temporary change of scene and environment. Some will stay in town and spend their days and evenings the same as they do in their leisure time the balance of the year; others will make trips to distant points where much valuable time will be spent on trains; others will get out in the mountains or at one of the beaches and live close to nature with a fishing rod, gun and bathing suit. They will live in the open, get tanned and strong, eat hearty meals, clear the cobwebs from their brains and get back on the job thoroughly refreshed and ready for another year. Which are you planning to do?

Good Old John Bull.

Money, like trade, follows the flag. Figures of loans and investments abroad made by Great Britain for the past five months show that countries under the British flag got about half of them, and Canada more than any other country, British or foreign. The Dominion borrowed in the five months the huge amount of $160,000,000. Australia came next among British countries with $50,000,000. The British total invested beneath the flag abroad was $312,0000,000, so that Canada got more than half. To foreign countries, Great Britain lent $400,000,000. No country obtained anything like as much as Canada. Thus, despite a financially stagnant year, according to the Ottawa Journal, and despite all the talk about Canadian over-borrowing and despite getting his fingers nipped somewhat here, good old John Bull didn't tighten up so very much to this country. And that he didn't is undoubtedly to some degree due to the fact that there is political connection. The Union Jack is a big asset to us in the financial way as well as in other ways.

May Make Europe an Island.

A curious prophecy as to the eventual fate of Europe is made by a well-known German geologist, Herr Golsche, in one of the scientific reviews. He points out that since a certain period great crevasses have been produced on the continent, and that thus Iceland and Greenland were separated from Scandinavia and a channel formed between England and the rest of Europe. The tendency to the formation of crevasses, he adds, still exists, and the day may be foreseen when the sea will penetrate into the Ural regions, and there spread from Lake Aral northwest across the Kirghis Steppes to the mouth of the Obi River and the Arctic, thus making Europe an island.

The Alberta Oil Fields.

One of the wells to the north of Calgary has apparently run into oil and this seems to confirm the belief that the Alberta fields are going to become a feature in the world's production of oil. The British Government has been spending a small sum of some $11,000,000 in the Persian Gulf region to secure the supply of oil free from the various groups which control it. The Calgary strikes will probably be receiving the serious attention of these groups by now. It can not, however, be taken for granted that oil exists in large quantities even now. The latest strike may be a pocket, but the fact remains that it is heavy oil and looks like the real thing. It tends also to confirm previous suspicions which indicate a great river or lake of oil running from Athabasca southwards to Calgary. The first strike was made to the south of Calgary, but on the same line. Some way to the north of the present strike there are the Morinville fields which are being exploited and on which boring has been done for a considerable number of years. There have been many indications of oil in that region and bores are still being put down in the hope of striking what might possibly be termed the main southward flow.

If the latest strike proves as good as it seems and not merely a pocket—tales of fortunes being made overnight will duly follow. While there is no need to be sceptical there is need of caution. It is probably true that a great deal of money may be made by taking a chance. But a great deal of money can also be lost. Many may be fortunate enough to hit off the right development company, but there are a good many of them and it will take some time before any can prove their prospects. Everyone hopes most sincerely that Calgary and the district round it will find all the oil it desires.

The Flying Train.

Of all the wonders which science has produced in this last quarter of a century, none has so instantly impressed the popular imagination as M. Bachelet's flying train, which in an experimental state goes at least 300 miles an hour. Here is the thing which flatly contradicts common every day experience, and sets the spectator gaping at a visible, authentic miracle. If there is one thing more than another of which the human mind was certain it was that nothing which is heavier than air can remain suspended in it. Everything must if it is to withstand the pull of pull of gravity depend upon movement of some sort or be suspended from above or supported from below. Whenever that rule has been broken it has been assumed that the witness has been suffering from a delusion, and we have turned a deaf ear to arguments of electricians that there was a repulsive force capable of most astonishing manifestations.

But M. Bachelet for twenty years struggled to make this force subservient to the will of man, and now it is yoked and harnessed and is ready for service. This wizard pulls a lever and a train which was at rest rises in the air and remains there without any visible or tangible support. It is kept there by something, some force which must be very great, but it is absolutely imperceptible. This cushion of force upon which the train is resting can be neither seen nor felt, yet it is as solid as a granite rock. Is it any wonder that most people are lost in wonderment and hail the new mystery as the crowning achievement of science? For here is a force that may revolutionize the world. It can be put to a thousand uses, but first and chiefly to transit, and transit is the very basis of progress. There was never any revolution so stupendous as that which the railway and the steamship brought, and every addition to their speed has meant a step forward for humanity.

WINS CROSS OF HONOR.

Presentation to Coxwain Harris, of British Life-Saving Service.

A despatch from Washington says: Presentation of the American Cross of Honor to Coxwain Sidney Harris, of the British Life-Saving Service, was announced on Wednesday by Thomas Herndon, president of the society. Ambassador Page presented the cross through the Duke of Northumberland, president of the Royal National Life Boat Institution, which each year designates some hero in the United Kingdom to be thus honored.

MANY VIOLENT DEATHS.

Fifty-one Inquests at Montreal in Month of June.

A despatch from Montreal says: Fifty-one bodies of persons whose death took place under such circumstances as to necessitate an investigation by the Coroner, were taken to the Morgue during the month of June, yet this list was smaller by thirteen cases than that of last May.

The Earl of Wemyss, who was 96 years old, died in London on Tuesday. He succeeded to the title in 1883. His heir is Lord Elcho, his eldest surviving son, born in 1857.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Would Rid His Country of the Awful Vodka Curse.

In the past couple of months it has become the fashion to extol the virtues of abstinence from strong drink. The Czar himself in his rescript appointing the new Finance Minister, P. L. Bark, said that in his travels in Russia his eyes had sometimes been distressed by the miserable results of alcoholism among his beloved peasantry, and he desired his Minister, as controller of the State alcohol monopoly, to champion the cause of sobriety.

It is an absolute certainty that the political police never allowed a drunken peasant to be within sight of the Czar, or allowed the Czar to see a home ruined by drink; but the imperial pronouncement is, all the same, an important step on the road along which Russia is drifting.

The coincidence of different tendencies coming sharply to a head at the same time has brought the drink problem to the front in Russia. For the past twenty-five years—ever since the central Government took over the monopoly in the sale of alcohol—vodka has become each year a more and more important factor in the imperial revenue. This past year—the last budget of the Kokovtzeff financial regime—the revenue from vodka reached $500,000,000. The figure scandalized the respectable sense of serious people. But Kokovtzeff was entirely a laissez faire man. His predecessor and enemy, Witte, had made alcohol a Government source of wealth to pay for his ambitious railroad and industrial finance, and Kokovtzeff was quite content to use the proceeds to keep up the price of Government securities and to keep the revenue side of the budget abreast of the vast new expenditure on army and navy.

Witte's Plan Rejected.

Into this quarrel between financial experts the decent outside public broke in with the demand that the drink question be handled, not as a mere matter of immediate revenue, but as the biggest of social and economic troubles in Russia. Witte came some way toward meeting this clamor, and proposed that the revenue from alcohol received into the Imperial treasury should be steadily reduced by reducing the sale of vodka until $350,000,000 should be the maximum taken in one year. His proposal was rejected in the Council of Empire by the territorial magnates who own the distilleries which sell their output to the Government, but the discussion of the subject led to the overthrow of Kokovtzeff.

Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Aside from the political phase of the question there is the phenomenon that drinking has increased enormously in the last half-dozen years—in the period when there has been a great increase in the circulation of money among the peasantry. In the breaking up of the communes entailed by the new Land Act, settling up freehold farmers as the prevailing agricultural type in Russia, peasants who sold out but did not wish the work of building up homesteads for themselves were paid in cash from the State Peasants' Bank, an institution subsidized by the Treasury for the operation of land transfers. Thrifty peasants husbanded their little capital for their new livelihood; most of the others took it to the "monopolka"—the Government monopoly drink shop of the district.

Drink to Get Drunk.

It has been said that some people drink to quench thirst, others to get merry but a Russian to get drunk. Any one who has seen the country drink shops in Russia will be inclined to forgive him. Vodka and nothing but Vodka, is sold to be drunk out of the neck of the bottle and without a seat or table to give a social sense to the performance. No glasses, no carafes of drinking water, are in the place, no doubt because the customers would take them away, and the establishments are Government property, and the Treasury, as owner of the vodka monopoly, would have to make good the loss. The bare squalor of the drinking business serves to hasten the drinking Russian's longing for a "change of mood." A few swigs at the neck of his vodka bottle and he is in another world as surely as any Chinaman drugged with opium. There is nothing festive about the performance. To see the group of Russians mad with vodka in the public road outside a monopolka is about the most repulsive spectacle in the world; their horrid, melancholy helplessness gives them the look of being dehumanized. Decent people who want to pass along that road must wait until they have increased to substantial numbers and have strong men among them. And the astonishing thing is that crimes committed in this state are condoned by Russian courts and juries as unfortunate acts of afflicted people. The invariable verdict is, committed in a state of irresponsibility," and the sentence is either a few weeks' imprisonment or, more commonly, nothing at all.

Floating Missions.

The people in Russia who are trying to make practical headway on the lines of the Czar's temperance rescript are making a brave stir. This month they have started two floating temperance missions from Tver to navigate the Volga and Kama and advance the cause of abstinence among the riverside population. On board each are a couple of lecturers, and there are cinematograph films demonstrating the speedy ruination that results from giving way to drink. Like the Czar's "jag" train, which is out on a similar mission on the Government railroads, these steamers display ghastly graphic charts in color of the anatomy of the drunkard. This train has been on the road for six weeks, and there is still only one train. The trouble is that such missions get the chance of preaching only to the converted. But it is something that their existence and purpose get talked about.

In the army there is better opportunity for helping the cause by direct pressure. The Czar has decreed that at the daily drinking of his health at officers' regimental mess, it is enough to stand up and make the gesture of salute. Gen. Miknetzky, the adjutant-general, responsible for the moral condition of the army, has issued a long order on the subject, in which he maintains that Russians between the ages of twenty and twenty-four—that is, during their age of military service—are the healthiest people for their years in the world, and that their systems do not need any alcohol at all. If before entering the army their stomachs have been habituated to the use of strong drink they should be served in the regimental canteen with large onions sliced, and these will satisfy them. He urges officers not to drink in the presence of their men, because example is a greater influence than anything else. He also forbids officers' clubs from opening credit accounts with their members, as has been the custom hitherto. In spite of this the immunity of the drunken officer from the consequences of his acts remains beyond all understanding.

The Russian Army.

Recently at the buffet of the military railway station at Peterhof a drunken officer kept demanding more drink after closing time. The private soldier serving at the bar was shot dead for refusing to serve him. Another soldier who laid hands on him to restrain him from shooting others, was court-martialed and sentenced to five years penal servitude for assaulting his superior officer. The murderer, the officer, was let off with two months' confinement to barracks for "excess committed while in a state of irresponsibility."

Russia has only 2,000 Government savings bank officers for the people, while it has over 7,000 drinking shops.

The most unflinching and best organized enemy of temperance reform is the Department of the Interior. Its political police, spread all over the empire and sending reports on the sayings and behavior of even the Provisional Governors, whom it is supposed to serve, regard the vodka shops as an auxiliary of their work. The vast hordes of unskilled laborers thrown up by the breaking up of the communes and now often getting high wages in the mine and metal industries rapidly spreading over Russia are less dangerous politically if they spend their wages on drink. They are very gregarious and talkative, and with some vodka added it is easy for the police to learn the names of the workmen who agitate politics among their comrades. The dangerous social revolutionaries in Russia are teetotalers, and their worst enemies are their followers who drink and talk at large. Such feeble paliatives as temperance mission steamboats and railroad trains never get near the rough millions of hand workers who are meant to be saved from the vodka curse. And the political police espionage organization, the real ultimate ruling power in Russia, will see to it that the reform campaign remains pretty much of an ornamental flourish. It is due to it that the Russian people are still divided into beasts of burden and beasts of prey, and the latter win their games easiest when the beasts of burden hobble themselves in the mire with the oblivion of vodka.

TO DEPORT THE CITIES' IDLE

Unemployed Immigrants to be Sent Back to Destination, Under Three Years Clause

A despatch from Ottawa says: Unemployed immigrants in Canadian cities who have been in Canada less than three years and have become public charges will be deported by the Immigration Department under the Act after notification by the secretary of the municipality concerned. This was the announcement made by Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, and it furnishes a possible solution of some of the labor troubles which Canadian cities are experiencing just now. By far the large proportion of those out of work in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and other centres are foreigners, and of these many have come to Canada within the last three years. If the secretary of the city certifies that certain of these people have become public charges—that is, have accepted charity or relief from charitable institutions—the department will carry out that clause of the Immigration Act which provides for their deportation at the expense of the transportation company which brought them here.

This announcement was made by Mr. Scott to a delegation of Bulgarians and Ruthenians which waited on him in regard to the problem of finding employment. The workings of the Immigration Act were explained to them, and they were told that it would be strictly enforced. They were, however, all offered employment on farms if they were willing to take it up, and this proposal will be considered by them.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Fell Off Fifty-three Per Cent. in April and May.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Immigration returns for April and May, the first two months of the present fiscal year, show a decrease of no less than 78,270, or 53 per cent., as compared with April and May of last year. The total for the two months was 68,153, including 20,375 British, 20,713 American and 27,065 from other countries. The total immigration for the year is likely to be less than 150,000, or back to where it was some ten years ago. The decrease is mostly in immigration from Great Britain, which declined by 36,565, or nearly 65 per cent., as compared with the corresponding two months of last year. The falling off in immigration from the United States was 12,794, and in immigration from other foreign countries it was 28,911.

U.S. NAVY GOES "DRY."

Secretary Daniels' Famous Order Becomes Effective.

A despatch from Washington says. Secretary of the Navy Daniels' famous order banishing intoxicants from the United States Navy went into effect on July 1. It not only abolished the traditional wine mess of the officers, but bars all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy. Beginning July 1 any officer found in possession of alcoholic liquor on board ship or at any naval station will be guilty of misconduct. Commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of the "dry" edict.

STAMP RECEIPTS HEAVY.

Increase for the Year of Over $50,000 at Montreal Office.

A despatch from Montreal says: The month just closed was a record breaker at the Provincial Treasury Department of the Court House Stamp Office. The total receipts during the month were $33,529, compared with $18,156.40 for the corresponding month last year. The complete receipts for the year will total in the neighborhood of $275,000 or $300,000. Last year the figures were in the neighborhood of $225,000.

THE ARCHDUKE'S ASSASSIN

Intended for a Long Time to Kill Leading Austrian, and Glories in His Guilt

A despatch from Sarajevo says: Martial law has been proclaimed at Tuzla and Naglaj because of the serious rioting in these towns, where much Servian property has been destroyed.

The preliminary examination by a Magistrate into the assassination of the Archduke and his wife showed that it had been the intention of Prinzip to commit the deed at the time of the manoeuvres at Tarzini, but the attempt was abandoned owing to the strict military guard which prevented any outsider from approaching the Archduke. During the preliminary examination Prinzip gloried in his guilt. He described the killing of the couple, and declared that it had been his intention for a long time to kill a prominent Austrian. He had read much Anarchistic literature and had become convinced that there could be nothing on earth finer than to be an assassin.

"I do not regret the deed," he said. "I had nothing to do with the bomb attack. When I heard the explosion I exclaimed: 'There are still people who feel and think as I do.' This strengthened my resolve still further."

No evidence has yet been found against any of the other persons arrested, with the exception of Gabrinovica. They were taken into custody because of their personal acquaintance with the assassins.

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